The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

SENATOR CAMERON ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

HE IS CONFIDENT OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—THE "THIRD TERM" OUT OF THE WAY—THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER AS GREAT A SURPRISE TO HIM AS TO ANYBODY—HE DENIES SUGGESTING IT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senator Cameron, who was here to-day, expresses the utmost confidence in the ability of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to elect their State ticket next November. He says the victory gained in Pennsylvania by the Democrats last Fall was purely accidental. It was not owing to any serious defection among the Republicans of the State, but arose from local causes which have been swept away by defeat, which has served to make the Republicans united and determined in the pending struggle. The third term question might have troubled the Republicans in the canvass had it not been stifled by Grant's letter. The third term, however, is now out of the canvass, and though the Democrats may keep up a beating upon their gongs no one will be frightened. He thinks the President might have made his declination more pointed and positive, but has no doubt that he intended to inform the country that he is not looking to a renomination. That is the view of the President's letter all Republicans take, and Mr. Cameron thinks it is of little consequence how the letter is regarded by the Democracy, or what motives they may ascribe to the President. The letter was written to the Republicans of the country to satisfy a growing feeling of uneasiness touching the third term. They accept it as final, and will permit no division to be made in their ranks by the transparent feints of the enemy. A few days prior to the publication of the President's letter, and the assembling of the Pennsylvania State Convention, Senator Cameron had an interview with the President, during which, it has been alleged, he urged the President to write a letter declining a third election for presentation to the Pennsylvania Convention. Senator Cameron says he never spoke to the President touching the third term, and was as much surprised as anybody could be when the President's letter was made public.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW MAIL POWER.

The Postmaster General received a letter yesterday from a firm in New-York offering to furnish a machine that would take a news train from New-York to Washington in three hours, and through to Chicago in thirteen hours. They asked the co-operation of the Postmaster General in establishing it by using it for a mail train. A reply was sent to them to-day stating that there was no legal means by which the department could enter into competition with private enterprises in such an undertaking, it being only empowered to contract for the transportation of the mails.

POSTAL CARS.

The Postmaster General has received no direct information from President Hinckley declining to allow the postal cars to run over his tracks on the limited express. Inasmuch, however, as the cars were not permitted to be attached to the train yesterday, he will make the request of Mr. Hinckley that such permission be granted.

NAVAL SUPPLIES BIDS.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department at noon to-day to furnish timber, iron, steel, tin, lead, paint, coal, belting, oil, ship chandlery, and various other supplies required by the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the navy-yards throughout the country, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Over 100 bids were received from dealers in all sections of the country. The contracts will not be awarded for a week or ten days. Between $300,000 and $400,000 worth of material will be needed during the fiscal year above named.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major George A. Gordon, of the Fifth Cavalry, has been detailed for duty as a member of the board to examine and report upon a model cavalry cart, vice Capt. W. H. Brown of the Fifth Cavalry, deceased.

Major James R. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, and ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of Arizona, for duty at the head-quarters of that department.

GUILTY POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. Weld, who was arrested in the Boston Post Office last week for robbing the mails, is the eighth clerk arrested in that office during the present year by Special Agent Field, against all of whom there was abundant proof of guilt.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Slamm has been ordered to the Ashuelot, on the Asiatic station, in place of Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks, who has been detached from that vessel and ordered to return home. Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read has been ordered to the Swatara in place of Passed Assistant Paymaster G. W. Long, detached from that vessel and ordered to settle his accounts. Ensign H. H. Barroll has been detached from the Darien Surveying Expedition, and ordered to temporary duty connected with the survey.

VESSEL WRECKED.

The following has been received from the Signal Office: "The Observer at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports a vessel ashore six miles south of Life-saving Station No. 9. Her name cannot be ascertained. The vessel is loaded with lumber. She is reported as being in the hands of beach-wreckers, who are cutting her up." This is probably the Brig referred to in the dispatch from Norfolk last night.

THE SCHILLER MAIL.

There were received at the Post Office Department to-day, and designated to the Dead Letter Office, two packages containing a portion of the correspondence sent out in the mail from New-York on the Schiller, which was wrecked on the Scilly Isles. They were received in such a damaged condition as to render it impossible to ascertain to whom they were addressed, the addresses being almost entirely obliterated by the salt water. The envelopes were broken and torn, in most instances having become almost pulpy. Several of them contained photographs, and in one of the packages were two sheets of parchment, headed in large capital letters, "Pius, P. P. IX." The contents were written in Latin, and in the left-hand lower corner was a red seal, containing a portrait of the Pope. Most of the letters were written in European languages.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $261,810. The Customs receipts were $599,133.

APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph A. Gardner has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of New-York, and William Pricer for the First District of Missouri. The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Gov. Axtell, of Utah Territory, to be Governor of New-Mexico, vice Geddings, deceased, and George W. Emery to be Governor of Utah, vice Axtell.

MURDER.

At a late hour last night, in the northern part of this city, George Washington killed James Johnson by splitting open his head with an ax. Drunkenness and jealousy are assigned as the cause of the deed. Both parties are colored.

FINANCIAL.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,380,221; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,030,000; coin, (including $19,863,600 in coin certificates,) $84,027,353; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000.

PERSONAL.

The President has recognized Julius Weber as Vice Consul of Russia at Mobile, Ala. He has also appointed Richard M. Nelson Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia from the State of Alabama.

APPEAL BOARD IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Pensions has selected from among the ablest clerks of his bureau the following gentlemen to compose a Board of Appeals: Joseph Lockey, Deputy Commissioner, as Chairman; J. L. Penneman, George Ewing, E. M. Dawson, J. B. J. Ryan, and Dr. N. F. Graham as medical adviser. The duties of the board will be to carefully review all claims rejected; to consider and decide upon all cases submitted to them wherein a difference of opinion exists between the examiners and revisers, and to consider such other matters as may from time to time be referred to them by the Commissioner, their action in all cases to be subject to his approval.

THE POSTAL TROUBLES.

PRESIDENT HINCKLEY'S REFUSAL TO CARRY THE MAILS ON THE LIMITED EXPRESS—SPACE AND NOT TONNAGE—A MORE DESIRABLE MODE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1875.—President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad stated to-day that he had not refused to allow the mail cars to be run over his road attached to the limited express, for the reason that the Government had never asked him to do so, but that if he should be asked to perform the work in that particular he would refuse, as the compensation now allowed does not pay, and would be a greater loss in transporting them in that train. THE TIMES correspondent waited upon Mr. Strickland Kneass, Col. Scott's assistant, in the absence of the President of the Pennsylvania Road, and was informed that his company had thought this matter settled. He said that at the next session of Congress action would be taken to secure a greater compensation, or, in fact, a paying one. The great difficulty at present lies in the fact that the Government pays for the transportation of the mails by the tonnage instead of space occupied. The latter plan is what is desired, and then matters will go along smoothly. There is not one of the main trunk lines, said Mr. Kneass, that is carrying the mails but at a great loss.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

SENTENCE OF THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND $500 FINE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Giles, in the case of Capt. Moody, of the ship Alexander McCallum, on trial for cruelty and inhuman treatment of his men, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Judge Giles sentenced Capt. Moody to three months' imprisonment in the City Jail, and a fine of $500 and costs. The McCallum belongs to Thomaston, Me., and recently made a voyage from England to Callao, thence to the Guano Islands, and thence to Baltimore, arriving here a few weeks ago. When the case was before Commissioner Rogers on preliminary examination it was represented that the treatment of the crew by the Captain and mates on the voyage from England to Callao was so tyrannical and cruel that sixteen of a crew of twenty-two deserted on arrival at Callao, and it was charged that the death of one man was caused by the ill-treatment he received. It was difficult to procure seamen in place of the deserters, and all that could be got were eleven boys, not able to preform the duty required of them. The evidence before the jury was that the men were subjected to the most atrocious cruelties and disgusting degradation, and were beaten with handspikes, belaying pins, and ropes, and otherwise tortured. It is said that after the ship cast anchor in the lower harbor here, the mates were paid off and left for parts unknown.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER BY A BARK OFF NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS—PROBABLE LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.

QUEBEC, June 8.—The Captain of the bark Towo, at this port, reports that off the Banks of Newfoundland, in latitude 44° 30′, longitude 57° 6′, on the 16th of May, at 9 P. M., it being very dark and a thick fog prevailing, he ran into a two-masted vessel with no sails set and no lights burning. Heard cries of people on board at the time of collision, and put the ship about twice in hopes of finding the crew, but failed to do so. The sea being very high and the night dark, could not lower boats. Had a lookout on the bow and one on each side. He is of the opinion that the vessel sunk at once.

RUNNING DOWN OF A SCHOONER BY A STEAMER—RESCUE OF THE CREW.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 8.—The fishing schooner Belle of the Bay, of this port, was sunk yesterday by the steamer City of Paris. The crew were rescued and taken to New-York. The vessel is owned by Lighton & Co., and was insured for $4,875.

THE ERIE RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIP IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The order of the Chancellor has been made appointing Hugh J. Jewett, late President of the Erie Railway Company, Receiver of all the interests of said corporation in this State. His official bond for $150,000 has been approved by the Chancellor, and he has taken the oath of office. The order gives the Receiver entire and complete control of all the property, franchises, and interests of the company in New-Jersey, and he is required to operate said road as heretofore, with good management and with a view to the public travel and accommodation. He can employ and discharge, settle unadjusted balances in traffic, and do all things that may be necessary. Nothing is said about borrowing money. The order in all matters of consequence is the same as moved for in the main, similar to that adopted in New-York.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 8.—The seventh annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Milnor W. Roberts, Esq., called the meeting to order and delivered the opening address. A paper by J. B. Eads, of St. Louis, on "upright arched bridges" was read by the Secretary and discussed. Interesting papers on "foundations," and "the erection of structures," by Theodore Cooper, of St. Louis, and on "the means of averting accidents," by J. B. Eads, were also read and commented on.

SMUGGLING BY STEAMER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 8.—Special Treasury Agent Brackett, stationed at New-York, seized to-day, with the assistance of Deputy Surveyor Redheffer, one case of medical works, smuggled into this port on the 5th inst., and landed from the Belgian steamer Nederland, from Antwerp, as passengers' baggage. The goods are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs subject to an appraisement.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS IN SOUTH BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 8.—This morning about 6 o'clock four prisoner escaped from the House of Correction at South Boston, by jumping from a window in an upper story of one of the buildings to a roof, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, and thence to the ground. Their names are Michael Colbert, Charles Watson, alias Cummings, John P. Sheldon, and John Wishart. They have not been recaptured.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE COURT DECLINES TO PRONOUNCE UPON THE QUESTION.

THE DIFFICULTIES PROBABLY SETTLED TEMPORARILY—POSSIBLE PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRATS—SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE COURT BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—The political contest in New-Hampshire is now in a way of settlement. The court has rendered its decision to the effect that it declines to pronounce upon the question of the legality of the action of the Governor and Council. Upon the assembling of the Senate the President announced that the opinion of the Supreme Court touching the matter submitted to them by resolution as to the eligibility of Messrs. Priest and Proctor to hold seats in the Senate, had been received. The opinion was read, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes. The court declines to pass opinion upon the action of the Governor and Council in the matter as a completed act performed in the discharge of the express duty required of the Executive Department by the Constitution and fundamental law, holding that such opinion could have no greater weight than the criticism of one branch of the Government upon the action of a co-ordinate branch. Passing any further consideration of the Executive action in the matter, the court assumed that Messrs. Priest and Proctor received the proper credentials and summons to assemble with the other ten Senators, and take the prescribed oaths of office, thereby becoming Senators subject to the Constitutional authority of the Senate. As final judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, it appearing that the Senate had passed upon their qualifications and pronounced them duly elected and qualified, their action became final and there could be no appeal. Otherwise there would have been some provision in the fundamental law of the State for some other court or tribunal, by quo warranto, mandamus, or other process, to revise the action of the Senate. The court was, therefore, of the opinion that when the Senate adjudged Messrs. Priest and Proctor duly elected Senators, their action was final and conclusive as to their right. The opinion was based on the assumption that at the time of the action of the Senate a constitutional quorum was present.

The opinion is signed by Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices Ladd and Smith.

The Republican Senate has returned to the Senate Chamber, and its five members now take part in the deliberations and legislation of the Senate, of which Hon. John W. Sanborn is President. The House has recognized the Senate, and requested it to meet with the House in convention at 11 o'clock to-morrow, to proceed with the election of Governor, and, barring untoward dispensations of Providence, the trouble will be over by to-morrow. There has been a rumor that the Senate would not meet the House for the purpose of electing a Governor, the Democrats asserting that because the House neglected to proceed to the election of a Governor upon the day of its organization, declining upon that day to meet the Senate for that purpose, there can be no election of Governor now. The Constitution provides that the returns of votes for Governor shall be sent to the House and Senate in convention on the day of their organization, and that in case the convention find that there has been no election it should at once proceed to elect, and in case there is no election by convention upon that day the balloting must be adjourned from day to day until there is an election. The Democrats say that because there was no attempt made at an election last Wednesday, there is no constitutional authority to elect now; that Gov. Weston's term of office expired last Wednesday night, and that therefore Hon. John W. Sanborn is the Governor *de jure*, and has only to take the oath to become Governor *de facto*, and that he will be the Governor until a new election in March. *The People* was out this morning with a leader under the caption "Gov. Sanborn," in which this ground was taken. Although there is apparently no authority for this interpretation of the Constitution, fears have been entertained of serious trouble.

With a view of ascertaining the policy of the Democrats, THE TIMES representative waited upon Mr. Sanborn this afternoon. He said he did not propose to make any trouble. He did not care to be Governor so much that he would prolong the unpleasant controversy that was disturbing the State. While he believed the Democrats could, by the Constitution, deprive the Republicans of their Governor, he was not in favor of doing it, and it was the general opinion of the Senators that the Senate would meet the House at the appointed time, and proceed with the election.

But, though the contest is settled for the present, there has been no final settlement. The questions that have been agitating for the past three months will continue the theme of discussion throughout the year, and the decision of right and wrong of the action of the Governor and Council will be virtually the question at issue on the next election day. The decision of the court has not thrown light where light was wanted. They do not consider the real question that the people desired to have answered. The Republicans are highly indignant. Their feelings are expressed in the *Monitor's* leader of this evening. The court refuses, it says, to give an opinion constitutionally called for by the House as to whether an outrage was committed by Gov. Weston, but does give an opinion unconstitutionally called for by a Senate whose legal existence is disputed; that even if such outrage has been committed it cannot be helped; the usurpation perpetuates itself. A court which could thus lend itself to the perpetuation of a usurpation has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people of the State, and cannot long survive the popular indignation which its action will evoke. Reviewing the history of the contest, it continues speaking of the individual judges. "The motives of the two Democratic judges are apparent—to preserve their party in power in the State and themselves in office by means of the outrage of Gov. Weston. Chief Justice Cushing is, and always has been, a cunning, unscrupulous partisan Democrat, ready to do violence to his convictions, and to justify usurpation to gain a temporary advantage for his party. Mr. Justice Ladd has had a better reputation for fairness and independence, but party necessity has overcome his better nature, and he has lost a golden opportunity to prove his courage and devotion to conviction and duty. Mr. Justice Isaac W. Smith has shown himself timid and time-serving. His best friends find it impossible to believe that he has joined in the evasive and extraordinary action of the court. That he has done so without even entering a manly protest against the infamous outrage of Gov. Weston which he has now helped to legalize and give effect to, shows him to be weak beyond conception.

A prominent Republican and a distinguished member of the bar was asked what the effect of the decision of the court is? "It is just this," he replied, "if next year the Governor and Council should issue certificates of election to twelve men who did not receive a dozen votes apiece, and those twelve men should organize as a Senate and declare themselves duly elected, and the Governor should swear them in, a Senate would, according to the decision of court, be constituted with perfect constitutional authority, and, according to the court, there could be no revision of the action of either usurping body. The court said, in its decision, that the departments of the Government must be kept independent; that in their actual independence of each other was the strongest safeguard of free government. I should like to know how a more severe blow could be struck at the independence of the legislative department than by this decision of the court.

George H. Stowell, President of the seceding Republican Senate, received, this morning, a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Senatorial question, accompanied by a letter from Chief Justice Cushing stating that the court could not recognize any body claiming to be a Senate other than that organized by the selection of Hon. Mr. Sanborn as President. The opinion of the Supreme Court has been generally but quietly discussed. The Republicans are not wholly satisfied, claiming that it does not touch the main point at issue, the alleged assumption of duties by the Executive not prescribed by precedent in the fundamental law. They held a caucus on the subject this noon. The policy they have adopted has not transpired. It is thought that the seceding Senators will return this afternoon, and that the election of a Governor will be the business of the joint convention. The Democrats claim that there can be no legal election now, as the time provided by constitutional limitation has passed. It is not known whether any serious conflict over this point will be made.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—In reply to the resolution of the House requesting the decision of the Justices of the Superior Court as to the constitutional authority of the Governor to issue summonses to appear as Senators to Messrs. Priest and Proctor, the Justices sent a communication to the House of Representatives this afternoon, declining to give a decision on that point, on the ground that it would be an illegal interference by one branch of the Government with another, and without Constitutional precedent.

The opinion submitted this morning by the Superior Court, in answer to questions raised by the Senate, having decided that body to be the final judge of the eligibility of its members, the controversy, which has prevented the organization of the Legislature, is considered satisfactorily ended. The seceding Republican Senators returned to their seats this afternoon, and the Senate concurred with the House in notifying the Governor that both branches were organized and ready for business.

The House passed a resolution fixing to-morrow for the election of a Governor, but the Senate refused to pass a similar resolution, and laid it on the table.

This strengthens the belief that a question as to the possibility of legally electing an Executive will be raised.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE CONTEMPT CASE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS, GROWING OUT OF A CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 8.—In the United States District Court, this morning, in the case against the proprietors of the Galveston *News*, the attorneys for the defendants presented a motion to quash the indictment on the following grounds: First—The court had no jurisdiction in such a matter of contempt, and such a procedure on the part of the court was contrary to all law and practice of the United States. Second—That while the proprietors of the *News* claimed the right and privilege to discuss all questions before the court in which the public were interested, yet, in the article referred to, on "Law and Higher Law," no disrespect was intended to the court, as intimated in the order of arrest, nor any attempt made to influence the cause then pending in the court, or to bring it into disrepute. Judge William P. Ballinger, of counsel for Richardson, Belo & Co., expressed his desire to state the legal points involved, but Judge Morrill decided not to hear him, saying that he would take the papers under advisement until to-morrow morning. The question, in his mind, first to be settled, was whether the answer was sufficient to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue. If it was, further proceedings would be unnecessary. The attorney for the defense in the recent civil rights case made a motion for a new trial before Judge Woods, or Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court. Judge Morrill took the motion under consideration.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DECLARED TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL BY A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.

WINONA, Minn., June 8.—Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court, now in session here, to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the supplementary Civil Rights law, which is believed to be the first adjudication in this direction by a Federal Judge. As Judge Nelson has been a lifelong Democrat his emphatic opinion produces no little astonishment among politicians as well as lawyers. The opinion was given in response to a request made by the Grand Jury, before whom a case was brought by the District Attorney under the Civil Rights bill. After reciting the provisions of the last three amendments to the Constitution, and after alluding to the celebrated slaughter-house decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Nelson proceeds, "I call your attention to this case for the reason that several distinguished Federal District Judges and one eminent Circuit Judge in instructing Grand Juries upon the presentation of a similar question have considered that the interpretation by the United States Supreme Court of this first section of the Fourteenth Amendment is a judgment against the constitutionality of the law under consideration, and have therefore given a negative reply to the question propounded. With great respect for the opinions of these Judges, I cannot assent to their conclusions, and while I have no sympathy with this kind of Congressional legislation, and believe that the State Government should punish all wrong or outrage of this character committed within its limits; still I think when race, color, nativity or religious or political belief furnishes the only reason for the commission of such wrong or outrage, a proper occasion arises for the exercise of the power of Congress under this amendment. The objection urged against such a law as this is that it seeks to punish in the Federal courts a violation of certain privileges which pertain to State citizenship. It is not doubted that the punishment of ordinary offenses against persons of any race belongs to State Governments. They were created for the purpose of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of individual happiness, and should legislate for this object. Yet, as the Fourteenth Amendment creates citizenship and guarantees equality of all citizens before the law, I think Congress can provide for the punishment of individuals who deprive any person of the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship and legal equality solely on account of race or color. These rights and privileges are derived from the United States Government and are under its protection. It will be conceded, I think, that State legislation making it an offense to refuse the enjoyment of hotel accommodations to white persons and permitting the exclusion of all other persons would be repugnant to the amendment. If so, cannot Congress interpose until some unfriendly and discriminating State law is passed? Must it confine its action to correcting obnoxious legislation, and not restrain individuals? In the case of McCullach versus The State of Maryland (4 Wheaton, pages 400-437) the construction of the grant of legislative power under the Constitution, as it stood before the recent amendments, was fully discussed, and it was decided that within the grant of power to Congress for purposes of legislation it may select any proper means of effecting the object in view, and may adopt any which might be appropriate and which were conducive to the end. Applying the reasoning of the court to this case where the express power to enforce the provisions of the amendment is given in the fifth section, it seems to me that Congress can legislate even though a State had passed no such obnoxious law, and may also in advance, by such enactments as it may deem suitable and necessary, remedy the evil against which this amendment proposes to guard. If the opinion in that case correctly represents the extent of Congressional legislation, the power of Congress can be exerted directly to put down all outrage or discrimination on the part of individuals when the motive originates only in race or color. I do not deem it necessary at this time to more fully discuss this question. The law, in my opinion, is constitutional.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 8.—A difficulty occurred yesterday at Berzelia, Columbia County, between Ras. Beale and Claude Leitner. Blows passed and the parties separated. Beale renewed the fight this morning by firing a pistol at Leitner, who fired a load of buckshot into the breast of the former, killing him instantly.

PROBABLE OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

HARMONY, Me., June 8.—Sunday evening, Miss Ada Marble, a young lady of irreproachable character, went out alone to take a walk. As she did not return search was made for her, and yesterday her body was found in the river in about two feet of water. The indications point to outrage and murder, and a coroner's inquest will be held.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—INVITATIONS TO THE BANQUET.

DUBLIN, June 8.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued the invitations to the banquet to be given to the Irish and American Rifle teams on the evening of the day of the International shooting match. The Masonic body will also entertain the American riflemen. The *Evening Mail* expresses its satisfaction that there will be no Fenian element among the American visitors. Many Americans have already engaged apartments in Dublin for the time when the match takes place.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this week in its review of the breadstuffs market says: In Great Britain cooler weather and more rain are wanted. On the Continent frosts and droughts have caused a general advance in prices of from one to three shillings. The London market is as dull as ever.

GERMANY.

BANQUET TO CARL SCHURZ IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 8.—A grand banquet was given here to-night to Carl Schurz by the American residents of Berlin, the members of the Diet, and the Professors of the Berlin University.

The banquet was attended by eighty gentlemen, of whom about forty were Americans. Mr. Thompson presided and proposed the toasts to the German Emperor and the President of the United States. Ex-Senator Schurz toasted Germany and America, and made speeches in German and English. He was repeatedly cheered.

Among the distinguished persons present were Herren Benningsen, President, and Loewe, Vice President, of the Prussian House of Deputies, Bemuth, Vice President of the Chamber of Peers, Privy Councilor Bucher, Prof. Mommsen, the historian, H. Kreissmann, the Consul General of the United States, and several members of the Prussian Diet.

SPAIN.

RUMORS OF A REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that there are rumors of a republican movement in Madrid in consequence of recent military events, which prove that the troops are unable to gain any advantage over the Carlists.

It is probable that these rumors are at least forerunners of a movement which is in preparation.

BURMAH AND GREAT BRITAIN.

WAR IMMINENT—THE BURMESE CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

LONDON, June 9—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Rangoon says Mr. Forsyth, the British Envoy to Burmah, has been instructed to demand of the King an immediate explanation of the friendly reception given by his Majesty to the Chinese General who is implicated in the murder of Mr. Margaray, the British explorer. The Burmese are cutting the telegraph wires.

RUSSIA.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN BY FIRE.

LONDON, June 8.—The town of Morshansk, on the right bank of the River Tsna, Russia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It had a population of 20,000, and contained three churches and several manufactories and saw-mills.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE—TEMPORARY RELIEF AND HOW IT SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED—EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPERS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor was called to order at the Court-house in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Silas Blanchard, of Cortland County. The following were elected officers of the convention: President, George E. McGonegal, of Monroe; Vice Presidents, George C. Clark, of Orleans, and Stephen R. Williams, of Suffolk; Secretary, George Hoxie, of Albany; Treasurer, L. P. Dutcher, of Dutchess. The members of the State Board of Charities were also present. About fifty delegates answered at the roll call. The first question for discussion was the subject of temporary relief. The debate lasted over an hour and resulted in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that out-door relief should be conducted with the greatest care by overseers and Superintendents of the poor, and a perfect system of visitation should be organized in every district, and that domiciliary visits should in every instance be enforced.

The convention next discussed the question of employment of paupers in Alms-houses. The drift of the remarks showed a desire to make the Alms-house farms the best in the State through a sound system of pauper labor.

Invitations to visit Vassar College and Eastman Park were accepted, and the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The members will, by invitation, dine at the Alms-house and visit the Hudson River State Hospital to-morrow.

VALIDITY OF RAILROAD STOCK JUST ISSUED TO BE TESTED.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 8.—A bill in chancery was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court, returnable at the term to be held July 5, at Windsor, by Judge Hunt, of New-York, for the purpose of testing the validity of the issue of 2,350 shares of stock in the Central Vermont Railroad, just before the late election for Directors

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8.—A boiler explosion at one of the Smith Paper Company's mills at Lee this afternoon completely demolished the stone boiler-house, instantly killed William Brown, and fatally injured a woman.

The Smith Paper Manufacturing Company lose $25,000. The surrounding buildings were also considerably damaged. Two persons were killed, and fourteen more or less injured.

THE CROSBY SHOOTING—DISCHARGE OF THE ASSSAILANT.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 8.—Crosby, the negro Sheriff who was shot yesterday, is in a critical condition. Gilmer, the Deputy Sheriff, was brought to-day before a Justice of the Peace and was discharged, there being no proof against him. There are no new developments to-day in regard to the shooting.

OHIO SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8.—The Ohio State Sportsmen's Association assembled in this city this morning. The standing committee on Rules and Regulations and Game Laws reported that the present game laws were entirely inadequate to the demands of the case and recommended that proper delegations be appointed to visit the General Assembly and petition them to pass more effective laws. The name of the association was changed to the "Ohio State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish." The constitution was changed so that no shooting tournament where pigeons or other birds are used can be held or permitted under the auspices of the association. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the leading railroads in the State, and endeavor to make arrangements whereby fixed fare and suitable accommodation shall be established for all dogs carried on their lines. Adjourned *sine die*.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 9—1 A. M.—Falling barometer, occasional heavy rains, and warm south-east winds prevail in the North-west. Falling barometer, south-east winds, warm and increasingly cloudy weather over the Upper Lakes. East to south winds, stationary barometer, and cool, clear weather over the lower lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States. Rising barometer, cool north-east to south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather in the Atlantic States, with occasional rain near the coast from Charleston to Norfolk. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lakes, falling barometer, increasing south-east winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed by cooler, clearing weather and northerly winds west of the Mississippi.

For the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, stationary or lower pressure, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the Lower Ohio Valley.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England and the lower lakes, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy warmer weather.

The Lower Ohio and the Lower Mississippi Rivers will probably rise slightly, and the Lower Mississippi remain stationary or fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	72°	[illegible]	3:30 P. M.	96°	79°
6 A. M.	70°	54°	6 P. M.	88°	71°
9 A. M.	79°	64°	9 P. M.	84°	64°
12 M.	86°	68°	12 P. M.	80°	63°

Average temperature yesterday .....64¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....81⅞°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TORONTO.

A disastrous fire broke out in Toronto, Ontario, at 9 o'clock last night, and was not under control till midnight. The fire began at Good's stove foundry, on Adelaide street, and made considerable headway before the engines arrived. About half the block, extending from Yonge to Victoria, and north to Shuter street has been destroyed. The following is all that can be ascertained of the burned district to-night: Rowland's dry-goods store, Good's foundry, Dawson's tavern, Scranton's tinsmith shop, Goulding's millinery; J. H. Davis' music store; George Ellis, fancy goods; J. H. Cherry, dry goods; Lamb, boots and shoes; Hodgson, tin ware; Sams and Johnston, cabinet warehouse, besides the private houses occupied by Elizabeth Clark and Ged Lazier, on Queen street, and Miss Dunn, F. Blackstone, John Duffy, Mrs. S. Lowden, Capt. J. Bengough and his two sons, William Porter Richardson, and Miss Rubley, on Victoria street. The Metropolitan Church was on fire several times. The loss will probably amount to $150,000.

The stable of ex-Chancellor Green, of Trenton, N. J., was fired by an incendiary last night. The horses were saved. The residence had a narrow escape. Loss $1,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Another fine rain fell in Nebraska yesterday, and the crop prospects are brightening daily.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colima, from Panama, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer Sidonian, from Glasgow and Liverpool, arrived at Halifax last night.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and Synod of the Church of Scotland opened in Montreal yesterday.

The sentence of death passed on McNamara, of Brantford, Ontario, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The annual convention for the Episcopal Diocese of Central New-York opened at Calvary Church, Utica, last evening.

A disease known as the "black tooth" has broken out among the swine on the Upper Ottawa River, Ontario, and has proved fatal to large herds.

W. J. Oliver, a representative of the Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, is in Quebec, Canada, to promote the interests of that party.

B. F. Herrick, the fireman injured by the falling walls at the burning of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad shops, in Hartford, on Monday night, died yesterday.

Edward B. Rose, arrested on Monday in Springfield, Mass., on suspicion of incendiarism in connection with the burning of the Hooker school-house, was held in $6,000.

Tony Martin, an Italian, was arrested in Wooster, Mass., yesterday morning, for being engaged in a serious stabbing affray on Sunday night in Providence, R. I.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of Hobart College, Geneva, Ky., will be held in the college building on Wednesday, June 16. A proposition to remove the college to Buffalo, N. Y., will be discussed.

The annual conference of Rhode Island Congregational Churches met in Providence yesterday, Rev. Mr. Twining presiding. The reports from the churches indicate a good degree of prosperity during the year.

The Chicagos beat the Bostons in a game of base-ball in Chicago, yesterday, by a score of 2 to 0. The White Stockings played superbly. They made but three excusable errors in the fielding, which did not affect the score.

The game of base-ball played in Washington yesterday between the Philadelphia and Washington Clubs resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

RHODE ISLAND DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese opened here to-day. Bishop Clark's twentieth annual address shows the confirmation of 411 persons during the year. During the twenty years he laid the corner-stones of thirteen churches and consecrated fourteen. The number of communicants has increased from 2,256 to 5,307.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN A BOND THEFT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 8.—To-day, through the operations of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, William J. Rainnie was arrested upon the charge of having aided his wife in the negotiation of certain United States bonds which were stolen from Isaac Ottinger in New-York City. The accused was held for a hearing to-morrow.

A FISHING PARTY ON THE RAQUETTE DROWNED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—William Parmenter and son and two other men named Thompson and Healey, who were fishing by rushlight from a boat on Raquette River, near Potsdam, Saturday night, were carried over the dam by the current and all drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CONTEST.

A HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AND CAUSES—THE PERSONAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED—WHAT LED TO THE STRIFE AND WHAT IS LIKELY TO BRING IT TO AN END.

The influence of the existing railway contest in precipitating the misfortunes of Erie, as well as its widespread effects upon the railway, commercial, and industrial interests of the country, gives it great public interest, and we believe that the following narrative comprises all the essential facts, without doing injustice to anyone.

Mr. John W. Garrett was first elected to the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1858, although for a few years prior to that time he had been the influential power of its board.

Thomas A. Scott became the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1860, having for many years before that time occupied positions of various grades from Station Agent to General Superintendent, in the service of the same company.

Beyond the customary asperities of active railway competition, it is not known that personal feelings were involved until the beginning of the civil war. When that began, Mr. Garrett, whose birth, education, interests, and tendencies all favored the South, controlled the only railroad leading to the National Capital. Col. Scott, on the other hand, warmly espoused the national cause, and was called from the Vice Presidency of the Pennsylvania Company to the duties of Assistant Secretary of War.

Retaining his influence and interest in Pennsylvania and its principal railway, and remembering his contests with Mr. Garrett, and his political tendencies, he favored his home interests in the transportation of troops and supplies. Mr. Garrett, in retaliation, left no stone unturned to displace him, which result he claims to have aided largely.

After the war Col. Scott resumed his duties with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, without, as may be assumed, any sense of obligation to his antagonist. Soon after Col. Scott resumed the duties of Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a convention of the trunk railways was held at New-York, at which Mr. Garrett acted as Chairman and Mr. Scott as Secretary. A short time prior to this convention the Pennsylvania Company had placed a system of fast freight lines upon its route, with the avowed object of securing to its patrons the same quick time, improved facilities, and rates as were offered by older similar organizations over the New-York Central and Erie Roads, as well as to reconcile the conflicting interests of its connections. All such organizations at that time represented personal interests, as did those then organized by the Pennsylvania Company. Mr. Garrett foreseeing the injury that would result from them to the discipline of railway officers, as well as the trade which their quicker time, improved facilities, increased agencies, and more perfect detail was likely to divert from his route, made a speech in that convention which strongly attacked the principle and organization of such lines as calculated to defraud the shareholders of the railroads and corrupt the integrity of their working staff. To this speech Mr. Scott offered but a limited defense, but upon his return to Philadelphia he incorporated a carefully-prepared reply to the strictures of Garrett in his official report of the proceedings. Upon the issue of this pamphlet, President Garrett criticised it in warm terms, and wrote the other representatives present at the meeting, calling their attention to the unfair interpolation and action of Col. Scott, and asked them to indorse the correctness of his statement of the actual proceedings. With but one exception, the parties did not reply. Whereupon Mr. Garrett published and distributed what he stated was the only correct and authorized report of the proceedings of the meeting. In the personal statement with which he opened it he characterized the action of Mr. Scott as "Quixotic," a simile which he has repeated in his late criticisms upon Col. Scott. Subsequent to this difficulty, however, a commissioner for the trunk lines was agreed to, and Hon. Samuel Sloan, now President of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company, was appointed, upon a plan substantially the same as the more recent agreement among the trunk lines, erroneously known as the "Saratoga compact." Under this agreement, to which Mr. Garrett was a party, rates were about double those of the so-called Saratoga agreement; but its practice resulting, for some reason, unsatisfactorily to Mr. Garrett, he withdrew from it, when it was abandoned.

Pending these controversies, the Pennsylvania Company having failed to secure a connection with Washington via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in such form as it desired, applied to the Legislature of Maryland for a charter for a competing line between Baltimore and Washington, in which it not only succeeded, against the violent opposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, but secured it without the obligation which rested upon the latter company to pay to the State Treasury one-fifth the passenger receipts upon travel between those cities. Still later, when Col. Scott desired, in order to bring the depot of his new line much nearer the centre of Washington than that of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, to secure the right to tunnel Capitol Hill, and the use of some of the grounds and avenues under the jurisdiction of the National Government, Mr. Garrett again resisted this effort with his characteristic bitterness and ability; but Col. Scott's final and complete success only intensified the feelings of personal and official animosity which Mr. Garrett particularly, publicly evinced.

To utilize the advantages so gained, Col. Scott's lines proceeded still further to secure a tunnel connection at Baltimore, between the new Baltimore and Potomac line and the Northern Central and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, in order to avoid the former slow transfer of mails, express, passengers, and freight through the streets of Baltimore by horses. Mr. Garrett, who was invited to participate in these improvements and share their benefits, instead of aiding, again resisted them with all the influence his local personal and official power in Baltimore could command, but again unsuccessfully. The last of President Garrett's repeated oppositions and disappointments in connection with this line is the fact that the Pennsylvania line now not only transports the great majority of the large travel between New-York and Washington, but, within the past few days, it has secured, against the renewed violent opposition of Mr. Garrett, the transportation of the through mails between Washington and New-York. Some time prior to the last named contest, President Garrett had acquired the unfinished Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, intended, when completed, to unite Pittsburg with the Baltimore and Ohio line at Cumberland; and while the Baltimore and Ohio Company was endeavoring to defeat the Pennsylvania Railroad before the Maryland Legislature, in its attempts to build the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, the latter company was attempting to defeat the Baltimore and Ohio Company before the Assembly at Harrisburg in its attempt to complete the Connellsville route. In this the Pennsylvania Company was successful, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania repealed the charter of the Pittsburg and Cumberland line, upon the ground of misuse and abuse. President Garrett at once carried this important matter to the courts, and, after repeated trials and long delays, it was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, when the work was vigorously pushed to completion.

Each party thus reached the previous stronghold and monopoly of the other, and an active competition in rates, often accompanied by injudicious displays of personal feeling, has constantly followed.

An additional cause of irritation was the fact that, in 1868, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, which had pro-rated all through rates with the Baltimore and Ohio Company, suddenly gave notice that after a near date it would charge arbitrary rates. The Baltimore and Ohio Company declined to pay them, and made an exclusive freight connection between Baltimore and Philadelphia and New-York, via the Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan canals.

Two years afterward, the Baltimore and Ohio Company discovered that this action of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company had been taken in consequence of the payment of a subsidy to that company by the Pennsylvania Company. The competition via canal to and from Philadelphia via Baltimore having been unexpectedly cheap and violent, the Pennsylvania Company stopped the subsidy, and a new contract was executed between the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy railroads, by which the Baltimore and Ohio Company agreed in terms that to and from New-York "the rates should be the rates of the other trunk lines."

All former contests between these companies were local, but during President Garrett's absence in Europe, in January, 1874, the first contest between the two companies began which was general in its character.

The Pennsylvania Company, desiring to economize as much as practicable the operation of its line between Philadelphia and New-York, in consequence of its expensive lease and the prevailing business depression, notified the Baltimore and Ohio Company of certain changes in its running arrangements not acceptable to the latter, and declined to continue a train which had made the Baltimore and Ohio connection unless that company would guarantee its expenses. This the Baltimore and Ohio Company declined to do, and threatened if the proposed changes were enforced, to reduce passenger and freight rates throughout the country, as they have done at the present time. The Pennsylvania Railroad, not deterred by this threat, carried its notice into effect, and the Baltimore and Ohio reduced rates. This contest, was, however, settled within a comparatively short time upon the basis that each company should have two through trains between New-York and Washington; that the freight and passenger rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York and Philadelphia westward should be maintained, and that the rates from Baltimore westward should also be agreed to and maintained jointly, upon fair geographical differences between the seaboard cities. From this adjustment, and the contract with the Camden and Amboy Railroad before referred to, which the Pennsylvania Railroad found in force when it leased the united railroads of New-Jersey, it had reason to expect the observance of at least its New-York rates by the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

This general settlement, which was adjusted without reference to the Erie or Central companies, and which, it was believed, would result in better relations between the contestants than had obtained for many years, was in effect between those companies, and supposed to be working satisfactorily, at the time when discussion of the so-called "Saratoga compact" was begun among railway officers. The effects of the panic were felt by all lines; the necessity for economizing the useless expenses of overstrained competition demanded harmony and co-operation, and the public wish for steady, uniform, equal, and equitable rates led to the trunk line agreements, which, contrary to the general belief, preceded the Saratoga meeting. Prior to that meeting, and still during the absence of President Garrett in Europe, Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, met President Scott at Long Branch, and President Jewett, of the Erie, was invited to be present. The three Northern trunk lines had already discussed with each other the basis of a proposed agreement, in which Vice President King, after explanation, announced his general concurrence, and authorized the proposed Commissioner for the Pennsylvania Company to act for his company, for the good reason that as all the New-York business of the Baltimore and Ohio Road was done over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and they were agreed as to rates from Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Commissioner nominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad would serve equally well for both. At the same time, on behalf of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway, of which he is President, he agreed to co-operate in the system of Western Commissioners, then discussed and subsequently proposed at Saratoga, and further agreed to influence the Ohio and Mississippi Road, with which their relations were intimate, to attend at Saratoga and co-operate in the declared purpose. In accordance with this understanding as to the Western Commission, he telegraphed his assent to the appointment of Mr. Walworth at Chicago and other gentlemen elsewhere. The Saratoga meeting was simply a conference between the Eastern and Western lines, the object of which, as stated in the agreement and by its Chairman, being the abolition of commissions, rebates, soliciting agents, and the large expenses, which required higher rates to pay them, and the adoption and uniform maintenance of rates fair to the carrier and owner. It was publicly and authoritatively stated at that meeting by Presidents Jewett and Scott that Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, was in sympathy with its objects, would sustain its action, and be governed by the Commissioner chosen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon the inauguration of the system, although the Baltimore and Ohio Company did not observe the letter of the arrangements, it was working in general harmony with its purposes.

Mr. Garrett returned from Europe in October following, when it was proposed that the Presidents and other officers of the Northern trunk lines should visit him at Baltimore. They did so, and as President Garrett is generally believed to have declined his co-operation at that meeting, the writer has conversed with a number of those who were present to ascertain what occurred. They all agree in the following general report: After the interchange of the usual personal courtesies, extended remarks were make by Mr. Garrett in regard to his specialty of fast freight lines, with several pointed allusions to Col. Scott, which that gentleman did not notice. In answer to these remarks, it was shown that the Erie now had none but co-operative lines similar to those of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Blanchard, the Second Vice President of the Erie Railway Company, who was present, and had aided the organization of the Baltimore and Ohio co-operative lines when he was the General Freight Agent of that company, explained some advantages and safeguards in the reorganized Erie lines, which the Baltimore and Ohio freight lines did not possess.

It was also acknowledged by the Baltimore and Ohio Company that they were then paying their agents in New-York and Boston fixed salaries, and allowing additional percentage commissions upon all excess of business over preceding years. This it was agreed by all the others present was wrong, and not permitted by any of their companies, as it encouraged the private interests, low rates, and misrepresentations of the action of others, against which Mr Garrett had so strongly argued.

It was shown that the Pennsylvania Railroad had abandoned all but one of its individual lines, and intended ultimately to absorb that. Mr. Vanderbilt stated that all but one of the lines via the New-York Central was co-operative.

Mr. Garrett said he was gratified at such progress in accord with his views, as he regarded them as elements which prevented the observance of rates. when their private interests conflicted with those of the carriers. The general objects of the recent agreements were then stated, mainly by Presidents Jewett and Scott for President Garrett's information, when the latter replied that his long absence abroad had required such exclusive attention to pressing private and official affairs since his return, that with them and the preparation of his annual report, he had not found the desired opportunity to give the subject that consideration and discussion with his Vice President to which it was entitled, although he would do so as soon as his engagements would permit. Generally he approved the means proposed and the ends desired, but doubted the propriety of public combinations amid the excited National and State feeling upon transportation. He did, however, desire to obtain and maintain fair, regular, and remunerative rates.

This, Col. Scott replied, was all that was desired by railways or their patrons, and that President Garrett's views were satisfactory to him and to those present. No one present had with them a copy of the Saratoga or other agreements, nor was Mr. Garrett asked to sign them. President Garrett then directed his Vice President to issue orders to maintain rates in accordance with the general purpose and understanding of the meeting, and promised early further consideration and consultation upon the question; whereupon, after mutual congratulations upon the harmony of the meeting, the visitors returned in a special train to New-York.

One of the members of the party which left New-York remained at Baltimore the following day, and he assures the writer that, upon calling at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Company the next morning, Vice President King stated to him that on his arrival at his office he had given orders, as agreed, to carry out the assurances of the day before, and upon referring to his general freight office it was found that corresponding orders had been given, and the favorable response of the agent at New-York already received. At the same interview, Vice President King stated that while they had a few time contracts, they could all be annulled by any change of rates, however slight, which he desired to make, and asked that the officer addressed use his influence to get the rate changed from the then existing rate of 75 cents to 76 or even 74 cents first-class New-York to Chicago, for that purpose. Within a very few weeks after this conference the New-York Central and Erie Companies submitted absolute proofs to the Pennsylvania Company that, contrary to the letter and spirit of the contract between the Baltimore and Ohio and Camden and Amboy Railroads, by which the former acquired its freight rights in New-York; contrary to the basis of adjustment of the contest of January, 1874, between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies, and in violation of the general conference at Baltimore, rebates were offered from New-York to the West by the Baltimore and Ohio Company over the Camden and Amboy route, and also via canal to Baltimore, and were paid entirely out of the proportions accruing west of Baltimore. This action would destroy the equitable rates of all lines, and the Pennsylvania Company strongly urged the Baltimore and Ohio to observe its obligations, but without success, when the alternatives were presented to the Pennsylvania Company of having its just and equitable rates maintained by a rival using its own road, or deny it access to New-York by its line. The latter policy was determined upon by the Pennsylvania Company, and it simultaneously stopped Baltimore and Ohio freights and tickets at New-York, and reduced its freight rates to and from Baltimore.

This course was met by the Baltimore and Ohio Company with reductions of passenger fares, and still lower freight rates to and from all cities.

Meanwhile, the Chicago line of the Baltimore and Ohio Company had been opened, and lent additional vigor and virulence to the war. Mr. Garrett at once, as is his custom, carried the contest into the press—gave it an acrid personal flavor, which he has continued—and is unquestionably using it for political ends, at which it is well known he has aspired for many years past. His Vice President, Mr. King, was at New-York to spring him upon the Democratic Convention of 1868 as a compromise candidate for the Presidency, if the occasion was opportune.

Soon after the present railway contest began, President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, offered his services as a mediator between the companies. He had for years been the Receiver, and is now President of the Central Ohio Railroad, which is one of the lines leased by the Baltimore and Ohio. He was born in Maryland, and had borne close personal and business relations to President Garrett. He was also at the time of his coming to New-York Vice President and general counselor of some of the Western leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company, and in that position had close personal relations with Col. Scott, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of both. Knowing the antecedents and feelings of the parties intimately, thoroughly familiar with the railway situation at the East and West, foreseeing the complicated personal, official, and political considerations involved in the quarrel, as well as its disastrous and far-reaching effects upon railways and their traffic, and knowing that the interests of his own company and the entire railway system could only be permanently benefited by an equitable and just settlement, President Scott accepted his offer, but President Garrett curtly declined it.

Having declined this honorable, equitable, and now customary method of adjustment, which nations adopt with justice and dignity, and appealed to the public for indorsement of his course, it is proper to inquire with equal publicity if his claims possess that exclusive merit which justify his refusal to settle them upon any terms not dictated by himself.

Judged by Mr. Garrett's public letters to Col. Scott, his monthly addresses to his board, and his speeches and statements to reporters on his recent Western trip, his demands may be thus summarized:

First—The right of unconditional entrance and exit at New-York over the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad upon as free terms as he claims he has enjoyed for twenty years, and with facilities for his Washington and Western traffic equal to those of the lessor.

Second—A modification or abandonment of the terminal charges of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New-York, which are five (5) cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freights.

Third—The right to make ticket and tonnage rates to and from Baltimore, without reference to the rates of other companies to that or other seaboard cities; he agreeing that, this being conceded, he will maintain the rates other companies may establish to and from New-York, Philadelphia, &c. Other small collateral issues are presented, which it is not understood are insisted upon, such as the abolition of the fast freight lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, &c.; but these are the principal ones; and taking them in the same order the following considerations are urged:

Regarding the First—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has leased for 999 years the United Railroads of New Jersey, guaranteeing interest and dividends upon about $39,000,000. To pay this obligation and avoid loss (which latter they have never yet done) it is necessary to secure for the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its leased Western connections as much of the traffic for their entire system as possible, upon fair terms, in order to make good any deficiencies in their guaranty. President Garrett had equal opportunity to make the lease, but declined it. Having declined it, upon what principle, other than force and war, he claims the right to make free rates over it, or indeed to solicit competing business over it for ninety miles, and then divert it from the proprietary line and guarantor at Philadelphia at any rates other than those stipulated by the company controlling the property, has not been shown by him. Upon the New-York and Washington traffic, the Pennsylvania Railroad has its Baltimore and Potomac Line to protect, which road Mr. Garrett did so much to defeat. At the West it has lines leased at large cost, and whose credit Mr. Garrett has attacked, for which to secure business. A parallel business case would be for Mr. Stewart to demand that because Mr. Claflin was the exclusive owner of some valuable line of specialties, which he had secured only by a large permanent guarantee to the manufacturer, and which had never yet proved remunerative, he should have the right to put salesmen in Mr. Claflin's warehouses to sell those goods at such prices as he might dictate, or even agree upon. Unfortunately for Mr. Garrett, the course he pursued, under precisely similar circumstances, when he controlled the only rail line between Baltimore and Washington, as Col. Scott now controls the only one between New-York and Philadelphia, is a well-known and just basis of comparison. Col. Scott's present Western and Washington lines afford the public quicker transit to and from New-York than President Garrett offers by his lines to any competing cities. Therefore, no public need, and no railway interests but those he controls, call for Mr. Garrett's success upon this point. During the war, however, President Garrett's main line was constantly destroyed in part by the Southern forces, and at other times its poor equipment and the danger from raiding parties were constant, and the Pennsylvania Railroad was, therefore, a public and national need. During that entire period the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company charged between Baltimore and Washington the following rates on the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Passengers—$1 50 each, or 3 6-10 cents per mile.

First and Second Class Freights—12½ cents per 100 pounds, equal to 6¼ cents per ton per mile for the distance of forty miles.

Third and Fourth Class Freights—10 cents per 100 pounds, or 5 cents per ton per mile, or an average upon both rates of 5 6-10 cents per ton per mile. These sums *did not* include his charges through the streets of Baltimore of twenty-five cents per passenger and $3 per car for freights, although passengers were usually compelled to transfer by stages from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Compared with these charges, the Pennsylvania Railroad has received the following sums between Philadelphia and New-York on the travel and tonnage between New-York and the West, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Passengers, $3 25 cent each, *including* the charges of the connecting railroad around Philadelphia (leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad) and the terminal and ferry charge at New-York, or including both those charges, 3⅔ cents per mile, about the same as the Baltimore and Ohio.

On freights, on the basis of, 1st, 75 cents; 2d, 70 cents; 3d, 60 cents; 4th, 45 cents; special, 35 cents per 100 pounds between New-York and Chicago westward; the proportions between New-York and Philadelphia, *including again* the expensive terminal charge so much complained of by Mr. Garrett, average on freights for Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville, as follows: 1st, 12.37 cents; 2d, 11.79 cents; 3d, 10.72 cents; 4th, 9.09 cents; special, 8 cents per 100 pounds; or an average, *including* terminal charges of two and three-tenths (2 3-10) cents per ton per mile, sixty (60) per cent. less than charged by Mr. Garrett, *excluding* his street charges in Baltimore. The comparison is not favorable to President Garrett, even taking into account the shorter length of his line, which, it seems justly claimed, is more than counterbalanced by the far greater expense attending railway business at New-York.

Not only were the charges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad greater, as shown, but President Garrett never issued or accepted a through ticket, freight rate, or baggage check, over his Washington branch in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since it was opened; and during seasons when his own road was destroyed no public necessity, or private inconvenience would induce him to yield. Contrasting this course with that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and New-York, it is shown that since assuming the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad has given the Baltimore and Ohio Company all its former and some improved facilities. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has maintained offices and a large working staff in New-York to work by the canal or the rail line, both of which were leased and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It has openly made rates by canal to Baltimore, thence rail, which reduced the through rates, and it has had ample facilities to secure freights by rail at equal rates. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company prepared and sold the tickets and baggage checks of the Baltimore and Ohio Company westward from New-York, and accepted them eastward. It also gave the latter company an equal number of trains with its own routes between Washington and New-York; and still further gave the western trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Company connections at Baltimore with the Baltimore and Potomac trains between Washington and New-York. The Baltimore and Ohio Company having, as it seems, justly charged and shown elsewhere, violated its old and new agreements as to rates from New-York, both via rail and canal, which, when urged upon its notice, it failed to correct, and not only having declined publicly to agree to the rules and rates of the Pennsylvania Company governing its own main lines, but having attacked the policy, credit, and management of the latter repeatedly, Col. Scott reluctantly accepted the alternative, and by now declining to accept the tickets or freights of the Baltimore and Ohio Company between Philadelphia and New-York, except at local rates, has placed Mr. Garrett between these cities, upon precisely the footing he gave Col. Scott between Baltimore and Washington for fifteen years, and which the latter gentleman never used Mr. Garrett's present methods to overcome.

In justification of his course on Washington business, President Garrett now again makes public a letter addressed to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, then (in 1863) in the United States Senate, in which he offered to make through ticket and baggage arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad, provided that company would withdraw its agencies and close its offices in Washington. In view of the public need and private convenience before referred to, as well as to secure a large travel, which it was believed President Garrett would in that event divert over his own line, the Pennsylvania Company declined to accede. Mr. Garrett would more fully convince the public of his sincerity in making that proposition years since, if he would publicly offer to agree at this time to accept the same terms at New-York that he then offered at Washington under like circumstances; but such proof of his fair intent then and now is wanting, and he demands unconditional access to New-York.

Touching the second point, of terminal charges, Mr. Garrett is again unfortunate in his criticisms of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's charge of five cents at New-York, as he charges all his connecting lines three (3) cents per 100 pounds for the mere passage of loaded freights over his bridges at Bellaire and Parkersburg, both of which connect lines leased or controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and both of them costing not more than one-fifth of the value of the necessary terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at New-York and Jersey City. Besides this, the Baltimore and Ohio freights to and from New-York must be handled twice, once on each side of the North River, and towed across the harbor, including the marine and fire-risks, detentions, duplicate stations, &c.

Mr. Garrett also charges from two and one-half to five dollars per car for the mere streetage of loaded cars in Baltimore and two and one-half cents per 100 pounds at Washington as a terminal charged the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on freights to and from New-York for the mere service of unloading or loading.

The fairness of Mr. Garrett's objections to this charge may be judged from these facts. *Upon the third point* of conceding his right to make rates to and from Baltimore regardless of others—even if he would agree to maintain the rates to and from other cities—while the proposal seems fair to one not acquainted with its dangers it is a view which the merchants of New-York, as well as the other Atlantic cities and their carriers, should not concede.

Mr. Garrett has repeatedly and publicly avowed his policy of diverting trade and travel from New-York, and has bent all his energies to its accomplishment. If, after equitable rates have been made to or from from New-York, he then makes rates so low to or from Baltimore as to divert an undue proportion of trade to that city, the merchants of New-York would doubtless demand that their carriers meet them promptly. If they did so, whether Mr. Garrett saw fit to call their action a breach of faith, and so renew the war, or again reduce his Baltimore rates, matters little; but the interests of New-York, and the entire railway system, demand that he not only observe faith with the merchants and railways at Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, but that he establish and adhere to fair rates to and from Baltimore as well. Any adjustment other than this will be but a truce, unjust to other cities, and sure to break speedily into renewed hostilities. Any permanent adjustment of the pending controversy must, therefore, equitably recognize and establish the claims of capital, trade, and geography, and New-York especially cannot afford to encourage any other basis. If the sum of the charges on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool are lower via Baltimore than New-York, grain will flow in that channel. This should not only not be conceded, but should be specifically guarded against, and New-York should encourage no settlement of the war that does not prevent such result to its commerce. Similar arguments apply to its sugar, coffee, and various other trades.

President Garrett has long been considered an able, shrewd, and broad railway manager. He has been the autocrat of his board; their subserviency to his views and concessions to his wishes being well known in Baltimore. By his refusal to arbitrate the case while his opponent agreed to do so, he is gradually being considered as the cause of widespread business derangements; the arbitrary, inconsistent, and inadmissible character of his demands are gradually becoming understood and recognized; the strength of his rivals is belittled; their personal characters and official credit assailed with prejudice and injustice, and his public utterances degrade the controversy to personal issues. From being the leading exponent of American railway credit at home and abroad, he has become its most violent assailant; he has stated that $700,000,000 of capital is engaged in coercing him, and having boasted that he has largely caused the bankruptcy of the Erie, the measure of foreign obligation to him can be understood.

It is already widely questioned by bond and share holders generally, what right Mr. Garrett has, however strong his financial condition, to involve other and weaker companies in an almost national railway war, and the wide-spread depreciation of their securities or liquidation, simply that he may secure an entrance upon his own terms to New-York, in which personal question they have no interest whatever. His own shares have declined since the beginning of the contest, more than those of any of his rivals. The merchants of Baltimore, who profited by the contest in its beginning, because it was not general, have seen all their new and much of their old trade again diverted, by the necessary action of rival carriers, to other cities; and it is now believed that they generally desire a settlement of the contest upon reasonable and stable rates, which afford a fair mutual profit, rather than prolong the fluctuating low tariffs which unsettle values and demoralize trade.

Curiosity is being stimulated upon the line of inquiry, why, if the Baltimore and Ohio traffic is so much larger than ever, it is necessary to become such large borrowers in New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere? The nature of their surplus is being examined more closely, being found unavailable, and it is widely surmised that it is a result of railway book-keeping which charged less to operating expenses than is customary or proper, and so accomplished the double purpose of showing a small ratio of working expenses to receipts, and at the same time swelling a so-called surplus account beyond its due; and that notwithstanding this surplus, $22,000,000 of new mortgage debt has been added within the past five years. The management of Mr. Garrett's various lines is being more closely regarded; it is known that his Pittsburg line does not earn all its interest. The Central Ohio lease has proved a loss, and the new Chicago line does not pay its expenses and interest upon its cost. The Marietta and Cincinnati main line, which does not earn the interest upon all its mortgages, yet executed a guaranty of eight per cent. upon the stock of an extension, which stock was favorably held to secure this contract. The intelligent moneyed public is discussing the claims of a man for the Presidency who arbitrarily deranges its trade and depreciates the value of its securities, and through them injures all the industrial interests of the country, when assent to fair arbitration would determine his rights, and at least aid the recovery of trade and confidence by imparting circulation and tone to its heart in Wall street.

New-York capitalists are, further, asking if the man who so injudiciously and violently attacks the credit of the greatest railway system of the world—disaster to which would be greater in its results than this country has yet seen—is a fit person to preserve his own, and what obligations or interests rest with them to discount or renew his paper, when he publicly, avowedly, and persistently uses the proceeds to attack and divert the commerce and trade of New-York and depreciate the value of its collateral bonds and shares.

Railway men generally are asking why he is such a large borrower, if, as stated, his traffic is larger than ever before, and are led to criticise his statements. He has said to his board that he permits the Pennsylvania Road to carry the Westward freights of Baltimore because the rates net a loss; it is well known that he has now no access for his freight to Philadelphia but by canal, or to New-York but by sea, and must therefore have lost a large bulk grain and other trade to, and merchandise traffic from, those cities.

It is well known that he has been compelled to make a material reduction in his coal rates, and, as shown by the *Evening Post* of the 1st inst., the arrivals and exports at Baltimore are less than a year since; general business is depressed; all rates are largely lower, and in view of these well-known facts, it is directly charged that the only manner in which he can show a gain of receipts is by including the revenues of his 258 miles of new road to Chicago (which was not running last year,) and the sales for tickets to passengers not yet carried, in addition to some new petroleum traffic. It is not believed that amid these causes his road, in the midst of a great contest, with a small local traffic, a reduced through tonnage, and smaller rates upon it all, should gain while all others lose. These facts, except upon the theories stated, induce the frequent recent comment that his statements are incorrect and misleading.

Mr. Garrett having not only made his issue a public one, but virtually declared it to be unassailable, a statement of the foregoing carefully collated facts and comments, seems not only proper, but necessary to a just understanding of the issues.

Col. Scott is understood to be ready now as before to determine them in any honorable manner, and since his first reply to Mr. Garrett has wisely abstained from the vigorous personalities which have unhappily marred all Mr. Garrett's public utterances.

In any event, an early adjustment upon a basis honorable to both contestants is widely desired and urged.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE ON MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comment upon my letter sent to correct some misstatements in a former article shows that you suppose that there is an inconsistency on the part of the Catholic Church in her doctrine on marriage. You write: "It is a little difficult for the merely profane, lay, and logical mind to reconcile this declaration of the invalidity of a marriage in the presence of a priest with the accepted doctrine that the parties to a marriage are its ministers, and that the priest's office is only to bless those who have married themselves."

We think that a similar case happens every day in civil society. A contract is an agreement by which one or more persons bind themselves to give, do, or omit something for the benefit of one or more other persons. The essence of a contract lies in the agreement of the parties. Yet, how many by nature capable of making a contract are debarred therefrom by civil enactments? Minors, wives, and often felons, or they who have incurred civil death, are deprived of the power of making certain contracts. Again, in how many cases is not the presence of a notary public required to make the agreement a valid contract?

So the Church decrees that minors or cousins are incapable of making the marriage contract. Where this is wanting, there can be no sacrament. The Church also, under the explained conditions, has required the presence of the "parochus," or else of a properly-commissioned priest as an authorized witness, or notary public. I purposely avoid now translating "parochus" by parish priest, because it may happen that he be not of the priestly order. Any priest will not do, but only one properly commissioned.

This law, called of "clandestinity," does not bind in England, Sweden, Saxony, Denmark, the greater part of Germany and Switzerland, and the greater part of the United States.

You say truly: "Our Roman Catholic friends * * * cannot rid themselves of the notion that their Church has some power—some other power than that of mere teaching—in regard to marriage." We believe that Christ, by making marriage a sacrament, has subjected it to the authority of the Church; and the State can make no valid law about the essence of the contract of marriage, though it may determine the conditions on which may depend the civil effects of marriage, which conditions are binding if not inconsistent with the higher law established by Christ.

You do not approve of our standpoint, yet the knowledge shown of it should have prevented you from insinuating the charge of inconsistency against the Church. Even in your eyes, I suppose that the essence of the marriage contract depends on the consent of the parties; yet you probably consider that "a compliance with the (State) conditions is absolutely necessary" for its validity, and that "without such compliance their marriage would be held null and void" by the State; hence "the possibility of either party marrying again." We attribute to the Church the power which you probably and at least civil rulers generally to-day attribute to the State.

We deplore the change whereby the State has asserted for itself powers which centuries had justly attributed to the Christian Church. Still, however, we consider that a law binding the conscience of a Catholic passes even within the precinct of a British embassy. The fact of the Church having been in possession for centuries should prompt States to take cognizance of her regulations, drawn from the wisdom and piety of ages. There is no way of taking from Catholics the belief that the validity of marriage depends for her subjects upon the sanction of the Church till the end of her career, which will be the consummation of ages.

A CATHOLIC PASTOR.

TUESDAY, June 8, 1875.

THE DANGERS OF THE STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an old reader of your paper, and of course accustomed to look to it to expose and rectify all abuses, at least of a public nature, I venture to call your attention to an evil practice that is really of a serious nature. I allude to the habit of persons, both old and young, of throwing the rinds of oranges, bananas, &c., on the sidewalks. It is done often thoughtlessly, to be sure, but always with such a criminal recklessness as to cost many an innocent passer-by a life-long injury. The evil has lately increased to such an extent that there are no doubt thousands of persons in our City suffering from the sad effects of falls. I would inquire if there is not a City ordinance against the practice; and, if so, is it not the duty of the Police, for every violation, to arrest the violator at once—no matter who he or she may be—and have them severely punished? And why not, as well as punish persons for throwing dangerous missiles from tops of buildings, discharging fire-arms in the streets, or any other dangerous practice to life or limb?

SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

INDICTED FOR ARSON IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 8.—An investigation has been held as to the cause of the fire which occurred on Sunday, May 30, whereby Mr. and Mrs. Nash were burned to death, and the Grand Jury brought in a true bill against a man named Miller, and his wife, for arson and causing the deaths of John and Mary Nash.

CITY HEALTH PROBLEMS.

THE POLICE SURGEONS AND THE HARLEM PLAGUE-SPOT.

STILL FURTHER CONTRADICTIONS ON THE SUBJECT—DRS. FETTER, THOMAS, AND WALKER DECLARE THE FLATS TO BE PESTILENTIAL—EIGHT OTHER POLICE SURGEONS THINK THEM HARMLESS TO PUBLIC HEALTH—OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NUISANCE—ENERGETIC RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, after the transaction of other and less important business, the subject of the Harlem flats and the "split" among the Police Surgeons came up for consideration. It will be remembered that a joint report of the Police Surgeons stating that from examination they believed the present system of filling in the flats was harmless and not dangerous to public health was recently presented to the Police Commissioners, and that soon after Dr. W. F. Fetter stated he had been coerced into signing the report, although he knew it was untrue. Dr. Fetter was accordingly called on to explain his position, and on Friday last he read a statement to the effect that 25 per cent. of the filling was decayed organic matter, dangerous to life and health, and that he signed the report because he did not wish to create dissension or make trouble for himself. A resolution was then adopted by the board authorizing any Police Surgeon who might so desire to examine the flats and submit his individual report to the board. On the matter being called up yesterday. Dr. W. F. Fetter submitted the following additional report:

"I have again been over the Harlem flats, and examined the ground carefully, and feel fully satisfied with my former statement as to the quantity of organic matter and the filthy condition of the same. There were no scows at the docks to-day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ninety-third street, from First to Second avenue, is made up entirely of material taken from the scows, and is twelve to fifteen feet above the flats. Any person wishing to see if my statement of twenty per cent. organic matter in the filling is too high can satisfy himself by examining this filling. The whole neighborhood denounce the material being used as unhealthy, and the cause of the depreciation of their property. I inclose a petition of some of the residents of the locality."

The petition alluded to by Dr. Fetter in his report was signed by 136 property-owners of Yorkville and read as follows:

"We the undersigned property-owners and citizens of Yorkville do protest against the manner in which the Harlem flats are now being filled in. The stench is so great, especially between the hours of 6 and 10 P. M., that a great many people are complaining of much sickness in their families, and many of the tenants are leaving for no other reason, and in so doing it has caused a great deal of damage to the business of this vicinity, and we do protest in the name of the people of the City and County of New-York against the way in which said work is being done. Hoping you will use all the influence in your power with the Board of Health to assign some other method for doing said work to prevent any further sickness or pestilence among the members of this outraged community, we are," &c.

Dr. Francis A. Thomas next submitted the following report to the board regarding the filling in of the flats:

DR. THOMAS SUSTAINS DR. FETTER.

"Reflection convinces me that the system so long in vogue and still being pursued by our Municipal authorities for reclaiming sunken and marshy portions of the City is founded on unscientific principles, is detrimental to health, and not in harmony with sound rules of economy. No doubt this system is being pursued with as little annoyance to the public as compatible with the system itself. But it is the same system which has left us many unhealthy sections of our City, now densely populated and requiring so much expensive attention by the Health Department. These flats, reaching from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Tenth street, originally extended in an irregular line as far west as Sixth avenue. The north-easterly section of the Central Park, once a portion of this marsh, was properly reclaimed by the simple method of filling it in with clean, pure loam and sand, and serves to-day as a model for dealing with the remainder where not already artificially covered with unwholesome street refuse. Like all low lands occasionally overflowed with tide-water, the flats during warm weather, in their natural condition, emit exceedingly unpleasant odors. It seems to be indisputable that with the alternating winds a large area of the City within the radius of a mile and a half is afflicted with one of the most detestable of all odors—that arising from decomposing organic matter diluted with impure sea water. That this wealthy Metropolis should have allowed such a condition of things to exist for two years seems almost incomprehensible—especially when it is considered that all the leading routes of travel in the upper part of the City—the Sound steamers, Second and Third Avenue Railroads—the New-York Central and New-Haven Railroads, together with the northerly part of Central Park, are more or less subjected to this offensive stench, I have no hesitation in pronouncing an outrage on simple decency, from which there seems to be no relief even in the immediate future, for when the obstructions at Hell Gate shall be removed next year, this whole section of organic deposit will no doubt be subjected to upheaval by the construction of docks and warehouses necessitated by the expected radical change in the chanels of commerce. In view of the enormity of the evil in question, I beg leave to suggest a simple remedy: Let the Board of Health exercise the powers they possess of dealing vigorously with public nuisances wherever the public health of the City is seriously imperiled. The nuisance in question presents such a case. Let them procure a sufficient quantity of coal tar or any other powerful disinfectant, and thoroughly saturate the entire area of these deposits of street refuse and garbage. Coal tar is a cheap substance, familiar to all our citizens from its use in the construction of wooden pavements. One barrel of this coal tar, spread over every ten square feet of surface, would, in my opinion, be sufficient to neutralize the underlying strata of impurity. Then the whole surface of the flats should be covered with pure loam to the depth at least of three feet above high tide. All this could be done in a few weeks, if not days, and at trifling expense compared to the beneficial results to be obtained. What a strange anomaly that the people of our City should be prohibited, for sanitary reasons, from burying their dead under a cover of six feet of pure earth, within the settled portion of the municipality, while at the same time they are permitted to deposit within its limits acres of the accumulated filth of the streets, with so slender a covering as to allow of the abundant escape of the most offensive effluvia."

A report equally decided in its expression of condemnation of the present system of filling in, though not so full in detail, which was received from Dr. Hamilton Walker, read as follows:

DR. WALKER'S REPORT.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by your honorable board I have the honor to report that I yesterday visited the Harlem flats and there made a careful investigation of the material used for filling the same. On arriving at Ninety-third street I first proceeded down to the river to see and examine the "filling material" as delivered from the scows, but to my disappointment found that the scows had been stopped. I then proceeded to examine into the character of the material which had been used in the filling in already completed. My sense of smell was first attracted to the plot of ground included between Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Second streets, and First and Second avenues. This has been filled with matter so far advanced in decomposition as to prevent one's telling the exact character of the material used; but the horrible smell led me to imagine what the component parts must be, and also assured me that it was not the proper material with which to fill in any ground, and especially salt marsh. This filling has been accomplished to within about two feet below high water mark, and has no fresh earth covering. The filling which has been used for the filling and grading of Ninety-third street, from First to Second avenue, contains, in my opinion, from fifteen to twenty per cent. of organic matter, garbage of every description, hay, straw, and manure, &c., which has not received as yet any fresh earth covering. This material I also deem unfit for filling-in purposes. That filling which has been done on the plot between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, and west of Fourth avenue, is certainly the worst I have ever seen; and I care not whether it be supplied by the Street-cleaning Bureau or from any other source, I pronounce it an outrage on the community. Having been an Inspector of the Board of Health, and, consequently knowing the strict sanitary regulations of that body, it is to me an indescribable wonder how such deposits are tolerated by that body. The percentage of organic matter in the last-named locality must, in my opinion, be from twenty to twenty-five per cent., made up of dead cats and dogs, hay, straw, manure, and every imaginable article which we are in the habit of seeing in the ash barrels. In conclusion I simply have to say that I believe the material now used for the purpose of filling in the Harlem flats is not a fit filling to be used in any locality that is ever expected to be inhabited and used for dwellings. I care not whether it be three inches or three feet of earth which is placed on such filling—I care not whether it be disinfected with lime and dead-oil, or not disinfected at all—I say that with time the result will be the same, namely, injurious to health and dangerous to life, and it only requires such time to prove my statement correct.

Police Surgeons George Steinert, F. Le Roy Satterlee, Kenneth F. Maclelland, S. G. Cook, Hans Powell, P. W. McDonnell, W. H. Ensign, and Charles Phelps then submitted short reports sustaining the former joint report signed by them, and declaring that the flats are not inimical to public health, after which Commissioner Voorhis moved that as the Board of Health was engaged in deliberating on the same subject, the reports be laid on the table temporarily. The motion was adopted, and the board adjourned.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday, President Chandler in the chair, the following resolutions in relation to the filling in of the Harlem flats, which had been previously considered by the Sanitary Committee, were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The district of the City between Ninety-first street and One Hundred and Ninth street and between Fifth avenue and the East River, is, and has been for several years, in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to the public health, as appears from the records of this department;

Whereas, This condition is due to the fact that in reclaiming the tidal land, by filling, the surface has not been brought to a proper and uniform level, considerable areas have not been covered at all, and are consequently occupied by large pools of stagnant water, into one of which a sewer empties its contents, while other areas, often including many blocks, are so low as to be constantly saturated with water and offensive; and,

Whereas, No effective system of drainage has been adopted in this district, to take the place of the old water courses, which have been completely obstructed; and,

Whereas, The only remedies which are available to correct the dangerous condition of this district are filling and draining; therefore,

Resolved, That the Department of Public Works be and is hereby respectfully requested to complete as speedily as possible the extension of Lexington avenue, Madison avenue, First avenue, and the intersecting cross streets, to cause the stagnant pools to be filled, to put, at least, two feet of good earth upon the surface of the district between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, east of Third avenue, and to establish a comprehensive system of drainage, independent of and in addition to the sewers, all in accordance with the certificates requiring the drainage of such portion of the City by and under the direction of said department, heretofore made and forwarded in the year 1873 and again in May last by this board under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 566 of the laws of 1871.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board there is no material save fresh earth better adapted for filling these sunken areas than clean coal-ashes, and that the Board of Police be respectfully requested to collect these ashes, free from garbage and street-sweepings, and send the same to this district.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to cause all the stagnant pools and sunken areas to be thoroughly disinfected, and to repeat such disinfection as often as may be necessary; and that he be also directed to inspect the privies of the houses on the east side of Third avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets, cause them to be cleaned and disinfected, and if necessary to take the proper steps to cause said houses to be vacated; and that he be directed to place an Inspector in the district, with orders to prevent the dumping of any material save fresh earth and clean ashes.

Resolved, That the President and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee be requested to confer with the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works upon the importance of immediate action for the relief and improvement of this district."

OTHER SANITARY MATTERS.

GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—DIPHTHERIA AND SMALL-POX REPORTED TO BE INCREASING—DR. HARRIS DOES NOT APPREHEND AN EPIDEMIC.

The Board of Health, yesterday, in view of the steady increase in small-pox, and the trouble experienced by the Vaccinating Corps in performing vaccination and revaccination, adopted the following circular, which will be printed and a copy sent to every practicing physician in this City:

To the Physicians of New-York:

Small-pox at present prevails to a greater extent than ever before as regards actual numbers, perhaps not proportionally. For the past three weeks it has been on the increase, and during the week ending May 22, 111 cases were reported, more than for any of its predecessors. This was probably due to the moving on May 1 disseminating the disease. From Oct. 1, 1874, to May 22, 1875, 2,335 cases were reported. A certain unknown number are unreported and escape detection. From Oct. 1, 1874, to May 15, 1875, 834 persons died of this disease. The localities where it is at present most prevalent are the districts bounded by Division street on the south, Thirteenth street on the north, Bowery and Second avenue on the west, and Lewis street and Avenue D on the east; the district bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; the district bounded by Eighth and Ninth avenues and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; the district bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets; and the block on First avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. This board has maps prepared under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, and if the observation of the places where the disease prevails will help you in practice, they will gladly exhibit them to you. The board would urge on you the importance of vaccination and revaccination to as great an extent as possible in view of the above facts. The board, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That in all cases where insufficient excuses are made for declining vaccination the vaccinator or inspector take the name and address of the people and of the family physician and notify the physician of the fact." The board hopes that you will urge vaccination and perform it under these circumstances.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

The resolution of the Sanitary Committee authorizing its Superintendent to notify the President of the Board of Education of the names and residences of public school children stricken with small-pox, and the resolution prohibiting the running of cushioned street-cars after July 31, in violation of the Sanitary Code, were also adopted, and the Attorney was authorized to commence suit against the Second Avenue Railroad Company for using cushioned seats in the cars of that road. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, after stating, in his weekly report, that the general health of the City is in good condition, reports 476 deaths for the week ending last Saturday, against 497 of the previous week, the decrease having occurred in diarrhœal diseases, bronchitis, and pneumonia. There were ten fewer deaths of infants under a year old than in the previous week. Although the course of increase of diphtheria and small-pox remains unchanged, there seems, in his opinion, to be no probability of an epidemic of the latter disease, since its fatality is chiefly confined to the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards. Of the two maladies diphtheria has, from first to last, been most malignant, there having been 359 deaths from small-pox and 385 from diphtheria. The board also passed resolutions ordering the prevention of the escape of blood and other offensive material from slaughter-houses, or the accumulation of offensive material within the City limits, and also prohibiting the driving of beef cattle between First and Tenth avenues. To the resolution of the Board of Education soliciting the co-operative assistance of the health officers for the prevention of the erection of the abattoir at Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, the board replied that it had no control over any building in process of erection, but that it would be prompt in the suppression of any nuisance that should arise in that vicinity. It being the opinion of the Board of Health that the work of night scavenging can and should be conducted in an inoffensive and innocuous manner, and since the proper supervision of the work at night has been found impossible, because of the difficulty of detecting its abuses, the Board of Health passed a resolution authorizing the Sanitary Superintendent to grant permits for the performance of the work between the hours of sunrise and sunset only. Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented a report of the work performed by the Sanitary Bureau during the past week, from which report it appeared that the total number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors during the period was 2,132. The following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks, was presented:

Week ending May 31: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 31; diphtheria, 74; small-pox, 117; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2. Week ending June 5: Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 37; measles, 38; diphtheria, 97; small-pox, 126; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

From this statement it appears that during the past week the number of small-pox and diphtheria cases have increased. The increase in diphtheria cases is quite marked, as there were twenty-three more cases reported during the past week than in the preceding one.

The board then adjourned.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The season of artillery practice was opened yesterday at Cozzen's Farm, East New-York, by Battery B, of the First Division, commanded by Capt. John Keim. The target, which was erected at 800 yards' distance, was a frame twelve feet square, covered with white paper, upon which was drawn a "bull's eye" twelve inches in diameter, and encircling it were twelve rings at a distance of one foot apart. There was very little wind stirring, and the heat was more moderate than on Monday. The first gun was fired at 9:30 o'clock; and although good aim was taken, the shot did not reach the target directly, but first struck the ground and then ricocheted through the target. The reason of this is obvious, as the point-blank of the guns used, which were six-pounders, was 550 yards, and as the State has thus far failed to provide the necessary appliances to the batteries, such as tangent scales, rear sights, platforms, &c., it required considerable ingenuity on the part of the marksmen to obtain the necessary elevation. The cartridges were also defective, as the powder was incased in sacks too small for the calibre of the guns, and these were separate from the balls. In spite of all of these difficulties the men performed very good shooting, and twenty-five out of the sixty-five men hit the target, and two recorded "bulls-eyes." Each marksman was allowed one shot without sighting shots. The practice concluded at 3 o'clock, after which the battery returned to the City, baiting on the way at a hotel where the men were provided with dinner at the expense of the commander. Among the prominent officers present were Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Carl Jussen, Capt. John Keim, of Battery K, Artillery, Capt. A. Belknap, Jr., Lieut. A. Hoelzle, Lieut. George Hamann, and Lieut. D. Doendich, of Battery K.

A HUSBAND'S BRUTALITY.

Thomas Spratt, of No. 658 First avenue, a few days ago kicked and beat his wife so brutally that she was prematurely confined. Spratt was arrested and arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, but a neighbor who was the sole witness of the assault refused to testify, and the ruffian escaped punishment. On Monday evening Mrs. Spratt was seen to fall from the window of her apartments on the third floor to the awning in front of the building. Though severely injured, the surgeons at Bellevue have hopes of her recovery. After her admission to the hospital the long-suffering woman reluctantly admitted that her husband pushed her from the window in a fit of drunken rage. He was again arrested, and yesterday Justice Kasmire committed him to await the result of his wife's injuries.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

END OF MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

HE CONCLUDES AT 6:30 IN THE EVENING—MORE VINDICATION OF MR. TRACY—THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER NOT A CONFESSION OF GUILT—MOULTON'S OBJECT IN ASSISTING TILTON TO GET THE $7,000 FROM BOWEN—WHAT MR. BEECHER MEANT BY "BOTTOM FACTS"—INGENIOUS ARGUMENTS TOUCHING MRS. MOULTON'S INTERVIEW OF JUNE 2, 1873—WHY MRS. TILTON WAS NOT A WITNESS—THE TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION NOT EVIDENCE BUT SIMPLY MORAL REASONING—A ROW AMONG THE JURYMEN.

The Brooklyn City Court-room developed new capabilities yesterday. Never was such a tremendous and uncomfortable crowd crushed within its walls. The friends of Mr. Beecher seemed to have made a simultaneous rush to hear Mr. Evarts' last words in defense of their preacher. The women were very largely represented, and Brothers Caldwell and Murray found it difficult to provide seats for them all. The Beecher family was largely represented. Beside Mr. Beecher, who carried the gold-headed cane voted to him at the recent homœopathic fair in this City, and his wife, there were present Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Miss Catherine Beecher, his sisters, Rev. Edward Beecher, his brother, and wife, Col. Harry Beecher, his son, and wife, and several nephews and nieces. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Judge Dikeman, Judge Benedict, Judge Reynolds, Hon. James Stevens, of Rome, N. Y.; Hon. Thomas Cooper Campbell, of this City; Hon. George D. Beers, of Ithaca, Messrs. Douglas Smith, William Watson and Henry Tiffany, of New-York; Earl Warner, of New-London, Conn., and ex-Collector Hiram Barney, of this City. In the audience were Rev. F. W. Carter, D. C. Bigelow and wife, S. G. Hamlin, editor of the Schenectady *Daily Union;* Mrs. Prof. Gunn, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Judge Neilson, Mrs. Judge Reynolds, Mrs. Harry Beam, United States District Attorney Tenney and wife, Prof. Cronin, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Mr. Moulton listened from near the door. Mr. Beach was again obliged by his neuralgia, after a quarter of an hour of listening in his usual place, to arise and go to a corner near the judicial desk out of the draft, where he sat during the remainder of the session.

Mr. Evarts resumed his argument at 11:10. Starting off on the proposition that if Gen. Tracy's version of the January, 1872, interview be accepted as true it ends all controversy, he went on to argue its correctness by disparaging those who contradicted him. Tilton, he said, had a fashion of drawing a distinction between the "true story" in a complete and an incomplete form; and this was the sort of prevarication which enabled him to ring such changes as it was shown to this and that man, or it was not shown to this and that man, as the purpose served. So with the Woodhull story. Andrews' declaration that he gave a head and tail to it a few days before its final publication had been used to make it appear that the story was not in existence prior to October, 1872, although Andrews himself acknowledges that the body of the story was given to him in the complete form in which it was published. After another chapter devoted to drawing Tilton in the character of a man who was not disturbed by the debauchery of his wife yet was aroused to fury by trivial reflections upon himself, Mr. Evarts gave half an hour in supplementing Judge Porter's elaborate defense of Gen. Tracy's professional honor. He ended by calling Tracy "a leader," if not the leader of the Brooklyn Bar. He could see nothing of moment in the interview between Beecher and Tilton in the cars. The "ragged edge" letter, instead of being a confession of guilt, shows the manner in which Tilton and Moulton were playing upon Mr. Beecher's sensibilities and the completeness of the restoration of good feeling that had taken place between all the parties. Tilton wanted help, and did not think that Beecher was helping enough. Here was the first ripple of the stream that loosened the $7,000 boulder. Reserving the "ragged edge" part of the letter for another time, Mr. Evarts said that if Moulton did not intend to extort money from Beecher he would have answered the letter. On this text Mr. Evarts took up Moulton's "relations to money," going over pretty nearly the same ground to which Judge Porter devoted so much time in the last days of his speech. Moulton appeared much amused at Mr. Evarts' remarks. Amid much merriment, Mr. Evarts contrasted Moulton's munificent offers of friendly assistance to Tilton with his conduct in regard to the *Golden Age* subscription. Moulton's object, he charged, was to get back his own and his partners' subscriptions, which they saw Tilton would never have a chance of repaying. That is why he worked so hard to get the $7,000 out of Bowen. The moment the money was secured, he, and Woodruff, and Robinson seized upon $6,000, leaving poor Tilton only $1,000.

Mr. Evarts then took up the remainder of the "ragged edge" letter, saying that, so far from being evidence against Mr. Beecher, the very existence of the letter is complete disproof of consciousness of guilt on his part. Beecher's description of his sufferings was a true description, in the graphic language he always uses, of what had been imposed upon him by the policy of silence suggested by Tilton. "I will step down and out" meant that if Tilton was not satisfied with what Beecher was doing for him, and wished to terminate the policy of silence, Beecher was willing also. The "ragged edge, remorse, fear, despair," part elicited no particular comment. The letter, however, as a whole, was made the subject of a long argument, to the effect that it is a principle of human nature that no guilty man ever voluntarily makes a record of his guilt, and no man ever makes a full disclosure of crime, if it be a confession of infamy, even in the relation of penitent to priest, patient to physician, or client to lawyer, until the law forces it out of him.

Passing to Mr. Beecher's next two letters Mr. Evarts dismissed them in a few words. What Mr. Beecher meant by "bottom facts" was whether Bowen had any further scandals to detail about him—whether there was a deep in Bowen that had no lower depth of scandal. The speaker then entered into a long discussion of the situation around the latter end of May, 1872, deducing from it that Mr. Beecher threatened to fight and that frightened Tilton to terms. At this point, 1:05, recess was taken.

The crowd after recess was greater if possible than in the morning. Mr. Beach did not come in until 2:40. He took a seat on the judicial bench and listened patiently until 4:35, when, being unable to stand the pain any longer, he left the court-room.

At 2:15 Mr. Evarts took up the letters of Beecher and Moulton of Sunday, June 2, 1872. They preclude, he said, any idea that there was any other occasion for reproach in Mr. Beecher's mind than the damage he believed himself to have caused Tilton's family. Mr. Beecher should be judged as a man, not as a brute. If he was about to choose the alternative of publicity of his guilt rather than stand the constant pecking at him, would he have written a fresh evidence of guilt to be used against himself? The "devices by which we saved ourselves" meant that Mr. Beecher thought that all the sacrifices that had been made were constantly being rendered useless by Tilton's caprices. "Tilton had condoned his wife's fault" simply meant that he had passed over Mrs. Tilton's undue affection for Beecher. Quoting the phrases that Beecher "felt that he was preaching his last sermon," and that that "gave him peace," Mr. Evarts asked if that was the way the seducer felt at the approach of death. A strong point was made of the phrase in Moulton's answer, "You can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow." Moulton says, "If I had listened to you alone my hands would have dropped helpless long ago." "Yes, they would," commented Mr. Evarts, "and they would never have got into Mr. Beecher's pockets." [Laughter.] Getting at last to the suicide interview, Mr. Evarts said he would be very glad charitably to leave Mrs. Moulton's testimony to the situation of a wife influenced by her husband, but that was not permitted to him. He elaborated a theory that, if there was such an interview, the probability was that Mr. Beecher spoke to Mrs. Moulton about his sorrow at the supposed damage he had done to Tilton and his family, and that the subsequent talk in her household had enlarged and magnified that conversation. But he claimed that a clear alibi had been proved. Neither Mrs. Eddy nor Mr. Jaynes could be certain about the date they saw Mr. Beecher in the vicinity of Mrs. Moulton's house.

Mr. Evarts ridiculed the proposed confession, and the poison incidents. Then followed an ingenious argument that Mrs. Moulton's expression that Mr. Beecher was "implicated in adultery" could not mean more than that he had attempted it; and another to show that Mrs. Moulton had strongly urged Mrs. Tilton, when the church talked about investigating her husband, not to yield to the latter's influence, but to deny "these base charges against Mr. Beecher." Some of the jurymen here interrupted the speaker to know if he did not intend to stop, it being long after four o'clock. Mr. Evarts explained that he proposed to finish, and began the most ingenious argument of his speech. He described Tilton and Moulton forcing Mrs. Moulton to go after Mrs. Woodhull three times at night, and, drawing from that the inference of her abject subjugation to her husband, asked whether it was not likely that the story of Ananias and Sapphira would be repeated.

Mr. Evarts made a plunge into 1872 again, when Mr. Carpenter, the foreman of the jury, stopped him short by a request that he would suspend his remarks. Mr. Evarts was willing, on condition that a half hour or an hour should be given him in the morning. Mr. Morris warmly protested, and Mr. Carpenter explained that he himself was willing to sit until six o'clock if necessary, but some of the other jurors did not consider themselves able. At this Henry Thyer sprang to his feet, and addressing the foreman, excitedly denounced him for not showing the consideration to a portion of the jurors that they had extended to him and others by consenting not to sit on Saturdays. "I am willing to sit to the end," he added; "I've got you tight, there." Judge Neilson said that he was willing to allow the jurors to go out and take the fresh air for fifteen minutes, but he was determined to have Mr. Evarts close before adjourning. Mr. Evarts hastily begged Judge Neilson not to lose him a precious fifteen minutes. Mr. Taylor here spoke up and said that it would be impossible for him to concentrate his attention any longer upon Mr. Evarts' argument. Mr. Evarts again asked the privilege of an hour in the morning, and again Mr. Morris protested that a concession would be unfair, as Mr. Beach had left the court with a distinct pledge that Mr. Evarts would finish last evening. Judge Neilson cut the discussion short by curtly ordering the jury to go out for fifteen minutes. He added, "Take a walk around the block," which elicited a roar of laughter. Judge Neilson, who evidently had not intended a joke, looked astonished and indignant. Some of the jurors said they did not want to go out. "Well, you who want to go, go," said Judge Neilson; "and you who want to stay, stay." He added that the refusal of the jurors to sit was uncalled for. He had often worked all day up to eight o'clock at night with a jury. Mr. Thyer explained that as he and some others had given way to the rest in regard to the Saturday sessions, he thought they should have given way on this occasion. Seven of the jurymen went out. The confusion that followed this altercation was so noisy that Judge Neilson had to rap several times, and to request those who did not wish to keep quiet to go out of the room before a semblance of order could be obtained.

Proceedings were resumed at 4:48. The particular subject relating to 1872, of which Mr. Evarts was about to speak, turned out to be the "true story." He said that upon that and the letter Mr. Beecher read to his Church in July, 1874, the case of the defense could rest with safety. He claimed that the counsel for the prosecution did not want Mrs. Tilton as a witness. Their exhibiting willingness to have her put upon the stand was only a trick. The honest, straightforward way for a lawyer would have been to call Mr Tilton themselves. The law which says that a wife may not be called against her husband does not say that she may not be called for her husband. It only involves a general policy, the terms of which may be waived.

Again deprecating the necessarily cursory survey of the evidence, which lack of time compelled him to make, Mr. Evarts did not hesitate to assert that despite any possible criticisms, the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher did not reduce the direct examination. There was no reason for a divided verdict, Mr. Evarts said. A verdict for the defendant saves the family of Mr. Beecher and the family of Mr. Tilton. It is a verdict of safety and honor for everybody concerned in this action. A verdict for the plaintiff strikes a blow at the honor of Tilton's family, strikes at blow at the credit of the Christian community, at religion, at human nature. Mr. Beecher was compared to the man whose house was built upon a rock and stood despite the rain and the wind, and Tilton to the man who built his house on the sand. Turning to Judge Neilson, Mr. Evarts said, that should there be any miscarriage of justice his skirts would be clear. The jury then came in for a compliment upon their attention. In their verdict the world would find no exception to the joyful axiom that truth matches all around. Mr. Evarts sat down at 6:25 o'clock. Clapping of hands and stamping of feet instantly followed in all parts of the room. Waiting patiently until it was over, Judge Neilson adjourned the court until this morning.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The court met at 11:10 o'clock, after which Mr. Evarts resumed his address as follows:

May it please your Honor, the grave importance, the convincing weight, the natural attraction of absolute confidence to the testimony of Mr. Tracy, makes this point of our present attention more thoroughly conclusive, in whatever depends upon oral statements, than whatever views we make in regard to the manifold inferences that have been given in one complexion and another by opposing witnesses could reasonably be expected for them. And now the only remaining question is, where—if this scene is produced to you correctly it ends all controversy—in what degree is it reduced or disparaged by any counter-proof on their side? In the first place it is of their own showing that the interview was invited by them, and for the purpose of laying out the truth of their situation toward the public in consequence of the promulgation of the Woodhull publication; and that situation pressed upon them so that it must be met by an intimate inspection and a thorough investigation of the whole area of this scandal, and every point and tittle of this proof; and as this interview would so require for their purposes, why, it necessarily involved a further and honest statement of Mr. Beecher's situation in these matters. And you have in the proposition of Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher, and in the frankness and readiness in which Mr. Beecher conceded the exploration and the unbosoming of the facts of the case, absolute security that neither Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Beecher had the least idea that it could be a permitted point in this merely incidental and external dilemma in which Moulton and Tilton were placed by the talk of the streets, to have a confidence and a disclosure of the weaknesses of these many years, if there was any such weakness in them. It is like a man, to avoid a whipping for some minor fault, exposing himself by his accusations and disclosures to being hanged for a murder. Then, what do we find from these witnesses at any stage of their testimony in disparagement or reduction, I will not say of every word or phrase of the conversation as detailed by Mr. Tracy, but of every substantial trait and characteristic of it? Mr. Woodruff says that he did not pay much attention; whether he was asleep all the time don't seem clear to his mind. Mr. Tilton does not say that he communicated to Mr. Tracy any fact to the contrary of anything that Mr. Tracy says. Moulton says the interview, after Tilton came in, commenced by Mr. Tilton saying to Mr. Tracy, "You know all the facts and have seen some of the papers." Now, when Moulton and Tilton and Woodruff are recalled, after Mr. Tracy's testimony has been given, they deny only the following merely fragmentary part of his testimony: Moulton denies calling the apology notes or memoranda. Well, that might be a denial that was entirely consistent with his having what—I mean in this witness' fashion of telling the truth on the stand—entirely consistent with his having said whether that is in the nature of notes or memoranda, or that that is the statement I made from Mr. Beecher's mouth as he said it. He gave some answer I suppose to the question, and gave some true description of how that happened to appear in his (Moulton's) handwriting, addressed to himself, and signed by no letter-writer, and intrusted in confidence. Moulton denies a part of his account of his (Tracy's) interrogating Tilton in the precise language of the charge in the wife's letter, but Tilton does not deny any part of it.

THE TRUE STORY.

They both deny, not that the true story was read, but Tilton, in his cross-examination—his previous cross-examination—stated that he read every word of the true story to Mr. Tracy during this same period at some time or other, and there was not any other time to read it but this. And then we have every opportunity for evasion and prevarication between the true story in its last and final touch and finish and the true story in its study or imputations, which occupied a very considerable time—the body being as Mr. Tilton has said—to turn it over and over and consult with this and that very great man or very small man—men who could give a fair index of what public opinion would be, and how this unpublished manuscript would strike the public whenever it should be put in print. And under that insidious and cowardly mode Mr. Tilton was poisoning this and that source and channel of public opinion with the concealed slanders against Mr. Beecher that in that paper are contained; and they don't deny that the substance of it, the charge of improper propositions, was read at this interview. Mr. Tilton has a fashion of thinking that the absolutely perfected true story included the letters of Mr. Beecher and his wife which formed its close, and which came into existence in the end of December; but in his testimony he has drawn the distinction between the true story as it had advanced in his mind and in his composition up to that point, and how that termination in regard to the denials of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton formed the final close of the paper. And in that clear prevarication of the true story as a completed paper and the true story as it was prepared to take its completion, that the changes are rung on the excuses for how and why the same true story was not read to that one when it answered that purpose, and it was read to this or that man when it answered to that purpose. Just as in respect to the Woodhull scandal an effort has been made—an effort perhaps in argument before you will be made—that all this fear in the Winter and the Spring of 1872, in having brought into existence the body of the Woodhull scandal and its representations in slips ready for publication if the needs of Tilton should require, is answered by Mr. Pearl Andrews that he did the final editing upon the paper as it appeared in November, 1872. But in his own statement you see the disclosure and the discovery that the body, the body of the paper exactly as it was printed was ready, and that was handed to him as the matter on which his literary and philosophical genius was to operate in making the head and tail piece to it; and he had and did make the literary head and tail piece to it. The body of the play was this drama, as it had been in existence in slips for six months, and it was only the prologue and epilogue of literature and philosophy that came into existence in October of that year. And yet by such feeble devices as that the prevarications of witnesses are to be sustained, and that the Woodhull article is shown not to have existed prior to October, 1872, because Mr. Andrews put those finishing touches to it; and so Mr. Tilton expects, when occasion needs, to impose upon you that the true story was not completed at this or that stage because the final letters were not ready to be inserted as its fit conclusion until the end of December. But Belcher makes that clear. We do not need to rest upon Mr. Tracy's testimony alone for that. Mr. Belcher makes that clear; and Belcher also makes it perfectly clear that any attempt to impose upon you that the writing of this passage: "My friend and Pastor proposed to me to be a wife with all that that implies," comes out of some other piece of writing than this original accusation. But taking up a letter prepared under the husband's eye by the wife, and used with Dr. Storrs, which repeats this accusation in these terms, any attempt to impose upon your understanding that the letter was in the wife's handwriting, which he copied—it would not help the substance of his case at all; and any attempt to confuse your mind, or impose upon you in that regard must utterly fail. Because Mr. Belcher tells you that, in his interview, sought, compelled by Mr. Tilton, when the whole documents were read and read, and when Tilton was questioned and questioned about this slip of paper—whether the very one under his eye was in his wife's handwriting or not, and the answer was, "No; the original is in Moulton's possession"—at that interview originated the idea of any consultation with Dr. Storrs. The question was then asked of Mr. Belcher by Mr. Tilton: "Who is a good man to ask—a man of great authority, of great character; a man of level judgment, of sober, circumspect thought?" and the suggestion is made to Mr. Tilton that Dr. Storrs would be a good man; and out of that and after that comes the interview with Dr. Storrs; and a letter was prepared to introduce at that interview, which was in itself the reproduction of this slip, that was in the true story, and that had formed the gravamen and the text of the wife's accusation.

TRACY'S ADVICE TO TILTON.

Now, Mr. Tilton does deny, on his rebutting evidence, that Mr. Tracy made a particular remark on the subject of the apology, implying an unsuccessful attempt on Mrs. Tilton's virtue, and another remark as to the best mode of terminating all controversy as to the fact, and as to what would be done for Mr. Tilton—that is, about his going to Europe, &c.—but on the main substance, that Mr. Tracy intelligently, faithfully, directly undertook honestly to perform the duty and to give the service for which he understood the real solicitudes and the real responsibilities of these parties had resorted to him in respect of; and in that he did as you would do, and as I would do, and as any man of common sense and clear purpose would do; pricking all these bubbles at once, he asked, "Well, what is it that you charge Mr. Beecher with? That is the charge, but a part of that is inference." "No, no; no part of that is inference." "What, not the last part—'all that that implies'? Mr. Beecher certainly did not say that to Mrs. Tilton, 'I want you to be my wife, with all that that implies.'" "Oh, well, perhaps not that part, to be sure." "Well, now, what is your purpose? Do you want to end this scandal, or do you want to keep it alive?" "We want to end it." "Then the way to end it is to deny what the Woodhull publication says about your communicating the information, and which you say is all false. Put an end to this matter; burn up these papers, and have it closed." Well, why should not that be done? But Tilton says: "No, that cannot be done." "Why," Mr. Tracy asks, "why could it not be done, if you want to suppress it?" "Well," says Tilton, "if these papers were destroyed, I, having circulated various charges against Mr. Beecher, he would turn and rend me." "Well," Mr. Tracy says, "that is very absurd, for certainly Mr. Beecher has no interest in having these matters made the subject of public discussion, merely for the satisfaction of pursuing you as a slanderer." "Well, if Mr. Beecher would not do it, his church would." And so you find Mr. Tilton brought, for the first time, face to face with an intelligent, an honest, and a disinterested scrutiny about the matter, and he is obliged to retreat under the fog of an alleged desire to suppress, but yet unwilling to give up the means of continuing the scandal.

TILTON'S THREATS.

And that, gentlemen of the jury, has been the difficulty that Mr. Tilton has been in. He wished, indeed, never to be brought to the test that he has suffered in this trial before you. He never wanted the resistance of Mr. Beecher, and the exploration and the weighing and the measuring of this matter. The man who had been so quiet, as he tells you, under all the load of these injuries, under all the horrors of these wounds to his pride and his feelings, as that he slept undisturbed by his wife's side always; and whenever brought face to face with Mr. Beecher, wanted always to be sure of Mr. Beecher's friendship—he says, when at a later stage, (to which I shall call your attention,) Mr. Moulton had said to him, of Mr. Beecher, "He will stand secrecy no longer; he will have no more of this policy of silence in your behalf. Great as are the terrors and the evils of scandal which a man feels in the manifold connections in which he stands to others, and which he feels, especially in the relation in which he stands to you and to your family, your wife and your children—this matter he will stand no longer. He is going to put himself directly at issue now, and by throwing down the challenge for the facts, and stripping himself of all impediments, of the interests, and feelings, and pride of Plymouth Church, he is going to meet you as man to man;" then it is that Mr. Tilton has all the lion aroused in him, and he says, "If he does that I will shoot him on the street!" Now that is a time for shooting. That is a time for spirit. That is a time for pride. And the threat that Mr. Tilton made at this prospect of publication was on the expectation that Mr. Beecher's solicitudes for his (Tilton's) family and for the great interests that surrounded him, would make him yield to some accommodation even in that. The threat to publish was at once withdrawn, and the matter came to an end. But I will not anticipate the outlines of that situation. I want to show you that, throughout, Mr. Tilton having a moderate (however immoderate it might seem to Mr. Beecher) cause of offense and accusation, was always outrunning it in his tongue, outrunning it in his written letters, outrunning it in his printed slips, and continually involving himself in the guilt, and the shame, and the treachery, and the cowardice of these malignant and secret stabs in the dark. And whenever there came to be a question of disclosure, and of confronting the truth and of each other, before the publication, then there was always a desire to have some concession from Mr. Beecher, in his magnanimity, in his generosity, in his sympathies, that could save Mr. Tilton from the absolute discredit and disgrace of the discovery of these arts. Although Mr. Beecher did not know or suspect, and charitably refused to admit suspicions of bad faith, of whisperings of treachery, yet Mr. Tilton knew that whenever under any examination daylight was let into this matter, all this treachery of Tilton and manœuvering of Moulton, brought in front of the boldness of Beecher, would leave no doubt in men's minds of the true nature of what had been going on for years.

A DEFENSE OF TRACY.

Now, gentlemen, I shall have occasion to comment upon some parts of Gen. Tracy's testimony in connection with wholly independent interviews and events in the year 1874. And now it becomes me to say, what I am quite sure after what has fallen from his Honor the Judge and from my learned brother, will be quite superfluous, yet very briefly to say, what I say with great pleasure, with entire kindness, on the subject of an imputation sought to be thrown on Mr. Tracy, in regard not to his being a witness, for that everybody concedes is forced upon him by the course they took of making him represent Beecher, in order to themselves gain a witness against Mr. Beecher—I mean his professional employment. Now, you will observe, gentlemen, that the trust and duty of our profession is not one of personal inclination or choice. In general we may say that a lawyer is somewhat free to take or decline an employment, as his convenience, his emoluments, his comfort, or his taste may dictate. But always upon condition that that refusal shall not prejudice the client who, either as plaintiff or defendant, or as accused before the criminal bar of the courts, has a right to the services of our profession. It is, then, not unfrequent that a lawyer in manifold engagements and in a constantly changing succession of clients, now opposing one and now acting for him in another case, has presented to him inquiries which he is not at liberty to disregard on the careless method of "Well, I don't propose to bother myself;" there are rights and there are corresponding duties, and these flippant commentators on the duties of our profession in regard to the espousal and maintenance either of plaintiffs' or defendants' causes, or of accurate observance of duty, irrespective of possible evil, only reduce the independence and the intrepidity of the Bar to that standard; and the administration of justice will cease to be what it must and should be in a free country; or how pitiable the condition of suitors in a court if the lawyers of their choice, and to whose services they have a right, are either to be taken from them by any trivial scruples or torn from them by malicious interference of their opponents. But now look in the face the situation, and see how utterly there falls to the ground any suggestion that Mr. Tracy was placed under any disability, or relieved from any duty he was under in respect of sharing the professional responsibilities for his friend and this client, Mr. Beecher. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Woodruff approaches him with the idea that it is not a professional relation that he is to be put into, and Mr. Tracy begins by saying, "I won't go even into a friendly conference of advice, unless it is understood that I go there as I am in fact, the friend of Mr. Beecher, and only to a conference that is supposed to be without hostility to him." And then, when he gets there under the idea of having the truth told to him, his advice given, his relations determined upon the good faith, the sincerity, the completeness of the disclosures that are made to him, he is accosted at the outset, "Now, the whole truth is to be told you. If, on the case which you are to have the whole truth about, there comes to be an antagonism, will the etiquette of your profession justify you in espousing Mr. Beecher's attack upon the fidelity of the truth as now disclosed to you?" Mr. Tracy at once says: "Whatever you give to me as the truth of your case to-day, without reference to any etiquette of my profession, I will not take up the opposite for a client." And then they tell him the truth; they are under their obligation as toward him that it shall be the truth. What! Are you going to engage the honest and responsible friendly advice, concerning the situation, of a man who warns you in advance that he will hear nothing from you, if it is to be the purpose of hostility against Mr. Beecher? And then, when that truth, all being told; when the Bessie Turner, and the money and everything that could make a fault against Mr. Beecher—if it could make a fault against Mr. Beecher—should have been told; when it is omitted because there was no fault in it, but nothing but generosity and pity, and when, at the end, Mr. Tracy sees and says, "Why, there is not anything here that can be made the subject of a litigation, of a lawsuit and accusation," and dismisses the matter from his mind as anything that came under any professional exclusion from a controversy that had these dimensions; then when, in 1874, the charge is to be changed, and is changed, and notes sent by Redpath: "Don't believe, if we go into court, we are going into a libel suit, where all this talk of these minor difficulties may be the subject of judicial inquiry, but we are going to make it adultery." And when Mr. Tracy is so advised then he originates to Mr. Tilton the proposition, "Well, Mr. Tilton, you must remember that if I gave you the promise concerning the case as you laid it before me, that I would not take up the opposite side—if you now mean to say that what you told me was false and an imposition, and you are going to make a different and other charge, in which my professional duty, and the rights of Mr. Beecher to my services if he chooses to ask them, must not be impaired, I wish you to understand that that promise does not cover any opposite, any new case, that you now bring into the light and into the courts." Now, Mr. Tilton—see how a little matter discloses a great deal—now, Mr. Tilton—the narrative is complete, undisputed, uncontradicted by Mr. Tilton, for it occurred in the presence of several witnesses before the Church Committee—Mr. Tilton, instead of saying, "I join issue with you on the question of fact. This *is* the case; it was a charge of adultery. This pretence of yours, that now the body of the offense to be introduced is new, an afterthought, an invention, if you please, is all subterfuge, Mr. Tracy; in fact, that interview did have adultery with my wife as the body and substance of it." He admits that the interview, and the inquiry, and the charge were different, and then he says: "On the question of law and ethics I don't think that makes any difference in your proposition." What could there be from disinterested witnesses; for it does not turn upon Mr. Tracy's testimony, and he don't contradict it—Mr. Tilton don't—there were two or three witnesses that could speak of it, but when we come to the previous statement between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Tracy alone—at the club, was it?—why, then, Mr. Tilton contradicts that. That is only oath against oath. Now, gentlemen, you will see at once that Mr. Tracy, no doubt like every other lawyer, regretting that there should be a situation about which men's minds should differ, yet with that clearness and decision which characterize him, said: "Well, Mr. Tilton, you may not think so, I do. You called me into a scandal and said you had told me the truth; and there was no adultery and no lawsuit in it. Now you are getting up adultery and a lawsuit. Now, understand that nothing that you told me then covered anything of this kind, and I only undertook not to engage in a lawsuit that should arise in a case as you thus solemnly and confidentially made it." And so Mr. Tracy, when he acts, as he did, for the church in their inquiries, merely directing with a sort of legal lead the investigations before the committee, comes finally to reserve the question of whether he shall act as counsel, and submits it to his associates in whom he had confidence, whether other people have or not, and their answer was, "This entrapping, this delusion, this deception, this what was, as they now say, not their case, as a terror and confusion over you in your professional duty, and in the rights of your client in respect to your services, must not be tolerated for a moment. Whenever that libel suit that was talked about that night that Mrs. Woodhull would bring against Mr. Tilton if he published that true story, or if he published an open denial—whenever that suit had been brought into court, then it may be well said that Mr. Tracy should not take up for Mrs. Woodhull as against Mr. Tilton. And so that matter, which has no other relation to any of the merits of this case than has sought to be an occasion of invidious suggestion in respect to a leader, if not the leader of the Brooklyn bar, your fellow-citizen, well known to you all, would not have received any comment from me, as it has nothing to do with the merits of the case.

DELICATE MANŒUVRING BY TILTON.

Now, gentlemen, there came to be a very curiously-proved course of delicate manœuvring on the part of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton to force this $7,000 out of Bowen, and curiously enough we have in one of Mr. Beecher's letters, that on its own merits, as it is supposed, has been of very great consequence. We have in that letter the first underground movements toward what came to the arbitration and the payment of the $7,000 first disclosed. The necessities of Mr. Tilton had then become complete. There was an interview in the cars, which Mr. Beecher regarded as a friendly one, and which has been given by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to you and about which I shall not speak. If there is any gravity in it it has escaped my attention; whatever Mr. Beecher has said, whatever Mr. Tilton has said, is but an incidental running out of the views of one side, and the other, if you please, of their then relation. But in the month of February, Mr. Beecher spontaneously writes a letter to Mr. Moulton, the letter of Feb. 5, sometimes called the "ragged edge letter," which, in some unaccountable way—in some men's minds pardonable, perhaps, while the true facts of these relations were undisclosed as they are now brought to light in the evidence—has been treated as evidence of guilt. But my present purpose is to show you how cunningly Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton were beginning to operate upon the sympathies and self-reproaches of Mr. Beecher in regard to his feeling of compunction and of duty to aid and reparation in respect to Mr. Tilton. The letter shows you several things besides that I have now noted. It shows you how all the absolutely restored relations in the open knowledge of Mr. Tilton, and of Mr. Moulton, and of Mr. Beecher, so far as we thought it judicious and useful to maintain their correspondence by letter or intercourse by visits with Mrs. Tilton.

"MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872."

I omit the mere introduction.

"About two weeks ago I met Tilton on the cars, going to Boston. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension."

That is to say, understand, that the difficulties are over; understand that there is a restoration between me and my wife at home; understand that my affairs are such as satisfy me in the hopes and prospects before me."

"On returning home from New-Haven, I found a note from Elizabeth saying that Tilton felt hard toward me and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West."

Right after this pleasing interview on the cars, that was a prepared ebullition of an opposite kind.

"She kindly added: [That is Mrs. Tilten did.] 'Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always.'"

I bear the words and temper of this man almost always.

"'But the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him.'"

Now, don't you see what the whole rub—the trouble was?

"'I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments.'"

TILTON WANTED HELP.

Well, Tilton wanted help; Tilton indicated at home that Mr. Beecher would not do as much as he ought to do to help him, and that he felt hard toward him, and he was going to see him, Mr. Beecher, before he went off West, and Mrs. Tilton writes him, and Mr. Beecher sits down and copies her letter to Mr. Moulton. There you have the whole thing disclosed at the very beginning, and the ripple that swells into a stream that dislocates the bowlder $7,000, and washes it into their coffers. And Mr. Beecher proceeds:

"These were words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe Elizabeth is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars."

Well, now, that shows that Mr. Beecher's account of the interview was the correct one.

"Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of the feeling in society and the humiliations which environ his enterprise."

That is, the *Golden Age.*

"He has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers, perplexities, you cannot see or imagine."

THE REASON WHY BEECHER WROTE THAT LETTER.

Now, that is the only part of the letter that I have occasion to refer to at this moment, and in this connection Mr. Beecher testifies that the reason he wrote that letter was that he had observed that Mr. Moulton, in the visits which he made to him, began to play the part of offishness—polite, but not cordial; not demanding money, not talking about money, but in a way which inspired Mr. Beecher to say to Mr. Moulton that he shared in these feelings for Tilton, and encouraged Mr. Moulton to say that he [Beecher] did not help him enough. Then Mr. Beecher sits down spontaneously and writes this long letter to Mr. Moulton, a letter full, no doubt, of strong feeling, but showing precisely the same warmth of sympathy and tenderness of heart, of unmeasured self-reproach and compunction which he had always manifested for any share which he had in these misfortunes and disasters. Mr. Moulton does not seem to answer this letter, for we have not seen any answer to this letter. It certainly was a letter that, if there were any sincerity in Mr. Moulton's relations to him at that time—if he were not playing the part of getting Mr. Beecher ready to be affected, in this generous disposition of his, for the actual approach for money when it should be made—he would have answered it; but it served his purpose and Mr. Tilton's to be thus frankly assured of Mr. Beecher's feelings. And then they were ready to take the next step, which was not an approach by Mr. Moulton or an approach by Mr. Tilton, but a circuitous introduction of the subject through Mr. Wilkeson, and the threat of publication of the slips and of that narrative which has been gone through with.

MOULTON'S RELATIONS TO THE MONEY.

Now, let me take up Mr. Moulton's relations to the money. The first time, after this situation which he was nursing began—the first time he introduced the subject of money to Mr. Beecher, was by the suggestion that Mr. Tilton was badly situated, and that he thought the security of his home was of great importance to him, and that the mortgage ought to be paid off on his house, and that the property ought to be settled upon Elizabeth. "Well," says Mr. Beecher, "I am ready to do my share," and Mr. Moulton dropped the subject. You will find no introduction of any subject of money in which Mr. Moulton was to do his share afterward proposed by him to Mr. Beecher, with one single exception; and then he did not make the mistake of proposing to Mr. Beecher to do his share, if Mr. Beecher would do it, but he brought the Bessie Turner bills to him, and said, "I am paying a good deal for Mr. Tilton, and I think this is your share." Now, this $7,000 payment is a curious affair. I doubt whether Mr. Tilton has ever fairly got at the bottom of it, or of the immense disinterestedness of Mr. Moulton in the business. People have been puzzling their minds to learn why this princely generosity of Mr. Moulton should be troubling itself about a little matter of a few thousand dollars; for have we not heard that magnificent proposal of his that he would rather pay Tilton seven thousand dollars out of his own pocket than run the risk of Mr. Beecher's being disturbed by any agitation of the Bowen matter? But he knew that there were no agitations of the Bowen matter that Mr. Beecher cared the snap of his finger for; and Mr. Beecher's answer was, "I care nothing about Mr. Bowen's charges or his affairs." And so that offer stands as the magnificent front, nay, as the whole body of Mr. Moulton's generosity to Tilton throughout this business. Says Mr. Burke:

"Hypocrisy can afford to be magnificent in its promises, for, never intending to go beyond promises, it costs nothing."

Well, they finally forced the arbitration to cover those difficulties and to get the money; and they got it; and Mr. Tilton could not refrain from a chuckle over the matter, which would move the cockles of Mr. Moulton's heart to laughter; and, as he was not in his presence, he wrote him this slip:

"Spoils from new friends" [quoted] "for the enrichment of old."

There is the check, and the tell-tale pinholes that show the joining of that slip with that paper; and Franklin Woodruff seems to be the partner in that concern, whose careless honesty, I suppose, brings his more practical partners into trouble. Now, just look what a heavy fall Moulton gave Theodore with this $7,000, and how the spoils from the new friends did go to the enrichment of the old. Mr. Tilton had a basis of capital and funds for the support of the *Golden Age* through its contingencies and experiments. It was just the same as if he had the money in his purse. There had been a subscription of $12,000—$3,000 by Moulton, $3,000 by Franklin Woodruff, $1,000 by Jeremiah Robinson, $2,000 by a Mr. Mason, $1,500 by Mr. Southwick, and $1,500 by Mr. Schultz. One-half, or $6,000, had been paid and was spent, and the concern was in want of money, and this strike comes and the money is got. The other $6,000 of the $12,000 he had in the engagement of these responsible parties to hand him the cash, whenever he wanted it, and his only obligation to them was to return it, if he was ever prosperous and able. The *Golden Age* was then situated with this $6,000 unpaid, as if it was in the bill, and the moment that this $7,000 of actual cash comes into Tilton's hands, then Moulton and Woodruff seize $6,000 of it at once, and leave only the small pittance of $1,000 for his share of the spoils. It must have gone against the grain a little that to get back Moulton's $1,500 and Franklin Woodruff's $1,500 and Jeremiah Robinson's $500, which was $3,500, they had also to put back $2,500 into the pockets of Mason and Southwick and Schultz, whom they did not care anything about. But "commercial honor requires that we shall make no distinction between ourselves and these co-conspirators," and so that the dullest understanding might appreciate it when it is exposed, Mr. Woodruff says to Mr. Southwick, "Well, Johnny, if you lost $750 by going in, you have made $750 by getting out." Now you see what a heavy fall Tilton had with his $7,000—$6,000 that he was under no obligation to return unless prosperity wafted his bark to the haven, where it would be taken right out of him bodily before his eyes, and without his suspecting it, and he left to tide over the shoal when he came to it as best he might. And how did they tide him over it? It came and these notes had been swept away and this cash that he could have relied upon, and they had bagged this $7,000, and then what there was was spent. Why, then Mr. Moulton says to Mr. Beecher, "See what a generous spirit can contrive to help a friend." Look at this letter; look at these notes; look at this cash; see what it is to be a friend of Tilton! "But, then, alas! the indelicacy of this being accepted at the hand of a lady will compel Mr. Tilton to decline it; and, alas! alas! these generous purposes will be all of no real service." and poor Mr. Beecher goes off, not understanding the delicate approaches of Mr. Moulton, and says to himself, "If there is need of the money to save the concern, as Moulton has intimated—of his going to destruction for want of $5,000, I will mortgage my house," and he brought a check, which, it was thought better by Mr. Moulton should be in bills, and there came back out of Beecher's generosity the replacement of the $5,000, as far as it went, for the $6,000 that Moulton & Woodruff and Robinson and their associates had subtracted from his account. Talk to me about generosity and princely friendship! I have not seen from beginning to end any such liberality. These original subscriptions for the *Golden Age*, generous if you please, were shared by comparative strangers, who had no such duty and no such closeness of relation to Mr. Tilton, and then the fertile ingenuity, which should thus subtract from Bowen's $7,000 $6,000 of it, and then cunningly replace it to the amount of $5,000 by this overwhelming generosity of Mr. Beecher certainly deserves admiration, and I do not hesitate to say, Sir, that no parallel to it can be found in the admirable career of the original Sir Philip Sidney. Now, gentlemen, I will dispose of the rest of this letter. The existence of this letter, the existence of other letters that will be brought to your attention, so far from possibly furnishing evidence of consciousness of guilt in any sense of criminality which the divine and human law and the public judgment denounces as infamous, and the knowledge or disclosure of which would bring defeat, dishonor, and contempt upon the writer—the very existence of the letters is complete evidence that there is no consciousness of guilt, and that they are not the vehicles or expressions of guilt or confessions of guilt on any just construction that could connect guilt with them. And observe, they are written spontaneously and to a person who knew what the length and breadth, what the alternative measures and character of this matter were, and written to him on a purpose and with a purpose—to wit, the explication to him of the utter absence of any just self-reproach in his, Mr. Beecher's mind, in regard to selfishness, want of alacrity, or want of effort on his part to help the misfortunes and disasters of Mr. Tilton, as he had abundantly professed his desire to do, and as Mr. Moulton had strenuously labored to urge him to do. And then the whole measure of this letter—and it is quite a long one, and all its contents have for their scope and purpose nothing but the representation to Mr. Moulton, to whom he undoubtedly did express himself as he would to his own heart, that it was wrong in him (Mr. Moulton) to have this unjust suspicion, that it was wrong in Mr. Tilton to have the idea that Mr. Beecher did not desire and was not trying to help him; that it was wrong for Mr. Tilton to indulge the feelings which afterward and within a few weeks Mr. Tilton expressed at the end of March to Mr. Wilkeson that Mr. Beecher, that could help him with his little finger, had not shown an adequate disposition to help him; and so he goes on, and gives all his engagements and all his labors, and then the difficulties that attended him—the impossibility, if this policy of silence in protection of Mr. Tilton's secret, in protection of the wife's secret, in protection of his own, Mr. Beecher's share in the misfortunes which he reproached himself for—if that policy is to be maintained, and if all the while, for Mr. Beecher thought all this trouble sprang out of the ground—he did not know that Mr. Tilton was scattering as a tale-bearer these mischievous suspicions—the impossibility, concurrently with that policy of using what Mr. Tilton might think or write, and the injury it conveyed, to wit, the impulse and suggestion to this man and the other man to use Mr. Tilton in explication of that subject, introduced by the wife's letter, that Tilton did not think he was helping him enough, promoted by Mr. Tilton's coldness to him—that is, if he (Mr. Beecher) was insincere, neglectful, inattentive to his duties in this regard—he opens the whole matter to him, and after laying out the immense burdens of his constant occupation, he thus comes to this part of it, which is considered, I believe, as the indication of guilt:

A REVIEW OF THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

"My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was past."

Well, that was an epithet that didn't convey knowledge to Moulton. Moulton knew what Mr. Beecher's notions of the bitterness of death were, and all the occasion of it, for he had found out his soul, as he says, on that Sunday afternoon; this gives no addition; there is no measuring Mr. Beecher's forms of expression of his emotions of self-reproach, of commiseration for others, of solicitude that the mischief should not, by scandal and by bruit, be made any more than it is.

'But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud; for all this Fall and Winter'—

Now what is the cloud?—

"All this Fall and Winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and T. as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk anything for T."

That is, to succumb to these limitations, and not be willing to exert a proper activity, and thus elude some risks.

"I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not."

Then he goes on to enlarge on the difficulties that would show anybody that what seemed to them this sluggish policy, this selfish consideration for himself, was a necessary part of the active policy urged by Moulton, pressed by Tilton, insisted upon by all the moral proprieties of the situation, that there should not be publicity and scandal. Then, in the graphic language which he uses on all occasions, he says:

"To say that I have a church on my hands"—

That is a mere form of expression—

"is simple enough; but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, anxiety, or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full and fair on Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

And that was a true description of what had been imposed upon him as the policy of silence, and by the urgency and entreaty of Tilton and the pressure of Moulton. Now, he says, when you say that I am not as active as I should be, and that with my little finger I might raise friends up for the aid of Tilton, just consider that I am under these suspicions directed, preferred, God only knows how, on a pledge to maintain this situation.

"God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself, a hundred-fold."

Then he says he never lost an opportunity, but that he tries to repair the evils, with increasing success.

"But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society, on other grounds than late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony, or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. Time and work will."

If Tilton goes on with his work, honorable and honest work, time and his work, showing his worthiness, will reinstate him, and nothing else can. Then he says, with a self-sacrificing spirit:

"If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can do more than that. That I do offer."

This is in the next June, when the matter is pressing upon him, and he says, Very well; I will resign; I will stand in this position no longer; If Mr. Tilton thinks I don't do all in my power to help him, that I don't do my duty; if he desires to stop this policy of silence, I will resign.

"Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer.

I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me—to love me—I am alone; I have not another person in the world to whom I could go.

Well, to God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there. With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not, I am yours, (though unknown to you,) H. W. B."

BEECHER HAD NO CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT.

Now, gentlemen, you can easily see that if Mr. Beecher had had the consciousness of all this measure of guilt, he would not have invited, as an escape from the suspicion and coldness of Moulton and of Tilton, and of this great oppression to him, that anybody should charge him in that tender point, a want of solicitude and a want of effort to restore the fortunes with which he felt himself thus to be reproached; if he had had the consciousness of this seduction of a parishioner, this adultery with a communicant, and these horrible imputations were the facts that were to come out, do you think he, for a moment, even in the excitement of feeling, would have thought that he had rather have that than these anxieties and these oppressions, and these pretenses of prevarication and self-preservation? By no means! Why, gentlemen, you may hold this to be a fundamental proposition of our nature, implanted in us not less deeply than any other form of duty and sentiment of self-preservation, that a man conscious of guilt never makes a record of it; never voluntarily writes it; never parades it through strong epithets in a voluntary, spontaneous repulse of mere coldness on the part of Mr. Moulton and feeling of Tilton that Mr. Beecher was not doing enough for him. Why, gentlemen, the strongest selfish impulses that are likely to overpower a man will not bring him to confession or disclosure, even in the sacred relations of penitent and priest, or in the necessary confidences of patient and surgeon or physician, or in respect of property and life and character between client and lawyer, until the law puts its protection over those confessions, and for the good of the soul and for the cure of the body and for the preservation and defense of property assures to these confidences seclusion against the power of disclosure before the law. The penitent that would seek the solace of absolution or spiritual consolation, will keep the secret to the grave rather than risk it to disclosure by the law. The wounded or poisoned man will carry in his blood and bones the venom or the secret hemorrhage that will take away his life before he will disclose to the surgeon or the physician the source of the wounds or the disease that are to betray him; and the client will keep from his lawyer even what is to help his life and his fortunes, if, at the same time, it is a confession of guilt and of infamy that by any possibility can be disclosed through the source of his confession, and yet, when society, recognizing this deepest principle of our nature, has thus covered with its protection against the prying eye of justice and its punishment all these confidences, we are told that this lavish use of epithets is to be construed as a confession of guilt. Why, gentlemen, we all know that if you will trust men to portray their feelings, their sympathies, their honest and creditable emotions, there is no limit to the profusiveness of their confidences and the strength and point of their reproaches and epithets; and all this letter, honest, indeed, very, though overwrought; not wise, not the measure of a circumspect, careful thinker, but the outpouring of the unrepressed self-reproach that he who had been working under impulses for the good of others, and had borne so much himself, and was himself so pressed with his consciousness of fault that he had expressed to Tilton, and expressed to Moulton that he, knowing that he was not open to these reproaches, should still suffer them, of coldness, I mean, and indifference, touched him to the very heart, and without a call, without the least occasion, and casting all these pearls under the rude feet of these men to be trampled on, and then to be turned on and rent by them, by this evidence of the treasures of his feelings—that, indeed, is a hard fate. You will see, gentlemen, that if Mr. Beecher is to suffer under the average judgments of men, it will be because they do not place themselves upon the level of feeling, of discipline of mind and heart, of long, long study, of love and sympathy, and charity, as the very basis of our religion, and as the very hope and duty of society, it is because he is greater in his feelings and more unselfish than most men; it is because he is tenderer in conscience to the least touch of self-compunction that he has given these expressions of overflowing reproach, pity, and, if you please, despair, at his inability to repair mischiefs which he has unconsciously done that are taken up by their judgments and made the measure of crimes as if they had been uttered by hard and wicked men. But hardened and wicked men don't confess at all, and if they do confess they don't dwell on the circumstances nor exaggerate the fault. But yet exaggeration is the trait of this and other letters. It is exaggeration of feeling, and not exaggeration of fault.

EXPLAINING OTHER LETTERS.

Now there are two other letters that connect themselves after these movements were going on, which ended in March with getting the money. Mr. Beecher writes a very cheerful letter, apparently, to Mr. Moulton, for the most, but it contains a phrase that has been thought to indicate something in the nature of confession of guilt:

I send a portrait of Titian for you. I have done ten men's work this Winter; partly to make up lost time and partly because living under a cloud, feeling every month I may be doing my last work, and anxious to make the most of it. When Esau sold his birthright he found no place for repentance though he sought it carefully with tears. I am going to Massachusetts, to be gone all the week. I am urging forward my second volume of the *Life of Christ*, for the night cometh when no man can work. With much admiration, yours truly, H. W. B.

Now, you will observe that this is a continuance of that same feeling, a little modified, to be sure. He refers to the selfish sorrows of Esau, for they certainly were selfish sorrows, that he had sold his birthright, and that he didn't find, although he sought space for repentance, or whatever it was—

"*Place* for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears."

In other words:

"My position, my fault, my misfortune of this character, known to you and known to me"—

there was no explanation about it—

"is one, it seems, that I cannot expect entire relief from, and I must expect to have this sorrow and perform my labors under it."

But it is a sorrow; it is not a crime.

We have, finally, a letter written in June

1872, which has been referred to, but, really, has no connection that I can see with this matter of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. But yet it has been very much commented upon. Now, it seems that Mr. Bowen, as soon as he had got his tripartite agreement, (and, unfortunately, had had to pay the money,) and got back his Woodstock letter—he seems to have been playing the same part that he did after he had made a statement once before, in the beginning of 1870, and had then gone around talking how he could "blow the roof off Plymouth Church," or something of that kind, "drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn." Mr. Beecher writes to Mr. Moulton about his affairs, it seems to me, entirely:

"On the way to church last evening I met Claflin. He says that Bowen denies any such treacherous whisperings, and is in a right state."

Moulton, I suppose, had heard some of Bowen's treacherous whisperings, and mentioned them to Mr. Beecher.

"I mentioned my proposed letter. He liked the idea. I read him the draft of it, he drew back, and said, better not send it. I asked him if Bowen had ever made him a statement of the very bottom facts; if there were any charges I did not know."

Well, now, this letter has always been quoted as if these "bottom facts" that Mr. Beecher showed some consciousness of in the first place had to do with the Tilton matter. But you see they have nothing to do with that. And it was not any "bottom facts" that Mr. Beecher had any cognizance of in regard to the Bowen slanders, the very basis that he is talking about.

"I asked him if Bowen had ever made a statement of the very bottom facts."

That is, what Mr. Bowen supposed to be, or claimed to be, the bottom facts. For he repeats the idea in this phrase, that explains it at once:

"If there were any charges I do not know"—

Has Bowen got to the bottom of his charges? Has he told you all of them? Or are there some that I have not heard of and don't imagine? Is there a deep in Mr. Bowen which has no lower depth of slander and imputation? That is the point. Let us know what it is, because what is the use of having a tripartite agreement, having it cover up everything, having these cordial words of friendship, of accord, of withdrawal of charges, and then have Mr. Bowen whispering round? Is it the same charge? Or are there some bottom facts in Mr. Bowen's budget that nobody yet has ever heard of, and I don't understand? In reply to an intimation that he would hardly be right in telling him, he says, "I think he would be right in telling you." Mr. Beecher knew nothing to conceal—that is, Claflin would not be right to tell these confidences of Bowen, so he says "go and tell Moulton."

"I have not seen any note, and destroyed that prepared."

This letter, the last letter, does not seem to carry a date of its own, but the memorandum of its date, on which we have proceeded, noted on it is June, 1872. Is there any uncertainty about it?

THE SITUATION IN MAY AND JUNE, 1873.

I now come, gentlemen, to a position of considerable interest in this cause, though I am quite sure, on exploration, it will cease to be of any very great importance, but of considerable interest in this cause because it introduces, a year later than the period I have last been talking about, the situation in which there came to be for the first time an open indication to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Moulton that Mr. Beecher was not going to be kept under any of these impositions of silence, if, as was the object of the whole, and without which it was wholly unprosperous, the effect of silence was not to be accomplished, but there was to be a continual threat or fear, or need of some publication or other on the part of Mr. Tilton—I mean the situation that clusters, that shows itself the end of May and the beginning of June, 1873—a situation important and interesting in itself, and also made somewhat fresh by its introduction of a new witness to speak concerning it in the person of Mrs. Moulton, for it is wholly upon that point and at that date that Mrs. Moulton's evidence comes at all into play. Now, I must very briefly attract your attention, and perhaps with some fear of obscurity, if your minds do not recall the situation as mine does, to what preceded the 1st of June. On the 20th May, Mr. Tilton had procured, promoted, winked at, or seen the publication of the Bowen letter, or the *Golden Age* slip—the 20th April the Bowen letter or the *Golden Age* slip had got into print—and you remember the testimony given by Mr. McKelway and Mr. Harmon as to what passed in the way of Mr. Tilton's intrusting that paper to their discretion in some sort and how finally it got into print. Then there came, of course, from this publication in the papers of your city, of this long string of infamous accusations against Mr. Beecher put upon Mr. Bowen by Mr. Tilton in the form of a letter by Tilton, some certainly quite moderate—but still some considerable excitement. Somehow or other Mr. Bowen's budgets of accusation do not seem to have attracted public confidence. If Mr. Tilton puts them down correctly, they are very specific; they are quite numerous; they are quite heinous, and they ought to have some support, or else not to be charged. But yet, his accusations seem readily to sink of themselves, and do not disturb people's confidence, or set their tongues even much agoing. But there it was then in the end of May following—May 30. Mr. Wilkeson, a pretty intelligent man, one of the most brilliant men that Dr. Nott ever educated, and one of the most promising of lawyers and public men, if he had not had the misfortune to have property—Mr. Wilkeson has learned even to track the course of a serpent on the rock—and he sees in this trail of Tilton and Bowen the purpose to make a wreck, while they are shutting Mr. Beecher's mouth under obligations of privacy in their interest, and he publishes the tripartite agreement. And then, what does Mr. Tilton do? He was quite easy about his *Golden Age* slip getting published, although he had used it to get the $7,000, and it was supposed that the copy in the custody of Mr. Claflin was the only copy preserved. However, that did not disturb him. He did not think there was any reason for trouble about that. But when the tripartite agreement to which Mr. Tilton was a party was published, and the newspapers dared to comment upon him, Mr. Tilton—and I would like to know who they don't dare to comment on—then it was '*scandalum magnatum*'—a thing not to be endured; the safety of society did not permit that. He could not bear a newspaper paragraph in the *Express* newspaper about him. It touched his honor. There must be, on the instant, a refutation of this idea that Mr. Tilton had received any favor or consideration from Mr. Beecher, and it occurred to his ingenious mind that the best way to heal that publication would be to publish what he called Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition or his apology—that that would be an admirable mode of making a clear statement to the public. If there was one paper that could do that, it would be this Moulton memorandum of Beecher's conversation on Sunday—that that would be an excellent thing; and he prepared a card on the 31st, and had the effrontery to propose it to Beecher. He said: "That I am going to put in the *Eagle*—that—this afternoon." What had become of his anxiety about his wife and children? What of his solicitude, lest incidentally out of the Bowen matter there might arise a careless introduction of the Tilton-Beecher business? It was of Bowen, so far, was it not? It was all his letter to Bowen that had started trouble, and that was about the Bowen budget, and the tripartite had been published to meet that, and there was not any imputation on Tilton in that publication at all. And yet he says: "My answer to this will be the publication of that paper." And then Mr. Beecher says: "If you publish that, this is what I am going to publish: I have held for two years the position of silence on the matters of this calumny to protect the fair fame of a family. I now resign my position of Pastor of Plymouth Church, and I will meet it." And Moulton hurries down stairs, when Beecher shows him that and says, "Why Beecher is going to answer your slander, your seizure of confidence and betrayal of it in this paper in my hands, that you have had, so far as I was concerned, the means of publishing, and that you are going to publish; that is the way he is going to answer you. The game is up; the truth must come out. Your misfortunes, your troubles, will be reduced to their true dimensions, and you cannot make a bullet-mould of your mouth any longer to make weapons to assault Mr. Beecher. All mystery will be destroyed. The tenderness of his heart, the tenderness of his conscience, his unmeasured self-reproaches, will be shown to have related to what we all know it relates to, and no longer be capable of being fashioned into deadly weapons of destruction at your will." "Well," says Mr. Tilton, "I won't publish it." And he did not publish. That was the end of that. That threat came to an end. He would shoot Beecher on the street. That did not stop Beecher. Tilton was the man that stopped.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court reassembled at 2:15 P. M., when Mr. Evarts resumed his address as follows:

Now, gentlemen, on Saturday night, the 31st of May, Mr. Beecher having confronted the situation which Mr. Tilton said was to be cured by his printing something, and having drawn out the strange threat that if he (Mr. Beecher) published anything that indicated that the policy of silence had grown out of regard for others and was now ended, and the proposition to the public of Mr. Beecher—now I am a man and free of all interests so dear to me, so dear to society, so dear to the world—Mr. Tilton at once saw that there was not any necessity for his publishing anything, and said, "If Mr. Beecher would publish something, that would be enough;" and the minimum of it was that if he would publish something that would put a correct and truthful view upon the matter, that Mr. Tilton was not to be regarded in the matter of these slanders that had now become published, and under concession and settlement of them by the tripartite agreement, as necessarily the person that had done an injury and been forgiven; but the thing being rightly put, why, Mr. Moulton thought that would do; but that was not settled until Sunday night, and finally, by the adjustment of the publication on the forenoon of Monday, the 2d of June. On that Sunday there passed a letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and a reply from Mr. Moulton. Both letters undoubtedly are of very great significance, and they follow after the parting on Saturday night, in which Mr. Beecher had said, "I am going to meet this matter in this way;" and the interview of consternation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton upon that announcement—of "consternation," I say, because it was the termination of this unilateral policy of silence, and putting an end to the secret and malicious circulation of slanders, when an honorable and upright man's mouth was closed, even against confidence with anybody else but themselves. Mr. Beecher writes this letter, in regard to which, although I understand from the public comments that it may be expected that it will still be insisted upon before you that this letter carries with it some evidence of guilt—a letter which, with the answer of Mr. Moulton to it, written then immediately, and sent, utterly precludes any idea that there was in the common consciousness of those two men, Moulton and Beecher, any other state of facts, any other situation or occasion of chagrin, mortification, or self-reproach on the part of Mr. Beecher than what, in the mind of every man who is worthy to be called a man, would arise upon the situation and the truth, as Mr. Beecher then conceived it to be, and as he has represented to you that he then conceived it to be, except the situation of Mr. Beecher's sentiments concerning his responsibility, his association, his share in the trouble and in the misfortunes of the family; and all you need to do is to give him credit for being a gentleman, a man of honor, a Christian, a man affected with right sentiments as to his high calling, his great responsibility for the maintenance of a proper relation in the families of his parish, and of himself in particular, in his special attitude toward Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and their family. All you need is to concede the one situation of facts as Mr. Beecher then conceived them, and to concede right feeling, proper character, the just sentiments of a man of honor, and of pure life, and you fill out every word in these letters with, I will not say a justification of them, but with an appreciative applause of the situation as he admits and the sentiments that he ought to have felt.

HOW HE WISHES BEECHER TO BE JUDGED.

I have always wanted to have Mr. Beecher tried outside of any special circumstances of his position; I have desired to strip him as a defendant from any other attitude for your construction than what belongs to him as a man standing on the same level with all of us; but by saying that I don't mean to say that he should be judged as a brute, as a profligate, as a selfish, sordid character, that cares nothing for anybody but himself. I mean that he shall be judged as a man with the culture and moral sentiments and experience of life, the tenderness for others and an appreciation of the terrible consequence that had fallen upon that family, and for which he was to blame, and of the terrible consequences that were to diffuse themselves, eating deeper and deeper into the heart of that family, but eating also into the heart of society if publication and promulgation should necessarily be brought about. Now, after parting on Saturday night Mr. Beecher originates this letter; and do you think that a man that was going to dare the conflict and have the dimensions of his guilt known and ascertained, and that chose as an alternative to having this constant picking at him, this constant oppression about it, do you think he, on that Sunday morning, would write a fresh evidence of guilt in order that it may be measured against him as the guilt of seduction? Do you think a man would do that? And yet it is supposed that the letter written that Sunday morning to Mr. Moulton after the parting Saturday night, which had defied them and said I will meet them, that then he sets down against himself evidence of guilt. Well, there is not anything said in these letters about guilt, but they say that in setting down evidence of your appreciation of your fault you have set down evidence that the common judgments of men must estimate as an appreciation of your guilt in a coarse and heinous form, and that is the whole argument. Now, that is not the letter. Remember the attitude in which the parties stood when they parted the night before.

BEECHER DETERMINED TO MAKE NO MORE RESISTANCE—HOW MR. EVARTS EXPLAINS IT.

"MY DEAR FRANK: The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday—my head was confused, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be worthless, filled with abrupt charges and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves.'

In other words, I am going to have this matter now brought to the test. I deplore, I lament, I reproach myself to the quick for the mischief and the misfortune that have sprung out of my relations to this family. I have, under this policy of silence, submitted to what I regarded for their good and for the good of everybody. I will persist in it no longer. Whatever injury, whatever punishment comes from a just knowledge of what I am responsible for might as well now be met as at any time. All the ideas that Mr. Tilton has an honest purpose of shielding his wife, his family, and preserving from mischief—from the mischiefs of public scandal—interests so dear to him, however there may be a temporary feeling in his mind, are utterly untrustworthy. There can be, there is no assurance that after every sacrifice that we make, intolerable to feeling, intolerable to pride, accomplishing nothing, we are not every moment exposed to have some sudden caprice of his involve not only the explosion of the guilt or injury, or fault or injury, whatever you choose to call it, but of a frustration of all the efforts that have been made in this supposed great interest, an interest, I believe perfectly honest, which every man will feel, which no man can be reproached for feeling, and all this interest and everything may be at an end.

BEECHER OBJECTS TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE CARD.

"It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before"—

That is, the card that contained the apology and set everybody to talking about what it was the apology for—

"the agreement"—

That is the tripartite—

"was made, after my letter through you was written. He had had it a year."—

That is, the letter he was going to publish; that is the memorandum, or whatever you choose to call it—the Sunday production.

HE HAD CONDONED HIS WIFE'S FAULT.

"He had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I have honestly and earnestly joined in that purpose."—

Now, that lays the situation distinctly before you. The fault of his wife he had passed over; everything had been reconciled; these interviews had taken place in which there was a restoration of the relations between Beecher and his wife and himself; all that had been done, and then, when he sees in print, as the letter proceeds to say, a statement or publication of what he had done himself, he is irritated, offended, and inflamed into some resistance to the natural and necessary construction of the situation. Then—

"This statement was made and signed by him; it was not of my making."—

And, you will observe, in all that tripartite agreement there does not seem to be the least desire of activity, of spontaneous movement of Mr. Beecher in it, and he tells Moulton here, "this settlement was made and signed by him," that is, the tripartite agreement.

"It was not of my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. *Then it was published.* Nothing but that. That which he did, when made public, excited him to frenzy, and he charges me with *making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me!* It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me."

And you see that that is a just description of the situation given by Mr. Beecher. This miserable man who, in his own mind is always the subject of the gaze of the world, and yet he has not became accustomed to it—one would suppose that under this eternal sunshine he would have been tanned and toughened a little, but he is not. Touch his vanity, touch his egotism, touch his pride before the world, and he feels the blow to the heart; but debauch his wife and he can bear it with the utmost patience.

A STATEMENT THAT WILL BEAR THE LIGHT OF THE JUDGMENT DAY.

"My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on earth it is a deep night. When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But, oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity, your disinterested friendship. Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as Theodore Tilton there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. With generous impulses, the undercurrent that rules him is self. With ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'etat*, is the way to success.

Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him; but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable.

Therefore there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my *last Sunday* and preaching my last sermon.

Dear, good God, I thank Thee, I am indeed beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of beckoning glory."

Now, gentlemen, what do you find of guilt in that letter? He was going to write a statement that would bear the scrutiny of the Judgment Day. When they had declared their purpose to put him to the trial of this gross charge of adultery and seduction, thus brought up in 1874, he was equally undismayed. He said, I will write a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. I will declare all things as my conscience affects me with responsibility, and so my heart feels that it should bear the pangs of my wrong and of my fault.

MOULTON'S REPLY.

And what did Mr. Moulton say to him? Writing him back after getting that letter:

MY DEAR FRIEND—

He starts off, and then crosses it out:

MY DEAR FRIEND: You know I have never been in sympathy with the mood out of which you often spoken, as you have written this morning—

So there was nothing new there. It was a mood; it was the operation on his feelings, and the determination that what was so contrary to his nature as concealment, should be ended, and the truth should be known.

"If the truth must be spoken," Moulton says, "let it be. I know you can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow."

Well, now, did anybody in his senses suppose that in this community of ours, in this Christian Church—of any denomination, from the great Mother Church of all, through all the dissensions and deviations—that it could be said that if the whole truth were published, as it is claimed the truth is, and as has been proved, and as your verdict is asked for by this plaintiff to make it, and asked for on the evidence of this Moulton that wrote that letter—is there a man in his senses that thinks a man can stand and hold up his head in the streets of Brooklyn, in the Church of God, in Christendom, even among those lower estimators of manliness and honor, if the truth was seduction and adultery?

That is an accusation, then of all our boasted society, or else it is a simple statement of the fact: "I know that if this matter is brought out, as we all know the facts are, you can stand it, and stand to-morrow, as you stand to-day." But he says:

"You can stand"—

Not "stand *it*."

"if the whole case was published to-morrow; and in my opinion it shows a selfish faith in God"—

And then he stops and begins again:

"My dear friend, your letter makes this first Sabbath of Summer dark and cold, like a vault."

He has a little rhetoric, instead of starting right off with the substance of the thing:

"You have never inspired me with courage or hope; and if I had listened to you alone my hands would have dropped helpless long ago."

Yes; they would have dropped helpless long ago. If Mr. Beecher's wishes, or his desires, if his conceptions of dealing with this matter had been adopted, Moulton's hands "would have dropped helpless long ago;" and they never would have got into Mr. Beecher's pockets. Ah! what a wretched exhibition of play upon the great heart and noble nature of an honest man; and how there is disclosed here that there has been no disposition to cover things and no policy of silence on Mr. Beecher's part. It was the keeping open of slander and the indefiniteness of imputation that kept it alive; and the machinery of silence accompanied with the enginery of tale-bearing.

'You don't begin to be in the danger to-day that has faced you many times before."

Well, I think that Mr. Beecher was clearly in the shape then of getting out of the danger.

"If you now look it square in the eyes, it will cower and slink away again."

The danger was that Mr. Tilton was going to publish a card. He did look it square in the eyes; he said to Mr. Tilton, "Publish. Publish, and you will have the whole matter, and you will have your false accusation and dilapidated morality which you have infused into your family.

"Look it square in the eyes, and it will cower and slink away again."

He had looked it square in the eyes the night before, and it had cowered and slunk away, and this was Mr. Moulton's mode of telling him the fact.

"You know I have never been in sympathy with, and that I absolutely abhor, the unmanly mood out of which your letter of this morning came."

Was it an unmanly mood to say that he was going to publish the whole truth—to say that the anguish which it would inflict upon himself and upon others he was going to bear, and that he was going to appear at the judgment seat with rest and triumph. Does that mean suicide? Is that the way a man affronts God, by taking his exit from the world in defiance of the will of God? Ah, no. But the mood was this—this oppression, this disaster, this peace, is the passing away of earth, and the final rest of heaven.

"This mood is a reservoir of mildew. You can stand if the whole case were published to-morrow."

"The whole case" underscored by Moulton. Yes, that is exactly what Mr. Beecher was going to stand. Tilton wanted to publish it by piecemeal for insinuation and for comment, but Beecher's remedy was the whole case.

"In my opinion, it shows only a selfish faith in God to go whining into heaven, if you could, with a truth that you are not courageous, with God's help and faith in God, to try to live on earth."

Well, that is bad rhetoric, but still it has a meaning, doubtless.

"You know that I love you, and because I do I shall try and try and try, as in the past. You are mistaken when you say that Theodore charges you with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by you. He said that the form in which it was published in some of the papers made it so appear, and it was from this that he asked relief."

Just as it was with the Bacon letter, that the comments which the papers made touched this thin-skinned man so that he must ruin his wife and family.

"I do not think it possible to frame a letter which will cover the case. May God bless you. I know He will protect you."

THE EAGLE CARD.

Well, now, gentlemen, if anybody can find evidence of a guilty proposition of the relation of Mr. Beecher to the family of Mr. Tilton under any other sense than that which Mr. Beecher has always admitted on the stand, in his statement to the church, and otherwise—now let us see. Mr. Beecher made no answer to this letter of Moulton; he left the thing for them to settle, and the way that that night—that Sunday night—they proposed to settle it was by a card, suggesting which, Mr. Beecher took it home with him that night, and which with such alterations as he made in consultation with Mr. Kinsella, the next forenoon, on Monday, was actually published. I give you now the publication on Mr. Beecher's part that took the place, of necessity, of Mr. Tilton's publication, when Mr. Tilton found that that was to put an end to the property he had in unmeasured and indefinite imputations with the public.

"DEAR KINSELLA"—

This is proposed by Mr. Beecher. [Tilton?]

"I have maintained silence under the foul slanders that have for some time followed me. I do not now propose to defend myself. The recent publication of a document which bears my name among others was made without consultation with either Theodore Tilton or myself, or our authorization. If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alluded, or any other slander against me, it will do him great injustice. Mr. Tilton's course toward me has been that of a man of honor and integrity."

That is what he proposed, and you see whenever Mr. Tilton proposes anything, either beginning, middle, or end, there will be some certificate to his honor. Mr. Beecher didn't publish any such card. Now I read you from the newspaper in evidence what he did publish. It is in the body of an editorial in the morning edition, printed at 12 o'clock, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Mr. Morris—Two o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—Printed at 2 o'clock; that is, published at 2 o'clock; but the editorials, and so forth are written and set up in good season for the inside page—

"In a recent interview between the editor of the *Eagle* and the Reverend Mr. Beecher, the latter gentleman took occasion to regret"—

And so forth.

"In vindication of Mr. Tilton, and in confirmation of our statement of Mr. Beecher's views, we publish the following note, received this morning from the Pastor of Plymouth Church:

'I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed me.' "

He takes that first sentence, Mr. Tilton had proposed to him, to say:

"I do not propose to defend myself."

That Mr. Beecher does not say. He omits it. He substitutes—

"I should not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputations. The document which was recently published, bearing my name with others, was published without consultation, either with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization from us."

That is a simple statement of the facts, and tells in substance, though not in actual words, what is contained in that proposed.

"If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice."

But Mr. Tilton had proposed that he should say:

"If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, or any other slanders against me"—

That "or any other slander against me" Mr. Beecher declined to certify to. He says: "If reading the tripartite agreement makes you think that Mr. Tilton has uttered Bowen's slanders against me, it will do him injustice." But Tilton wanted a certificate from Mr. Beecher that Tilton had not uttered other slanders against him, and that Mr. Beecher refuses.

"I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others"—

That is, that he should be held responsible for the Bowen slanders; and Mr. Beecher omitted this certificate.

"Mr. Tilton's course toward me has been that of a man of honor and integrity."

And yet Mr. Tilton had to be satisfied, because he had to take that alternative, or the alternative of the exposure of the whole situation, and of his complicity in the movements and operations which, to be sure, Mr. Beecher knew but little of, and which Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton knew a great deal of, and knew that an investigation such as we have had here would expose.

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

Now, gentlemen, I will read you a statement that Mr. Beecher solemnly described, both then, in June, 1873, as to be prepared by him, and then in July, 1874, is prepared by him, that would bear the light of the Judgment Day, and which, because Mr. Beecher refused all efforts in 1874 to have any further suppression against absolute investigation and publication; and did prepare; and you, gentlemen, are to judge, upon the evidence in this cause, whether this is not such a statement as will bear the light of the Judgment Day, and the scrutiny of an All-seeing God—if it is not a statement that would bear to be a confession in the closet. Having heard it you will then determine whether you have any difficulty in assigning to these various letters of Mr. Beecher that are introduced as evidence of guilt any other possible meaning than the overflow of his feelings at finding himself responsible to the degree of responsibility that he expressed in this statement for the Judgment Day:

"WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.

DEAR BRETHREN: When, at length, the time came that I could break the long silence of four years, I thought it proper, and in accordance with all the principles which Plymouth Church has defended, that I should speak to *you*, and through you to the church, the only ecclesiastical tribunal whose authority I recognize as binding upon me. I asked the appointment of a large committee of able and impartial men, because, though my own statement was to be, in my judgment, the chief element, yet there were many incidental and collateral questions which I desire to have investigated and finally determined.

I do not propose to enter upon the details of a history running through four years. I shall state the facts which concern the original troubles, and leave alone the tangled sequences."

You may remember that the committee had asked from the clergyman, as the preliminary basis of their inquiries into the tangled sequences, and whatever else might be forced upon their notice, a statement from him upon the simple point of what, in truth and in fact, were the relations between him and Mrs. Tilton, and this paper is confined to that.

"My acquaintance with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton dates from her childhood; my intimacy in her family from about 1862-3. Her nature was strongly devotional. She had a genius of religious sentiment. Had she lived in other days, and in the Catholic Church, she has always seemed to me to be one of those who would have inspirations and ecstatic visions. My interest in her increased, and she deserved the respectful affection which she won from me. I loved her as one would his own child. She had grown up under my teachings. She had never known any other religious teacher, and she had associated with my name, and illumined it by her imagination, whatever was worthy of affection and trust. Nor did I dream for a long time that, in such a gentle and appreciative nature, my admiration and sincere affection might beget an enthusiasm which would mar the entirety of the love which a wife should cherish for her husband. It was at length the sight of the unhappiness disclosed in the family and the indignant reproaches of her husband that aroused in me the full sense of the wrong done in winning any part of that affection which should belong to her household. Leaving to others the unwelcome task of refined moral criticism upon this gentle and pure-minded woman, it is for me explicitly to defend her from any charge of criminality of conduct, and to dissipate even the shadow of a reproach upon her untempted honor, and to join with her husband, who has again and again, with loyal affection, and with justice, defended the personal purity of his wife.

Although the sincere affection which grew up in me for Mrs. Tilton was honorable in intent, I none the less condemn myself with unsparing severity for bringing upon the most sacred of human institutions—the household—great harm and distress, which have since flowed like a river. I do not measure the blame by a light standard. That our relations were not criminal in the ordinary and legal sense of the term, does not exonerate me from blame, nor does it relieve me of the sharpest pangs of sorrow. My age, my experience, my knowledge of her sensitive nature, should have been a shield to her, and my long and affectionate relations with Mr. Tilton. When the full realization broke upon me of a household deeply wounded by my imprudence, of possible and threatened divisions and scatterings, and the long train of evils that might befall father, mother, and the beautiful group of children, and that instead of happiness I had brought upon two persons with whom I had been in the most affectionate relations a torrent of misery whose influence might widen indefinitely, my distress passed all bounds. To a mutual friend I poured out my soul like water. I did not measure words. I took upon myself immeasurable blame. I wished him to convey to Mr. Tilton, in language overcharged with feeling, my profound regrets and apologies. The apology was accepted, a reconciliation was made, and kind social relations were for a time continued, and would have continued until this day had not malign external influences interfered, in various unlooked-for ways, and spread abroad exaggerations, perversions, and falsehoods, whose direct evil was aimed at me, but whose indirect influence was to place Mr. Tilton in a false position, as one attacking me, rather than as one injured by me.

Nor can any one who only looks upon affairs at the present stage of development be in a situation to judge of the motives and influences which have acted at various stages of a history essentially private and domestic, and which, for the sake of society, of the family, of children, and of womanhood, should have had the privilege of seclusion, which those most injured most earnestly sought? The policy of silence has failed. But it was the right one, and ought to have succeeded."

And it would have succeeded if there had been any sincerity in that policy of silence so far as Mr. Tilton was concerned.

"I was called at the earliest moment in this history to determine my duty in other relations."

Thus, in the last week of December, 1870, he was to face the question, by such prudence as he could command, of what was his duty in all the positions that he occupied, in reference to disclosing this calumny.

"I was Pastor of a large church, the editor of a religious journal, and was engaged in important literary enterprises, besides the multifarious public and private duties of a miscellaneous kind, not strictly clerical, which fall upon clergymen in our day.

Profoundly suffering, it would have been an unspeakable relief if I could have laid down my burdens. It was not honorable or right to others to seek personal relief at their expense. I therefore determined to accept my sorrow as a school-master sent of God, and to let no one know that I carried burdens, but to rise to every emergency not only, but to grow stronger by the severe discipline laid upon me. It was in this mood that I wrote the *Life of Christ*, which may well be called Benoni, child of my sorrow. I was led by my own suffering to a profounder sense of moral evil, to a pity and sympathy for those doing wrong that I had never before known. The Divine nature, in its compassion, and in its healing power, which before was only a star, has grown to the orb of a sun. And in no part of my life has my ministry sprung from so profound a sense of God's mercy, nor gone forth from such an unspeakable compassion for the sorrowing, struggling human kind. It does not befit me to speak of my own work, but it is right to explain why I continued it under circumstances of very great trouble I did not think that because I had done wrong I ought not to do right.

I ought, also, solemnly and gratefully to bear witness to the mercy of God. Every hour of anguish has opened at length into peace. The strife of tongues, the sorrow for others, the suffering for myself have brought to me the 'God of all consolation,' and He has, from time to time, ministered a peace which passeth all understanding.

In conclusion, I am yet in vigor of health, with powers unimpaired. I have no use for myself except to labor for the best interests of my country and my kind. If it please God, I shall make the Autumn of my life as energetic as my earlier years. But in what fields, or through what channels, I leave to the Divine Providence."

And Divine Providence has cared for and will care for the fields and the channels in which he shall follow out the life that thus far is distinguished from other men's lives only by its superiority, and never more than by its superiority in dealing with this sorrow and this fault, this misery and this self-reproach, which while it would have crushed most innocent men in the calamity of public depreciation and assault, and which, if there had been any sense of conscious guilt in the view that is sought to be impressed upon you, would have crushed this defendant or any one else; yet in that noble, faithful sentiment of the great master of his life, "I did not find any warrant in the fact that I had done wrong that I should not do right." Now, gentlemen, I do not need to criticise the language of any particular letter. I have laid before you in the proof the course, the conduct, the consciousness, the sentiments that followed from that course, that conduct, and that consciousness. If you believe that character and life are not as great and truthful a product as the looms of Time ever weave, you may think that this vile patch of calumny represents a part of the woven tapestry of Henry Ward Beecher's life. But you know, (pointing to the jury,) and you know, and you know what I know—that if there is anything in the world that transcends all truth as the product of this sublunary life, it is the truth of action, of conduct, of the very life itself that men live. And when you are asked to impose these years of wickedness, of treachery, of baseness, of misery, of trampling upon the feelings of others, defying the law of Sinai, and taking in vain all the solemnities of our common religion, and that those are five or six years of this life, you are asked for a credulity that no evidence but that of the senses could even for a moment force upon the minds of intelligent and upright men.

MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY REVIEWED.

Now, it is said that on Monday morning, when all this thing is over, there occurred an interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Moulton, whose external circumstances and limits are very exactly defined. I am sure that I should be very glad to leave the matter of this lady's testimony and its explanation—charitable or severe—to the general situation of a wife adduced in a husband's behalf; and in great part that does explain the whole. But yet I am required to search this testimony itself and expose to you the internal traits of it which rob it of all credit, and the exposition of the external circumstances that make its occurrence impossible. Now, I am sure everybody would have been glad to have welcomed this new witness, a woman, with the same hearty acceptance and the same confident reliance with which we all met the frank, intelligent, scrupulously upright testimony of Mrs. Ovington, a witness in whose face you saw the absolute frankness, and in every word of whose testimony you heard the careful appreciation of the solemnities of truth, and who besides this noble testimony to the character of her evidence carries off the palm of having overpowered the lawyer by a single phrase, and having a concession that we, tried and practiced advocates and cross-examiners do not often make to a witness, having obtained the triumph of making him lose his temper, and give her an opportunity of more radiantly presenting hers. Now, Mrs. Moulton comes here with closely retentive lips, and furtively glancing eyes, and she has many things not to say, and she has more things to say, and they then are not to be easily explained, except by the ready substitution in remote occurrences of images for facts. But she comes here on Monday, and without apparently the least notion on her part or upon the part of the counsel who called her, that the situation of Monday had entirely been cleared from any of the fierce anxieties and solicitudes that occupied Saturday and Sunday, and without the least appreciation of the fact that the foe had been fronted and looked in the eyes by Mr. Beecher, and that he had slunk and cowered as Mr. Moulton had said he would, and that after this simple, bold opposition Mr. Beecher was master of the whole affair, and all that had happened was as had been arranged and completed except as to the mere phrase of the letter, which was finally composed between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Kinsella during the forenoon of Monday—excepting that, all solicitudes were gone, all notions of perplexity or trouble were sped, and all that there was present in Mr. Beecher's mind, and in that of his family, was that they were going to get a pleasant excursion to Peekskill, and their fortnight's vacation in Boston and its vicinity. And yet, somehow or other, for such are the inexorable exactions of testimony that some time and some place must be assigned for an interview if you are going to fill it with a long series of conversations and implied or conjectural confessions—and so this first Monday of June was pounced upon as apparently an unoccupied day, and where there might be brought into view what confessedly never happened but once—a visit made by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Moulton alone and for her own sake; a visit long enough to bring him a series of conversations to which there could be imputed the meaning of implied confessions by the way they talked together. And so that day was fixed upon, and you will notice that you have substantially at the outset an admission from this lady that during the the previous two years and upward of the visits of Mr. Beecher to that house, Mr. Beecher had never made her the confidant of any confessions until the 2d of June, 1873. And why under heaven a man should begin then nobody can understand, or why he should begin with a person that he understood knew the facts of his case already, unless it was for the pleasure of rolling this subject of adultery as a sweet morsel under her tongue and his. She says to you that either in the Spring or Fall of 1871 this very decorous and proper conversation had occurred between Mr. Beecher and herself; that meeting her one morning, I think it was in the parlor before seeing her husband, which was the object of his errand, he says, when she shook hands with him kindly, "Do you know of this great sorrow of my life?" Well, that is a very mild form of describing seduction and adultery; and she said she did, and then Mr. Beecher says to her, "Frank has told you the facts?" Now, Mr. Beecher knew what he meant by facts, and she said Frank had told her the facts, and Mr. Beecher, therefore, supposed that Frank had told her the facts as Mr. Beecher knew them, and as Frank knew them, and I suppose he had thought, I am not altogether sure of the construction that Mr. Moulton put upon human conduct in a man so entirely different from himself as Mr. Beecher was. Now, you will observe how that interview carries no impression in the heart of Mr. Beecher's imagining that Mrs. Moulton ever knew or had heard of any other than the facts in the case of the great sorrow which he (Mr. Beecher) had become involved in; of his mischief in the family of Mr. Tilton, growing up in the way I have stated, and as has been exposed to you, and is in the paper that is prepared to meet the judgment seat. And from that time onward, until June, 1873, there is not any profession or pretense that Mr. Beecher sought or Mrs. Moulton received any statement at all in the way of conversation or otherwise, that was in the nature of confession expressed or implied, or that any conversation was assumed as existing except what may be described as his great sorrow, and the facts as Mr. Beecher conceded them to be. Now you will see, gentlemen, that a great many things may be said in the way of conversation between people who years afterward undertake to recollect what was said and to impute to words not remembered—of course, for the moment—and the witness says she remembers every word of the conversation of which no memorandum was made—you discredit him—impute a meaning not of what the party talking said, but of what the party hearing imagined or supposed; and if you accept it as the basis of the conversation, you are at once involved in the midst of error. And in the case of Derby and Derby, to which I have formerly referred, so great an authority as Chancellor Zabriskie, I think, says:

"The whole effect of the testimony of this witness depends upon her recollecting the words used by the defendant. If she afterward, from talking with Derby and others, drew that conclusion as to what the affair was, she would naturally construe this conversation to support it, and in any fault of recollecting words would, and might, honestly use such as would express that meaning."

And then this lady, coming as she said after the resentment awakened against Mr. Beecher, and in her husband's behalf, by the declared hostilities of 1874, undertakes in 1875 to give you an interview. In the first place, gentlemen, it is proved beyond dispute, as I think, that no interview occurred between Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Beecher on the 2d day of June—certainly no interview of the dimensions and of the beginning and end that she assigns to it—and there is nothing firmer in her testimony than her assurance that it was an interview beginning at 9 o'clock and lasting three or four hours, and ending at the hour of lunch—2 o'clock; affirmed by her own recollection that her own usual hour of lunch had arrived, and Mr. Beecher on leaving said, "Mother"—that is his wife—"will expect me at lunch," and he could not stay and lunch with her. So, too, we have the idea that this occurred shortly after she had received the note on Sunday and her recollection that it occurred just before another interview, when Mr. Beecher came back, as he had led her to suppose he would bring some mementoes to remember him by before he finally took poison. So that you have got it fixed; this is the occasion and only visit to herself alone and purposed, and there never was another; assessed that length of time to draw out these long conversations, arguments, reproofs, advice, confession, expostulation, and we find that the evidence shows that Mr. Beecher went on the 2 o'clock—and therefore was not here at 2 o'clock—that he must have left here to take the 2 o'clock train and have lunch at 2 o'clock, and so there goes two hours of this lady's evidence; and then the evidence of Mr. Cleveland that he was over in New-York from 10:30 to settle up the affairs of his newspaper for his prolonged unexpected absence; and then his own statement, which will bring it of course—that would bring it to 10 o'clock on leaving at this side, that he was not out of the house, but was occupied with Mr. Kinsella in the deliberations of this card, and the date, and Mr. Kinsella's statement that I have read to you in the newspaper to that effect in the publication itself as part of the editorial that he wrote and put into his publication that forenoon after coming from Mr. Beecher, that the telegram was sent off at 8:30, and that there were no servants in the house, and therefore Mr. Beecher's taking the telegram to the office. Mr. Beecher remained in the house, and all that makes up a perfect run of the occupation of Mr. Beecher, and makes up an actual alibi, but when you come to look at the situation you will see that the moral alibi is even more complete. There was no space or chance of the feelings—the resort to their expression on that Monday morning in the fashion that Mrs. Moulton portrays them; and when I come to show you her evidence you will see that in her own showing it is impossible that her narrative of the time can be correct by its own reference to things as conjectural and future that had already occurred.

OTHER EVIDENCE ON THE QUESTION OF ALIBI.

Now, gentlemen, against this alibi, the only evidence adduced is, first, that of Mrs. Eddy, the very respectable and most excellent friend of Judge Sutherland, of New-York, and, I have no doubt, the excellent wife of a very respectable book-keeper in the employment of the Robinsons. But it is hard on Mrs. Moulton that the only possible witness to sustain her interview with Mr. Beecher says that Mr. Beecher was coming away quite early in the morning, as she says, when she went round to see her friend, according to her usual custom, and it could not have been later than 11 o'clock, upon any fair estimate of her testimony, that Mr. Beecher had got through with that interview. Then we have another witness, who undertakes to give you an impression, at least, of the possibility of Mr. Beecher having gone to Mrs. Moulton's house on Monday morning—I mean this young Mr. Jayne, who remembers, he thinks that somewhere about or after 9 o'clock, as he was going his usual route to take a ferry-boat, an everyday occurrence, to go to his business in New-York, he saw the side of Mr. Beecher's face, and though they passed one another at right-angles and were in no other attitude while near one another than that, and although Mr. Jayne does not seem to have stopped or hailed Mr. Beecher, but kept right on to the descent by these cavernous stairs, that, nevertheless, he did have time to slow, as they say of a steam-boat, and to look around, and seeing around the corners or through the walls, that Mr. Beecher was going to Remsen street. I don't think that Mr. Jayne really exhibits any of that certainty as to his movements and examination before his descent of these stairs that were to hide him from the possibility of looking back, even of that wariness with which the woodchuck looks around before he pops into his hole. [Suppressed laughter.] Now, I don't think Mr. Jayne came here for anything but to advertise himself and the Butler Health Lift Cure, and Mr. Beecher as a patron of it. And certainly all Christendom knows these facts, because Mr. Jayne—not an ignorant man—when put to the point has no means of association, except that the 2d of June was his wedding day and that he, in pursuit of the celebration of it, like John Gilpin,

"Albeit he on pleasure bent
Was of a frugal mind."

and he lengthened his day of labor, as I understand it, in order to make the celebration satisfactory to himself and his wife. He went over an hour sooner to New-York and only got away half an hour earlier. Well, now, the point was this, as you saw at once, that there was a week there that he had some occasion in his business, running from about the 29th of May, I think he says, on for a week, to go over to New-York earlier than usual, and that on some one of these mornings he saw Mr. Beecher. Well, now, Mr. Beecher did go onward to Mr. Moulton's on Saturday morning, as everybody knows, as Moulton says, and he says, and at about this time. So I don't see that we can hang much upon Mr. Jayne. Well, then Mrs. Eddy, though sure that at some day or other at 11 o'clock or about she met Mr. Beecher coming out of the Moulton mansion; has no mode whatever of fixing the 2d of June, and so declared to you, so that you will perceive the external alibi is wholly unshaken by these witnesses. Now, you will observe that on Saturday Mr. Beecher went to the Moulton house about 9 o'clock or 9:30, or somewhere about that, had an interview with Moulton, occupied with him—[To Mr. Shearman]—was Tilton there?

Mr. Shearman—He was down stairs.

Mr. Evarts—Tilton down stairs when they had this talk about the threatened publication; and though Mrs. Moulton formed no part or party in that conversation, yet the external facts of going to the house and coming away, and the sight of Mr. Jayne and Mrs. Eddy, and for aught we know that may have been the day or any other day; for there were frequent visits to that house by Mr. Beecher.

INCONSISTENCY OF MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

Now, gentlemen, in regard to Mrs. Moulton's testimony, which I must be very brief with. She gives you to understand that the nature of this interview was of this kind:

"This is probably my last conversation with you. I feel that if Mr. Tilton publishes my letter of apology it is useless for me to try any longer to live this down."

Well, that was not the situation on Monday. Mr. Tilton had withdrawn from the publication of that letter of apology when he was advised by Mr. Beecher through Mr. Moulton. "The moment you do that there is an end of the policy of silence, and I am going to have the whole truth." So that had disappeared, and there is the first moral alibi that, out of this lady's own mouth, displaces the occasion of any possible future talk of the kind that she narrates. Then this lady says:

"There is something better for you to do than that"—

After he says, "I will go out of life; it is useless to try to live it down." I think she takes it as a deliberate threat of suicide—that form of statement—

"I think that would be a wrong, cowardly thing for you to do. Go down to your church and confess your crime; they will forgive you."

Well, now, gentlemen, if the crime, as this phrase interposes into a conversation where it never occurred—if the crime was of the nature that Mr. Beecher has disclosed, and that you must find upon irrefutable evidence, is the only fault he had committed, you can understand how a lady might say to Mr. Beecher, at some conversation or other, exactly what her husband had said in writing on the 1st of June, "If the whole case is known you can stand." Bring out the whole thing. Why? That is the very thing Mr. Beecher had threatened to do on Saturday night, and which was a bombshell in the camp of Messrs. Tilton and Moulton. Well, when he says, No, no, it would make trouble; couldn't stand it; "Well," she says,

"You could write for your paper; you could go to your farm and write."

And when Mr. Beecher says:

"No; my position is that of a spiritual and moral teacher, and if I can no longer hold that position there is nothing left for me—"

Now, he comes out with a distinct announcement—

"I have resolved to take my life. I have a powder in my library—at home on my library table—that I have prepared, which I shall take, and shall sink quietly off as it going to sleep, without a struggle. I have no desire to live; I have nothing to live for. In fact I pray for death as a happy release from all my trials and troubles."

Did he pray for a release by his own hand; to commit the final crime of impiety to God and of cruelty to his family?

"And I feel that if I publish now a card in the *Eagle—if I publish now a card in the Eagle*, it will only be a temporary relief."

And the card was set up and in print already. It was that a future publication could be made a subject of conversation in the forenoon of the 2d of June.

"Well, I felt very much grieved; begged him to go down to the church"—

And now see how this lady encourages this clergyman:

"I said, Mr. Moulton will still stand by you, and no matter what comes to you I will always be your friend, and I am convinced that the only way out of this trouble for you, is by telling the truth."

Well, now, that is rather sensible, if the truth was as it is and she understood it to be so, you might talk in that way. But I think there is a little inconsistency in this lady's ideas as she expounds them herself. Her reasoning is a little bad, and gets mixed before we get through the interview, because here she says to him:

"The church will stand by you, and if they don't I will. I approve of you. You may count on that. I will stick to you anyhow."

In the next word she says:

"Well, now, Mr. Beecher, assume that all the rest of your church will stand by you as I have said they would; but, as for me, I cannot. You are like an open grave to me. I never seem to think of you without horror and terror and disquiet of mind. I cannot go there; I cannot take the communion; I have lost my faith in all men, because I have lost it in you."

Now I am afraid that this lady doesn't accurately remember the course of reasoning that she pursued through these long hot hours of June with this gentleman who was on his way to Peekskill. Then she says—well, in another form she says—

"Well, Mr. Beecher, the only way you can cover this matter is to go and make a confession of it."

Well, that is rather a queer expression. The only way you can cover your fault is by going and proclaiming it. Don't commit suicide; better confess. As if everybody did not know, at least since Mr. Webster said in the famous White trial, "For guilt there was no alternative but suicide or confession, and suicide is confession." The only way suicide could escape the construction of confession, and of the most enormous suffering of Mr. Beecher's family and the church and everybody else into horror and confusion, at least, would have been by resort to the subtle poison, which if not consumed by the children, would be always accessible to him, that he might seem to have died a natural death. But to guard against that saving of his reputation and the feelings of his family, he went around to tell Mrs. Moulton that he was going to take the powder and kill himself from his grief at his sins. Well, a nice witness Mrs. Moulton would have made at the Coroner's inquest.

Gentlemen, there is but one inscription suitable to the portals of this evidence as you are asked to supply it, not only from this witness, but from Mr. Tilton and other witnesses of the plaintiff, except this: "All ye who enter here leave commonsense behind," and if you only do that then you will get through any amount of oral statements of long past interviews now brought out in this confused manner.

Now there is one very curious thing about this:

"If you are only a mind to take this case into your own hands, you can settle it by confession. Your people will stand by you; they believe in you; they will forgive this one crime that you say you have committed"—

She did not feel entirely sure, you know, that he had.

—"which you say you have sincerely repented for, and you believe you have been forgiven, and you feel that you are better able now than ever before to do great good in this world, if you can only be allowed to go on to the end of your life without all the particulars of this case being made known"—

MRS. MOULTON CHARGES BEECHER WITH ADULTERY.

Then he was going down to confess, without stating the facts. Well, gentlemen, I do not know that I can insist upon asking your attention to all the evidence in the brief period in which I can be allowed further to trespass upon your patience beyond the usual hour of adjournment; but you will find that, in all these random conversations, which this lady tells you that Mr. Beecher had with her, she was talking about some facts in her mind, and Mr. Beecher naturally supposed that they were the same facts that were in his mind. But in all these conversations there is not one word that professes to be a statement of any particular form or degree of crime, except one; and that did not come out of Mr. Beecher's mouth, but out of the mouth of this lady; and I ask your attention particularly to that. She said to Mr. Beecher:

"I do not see how you can stand in your pulpit and preach to young men against the sin of adultery, when you are implicated in it so deeply yourself."

You see that she does not say, "when you have been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton." She says: "How can you preach to these young men against these external sins, when, according to your own showing, you have been interfering with the affections of wife and husband, and have produced this misery;" or if she accepted what she no doubt had heard of the wife's accusation of Mr. Beecher, and if she accepted that as being a truthful charge, to wit, that Mr. Beecher had invited the wife to commit adultery with him, that would sustain every word of what Mrs. Moulton puts into her own mouth on the subject of adultery, when she says, "I do not see how you can stand in your pulpit, and preach to young men against the sin of adultery when you are implicated in it yourself to the extent of having tried to get a woman to commit adultery with you, although you did not succeed." So here, as everywhere else, when you undertake to give definite form to these conversations, from whatever mouth they are rehearsed here, you see that fault and defect which belongs to anything like precision, definiteness, weight, and force. There are, in regard to this lady's testimony, but two other matters to which I wish to ask your attention, although a fuller exposition would more thoroughly satisfy my purpose. One is the very peculiar interview that she says that she had with Mrs. Tilton, which, as you will remember, was in the Fall of 1873, when there were inquiries about an investigation by the church that would bring up this matter, and Mrs. Moulton had an idea that her husband and Mr. Tilton were going to betray Mr. Beecher; or, if she does not admit that very word, when they were going to make public certain charges against him; and she felt a solicitude to know what must always be a subject of anxious inquiry, as to the purposed conduct of a wife; and she wanted to know whether, when the stress of public investigation came, this woman who had accused Mr. Beecher of improper proposals, and had retracted that accusation, and had explained her retraction, and had undoubtedly placed herself in this peculiar position; and Mrs. Moulton was anxious to know, when the stress comes of adhering to the truth, whether Mrs. Tilton was going to stand up for Mr. Beecher and tell the truth. Or are these men—Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton—going to make you take the position that you have once taken, of being clay in the hands of the potter and supporting your husband? And she felt deeply, and she was moved to tears, and she went to beg, and to pray, and to urge Mrs. Tilton to stand by Mr. Beecher with the truth, and not to yield to the position of a wife in supporting a husband. And now, that being the motive, that being the occasion, and that being the confession, that that was her purpose, her zeal, her interest, her desire, that Mrs. Tilton, in any threatened investigation by the church, should stand by Mr. Beecher in the truth, and not be swerved by a wife's presumptive fealty and submission to the interests and will of her husband, she goes down there and she tells you the story—true enough, intelligible enough, honest enough, honorable enough, if you treat it in that sense, and then makes her errand useless by what she would have you think was the result of it, by what was equally useless in its purpose. If the truth would not sustain Mr. Beecher. What did she go down to Mrs. Tilton in that stress between a wife's duty to her husband and a woman's duty to truth. If she did not know that standing by truth on Mrs. Tilton's part would uphold Mr. Beecher, and she gets down there—she gives you all the colors and all the surroundings of this situation—admits her zeal, admits her purpose, admits her tears, admits her entreaties, and then she super adds to Mrs. Tilton's statement that she should tell the whole truth, deny these base charges against Mr. Beecher; and that though it brought her in direct hostility to her husband, which in a woman's natural reasoning was a great distress, as well as possibly a lack of fidelity to her husband, yet when the question came between fidelity to her husband's wishes or fidelity to truth, to Mr. Beecher, to the church, to the interests of religion, she, a wife, might well be excused for opposing her husband and maintaining the truth, and when that manifestly was the whole object and zeal and rational explanation of Mrs. Moulton's visit, she then tells you this improbable story—that Mrs. Tilton said to her she should deny these charges, and her duty to God, to the church, to truth, would require it, and she should tell a lie. Well, now, gentlemen, you must not lay aside your common sense; you must not allow this woman, Mrs. Moulton under any strange hallucination, to transform and stultify that interview as to make her presence there, her entreaty there, her desire to protect Mr. Beecher, absolutely foolish, and to make Mrs. Tilton, this excellent, pious woman in the stress of her inquiry as to whether her duty to her husband should override her duty to truth, to tell Mrs. Moulton that she was going to adhere to Mr. Beecher, and not obey the commands of her husband, and then add, "And it will be all a lie." Well, when I read you the passage you will see the opportunity for escap

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SHANTY HOMICIDE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Philip Olwell was placed on trial before Chief Justice Davis and a jury, charged with the murder of James Orr, on Feb. 20, last. The homicide occurred in a shanty in which the prisoner lived, situated on Fourth avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets. The evidence against the prisoner was the finding of blood on a piece of a broken chair in the shanty, and his admission that he killed the deceased, he at the same time saying he supposed he would be hung for it. For the defense the prisoner was sworn as a witness in his own behalf, and told his story to the effect that the deceased had come to his shanty, saying he was from Canada and had no place to stay, and asked to be taken in; that he was taken in, and after remaining a short time went away, but returned again; that he then procured whisky, against the remonstrance of the accused, of which he drank freely, and of which the accused took a small part; that from the influence of the liquor the deceased became enraged and attacked the accused, first with an axe and subsequently with a chair; that the chair was broken in the struggle, the accused seizing a portion and the deceased a portion, with which they continued to fight; that the fight was one of unwarranted and unprovoked violence on the part of the deceased, and of defense on the part of the accused, and that the blows struck by the latter, which resulted fatally, were struck in self-defense. At this point the trial was adjourned until to-day.

COSTS OF THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD OPENING.

Henry Parsons and John T. McGowan, Commissioners of Award and Assessment in the opening of the King's Bridge road, brought suit against the City to recover their costs. The suit came on for trial yesterday in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Westbrook and a jury, and was defended by the City on the ground that the costs sought to be recovered were in excess of the amount allowed by law, the statutory allowance being thirty cents per foot, together with reasonable disbursements. The costs as claimed in the suit had been duly taxed by a Judge at Chambers, and were included in the report when confirmed. Judge Westbrook, following the decision in what is known as the Pitman case, held that the costs having been duly taxed and included in the report which was confirmed, the objection raised on the part of the City came too late. He therefore directed a verdict to be entered in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, $94,336 86.

A SEA-LIONS' BOARD BILL.

Charles A. Lewis brought suit against the City to recover a bill of nearly $600 for fish furnished to the Park Commissioners to be used as food for the sea lions. The case was tried yesterday in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Westbrook and a jury. The reason for the non-payment and the defense interposed to the suit was that the appropriation out of which the claim should be properly payable had become exhausted. It appeared from the testimony in the case that at the time the bill was contracted there was in the City Treasury sufficient money to pay it. Upon this state of facts the Judge directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, with interest, in all $605 95.

TRIAL OF A LIBEL SUIT.

The case in which A. M. Soteldo, Jr., is charged with libel, in having falsely published that Patrick H. Maguire was convicted and sentenced, in Special Sessions, as a pickpocket, came on for hearing yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Otterbourg. Maguire testified that in September, 1869, the alleged date of the sentence, he was in California. Officer Harty, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that he caught Maguire in the act of picking a pocket, as charged, and arrested him, and saw him convicted and sentenced in Special Sessions. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 21st inst.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Granted—Cathune vs. Bronson, Bernhard vs. Wilmerding, The Nassau Bank vs. The Pittston and Elmira Coal Company, Burlingame vs. Wattles, Roese vs. Polenz, Nassau Bank vs. Williams Mower and Reaper Company, Ferris vs. Clark, Wilson vs. Wilson, Block vs. Steinhardt, Packer vs. Smith, Sandford vs. Wheeler, Griswold vs. Prankard, Weetjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al., Meyer vs. Barrell, Burlingame vs. Wattles, Germania Bank vs. Tremain, Frank vs. Farrell, Jones vs. Schuzes, Millet vs. Roach, Wageneu vs. Hurd, Whitehouse vs. Fowler, Nassau Bank vs. Williams Mower and Reaper Company, Noonan vs. Swift, Green vs. Dwyght, Ehrich vs. Eurich, Bell vs. Fintel, Packer vs. Smith, Lawton vs. Kinney August vs. Lowenberg, Stadtmiller vs. Johnson, Cone vs. Foster, Malloy vs. Connell, Hielwin vs. Halle, Edwards vs. Dayton, McGloughlin vs. Hill, Reed vs. Genet, Kennelly vs. Archer, Allen vs. Warren, Schelby vs. Diehl, Shanley vs. Burtis, Richter vs. Prosch, Yoelin vs. Simara, Doremus vs. Williams, Sorg vs. Cocks, Simon vs. Heyman, Wilson vs. Warrall; Carroll vs. Carroll; Levy vs. Hand-in-hand Society; First National Bank of Lebanon vs. Cummings; First National Bank of Lebanon vs. McLaughlin; First National Bank of Lebanon vs. Gildersleeve; Neff vs. Neff, Blackwell vs. Priggen; Carroll vs. Carroll; Ingersoll vs. Hewy; Gerhog vs. Miller; Stole vs. The Mayor, &c.; O'Connell vs. O'Connell; Fitzgerald vs. Gayton; Montello vs. Thompson, No. 2; Warren vs. Dike; Jenkins vs. Driggs; Lodi Chemical Works vs. Gilbert, Fisk & Bird; Richard vs. Grogan; Romem-Moseman vs. Meehan; Holdane vs. Mitnacht; Heading vs. Barretto; Connor vs. Myer; Koehler vs. Handibode; Durant vs. Campbell; Sheridan vs. McCarthy; Herzberg vs. Coffey; Baker vs. Obarholser; National Fire Insurance Company vs. Barry; Buler vs. Wehle; Potter vs. Vauck; McTeague vs. McTeague; Scott vs. Dexter; Jenkins vs. Driggs; Audenried vs. Liftchild; Sohn vs. McCormack; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Orth; Macumber vs. Platt; Hendricks vs. Tullock; Bloomingdale vs. Van Denberg; Wood vs. Ward; Hansell vs. Gerst; Gross vs. Rosenberg; Develin vs. Schedel; Heckman vs. Tuttle; Whiteker vs. Isham; Harman vs. Dusenbury; Schelley vs. Diehl; National Fire Insurance Company vs. Barry; Millet et al. vs. Colgan; Seibert vs. Kalbfleisch; Nassau Bank vs. Pittston and Elmira Coal Company; The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Jessup; Kahn vs. Lubrman; Gottshe vs. Sherman; Higgins vs. Murray; Colwell vs. Dye; Meyer vs. Cohen.

Grissler et al. vs. Browning.—This application is granted subject, however, to be defeated by the service of an amended answer in good faith and not for delay.

Courtney vs. New-York West Shore and C. R. R. Co.; Woodruff vs. Cadwell.—Memorandums.

Orders Granted.—Whiteker vs. Isham; Packer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; Hoffman vs. Lynch; Eagleson vs. Hutnagle; Van Wagener vs. Heyde; Ninth Ward Bank vs. Shaw; Van Wagener vs. Hurd; Inising vs. Ranoall; Skinner vs. Finch; Quackenbos vs. Hubrich; Jones vs. Schurz; Pakia vs. Kidder; Grissler vs. Browning; Greer vs. Norton; Peake vs. Stormes; Bondell vs. Stormes; Irwin vs. Liboy; Richter vs. Prosch; Gould vs. Babcock; Van Pelt vs. Jacks; Wilson vs. Worrell; Pendleton vs. Cooke; Sixth National Bank vs. Thurston; Dorflinger vs. Walton.

Eisner vs. Hauil.—Motion denied without costs.

Gautier vs. The Douglas Manufacturing Company.—Opinions.

[illegible] vs. Carman.—Order granted dismissing motion.

Andrews vs. Boorman.—I doubt very much whether this case can be tried in an hour, but give the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and set case down for third Friday.

Helfenstein vs. Ferguson.—Order granted denying motion.

By Judge Donohue.

Thomas vs. Townsend.—Order granted.

Duncan vs. De Witt.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Levy vs. The Metropolitan Insurance Company; Levy vs. Greenwich Insurance Company; Levy vs. State Insurance Company of Mississippi; in the Matter of Williams.

Clark vs. McCormack.—Bond approved.

Platt vs. Stuart.—I think that this motion should be denied on the ground of laches.

In the Matter of Lathrop.—Rule No. 39 seems to me to apply to this case, and I cannot therefore confirm the report until the time prescribed by that rule has elapsed.

Parmly vs. Ward.—I do not understand why this action was necessary, and shall not confirm report until I am satisfied upon that point.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Youngs vs. Carter et al.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Scheiva vs. Freund et al.—Motion for reference denied until the issue is decided.

Quackenbos vs. West.—Order granted and settled on motion.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Hamilton vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Settled. Upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy it will be ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Sheehy vs. Tomlinson.—Order settled.

Webber vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied; no costs. See opinion.

Thurston vs. Loewel.—Motion denied, with costs of reference and $10 costs of motion.

TO THE BAR.

All orders and motions returnable in Chambers on June 9 will stand over until Thursday, June 10, at the same hour. Ex parte applications will be granted from 10 to 11 o'clock on the 9th (Wednesday.) By order of the court. N. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 8.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, June 8, 1875:

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 188.—*Isaac Lumbard, respondent, vs. The Syracuse, Binghamton, and New-York Railroad Company, appellants.*—Argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by William C. Reeves, for respondents.

No. 238.—*Thomas Rae, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by Grovey Ward, of counsel for appellants, and by William Barnes for respondents.

No. 252.—*The Bowery Savings Bank, appellant, vs. Edward C. Richards, Executor, &c., respondent.*—Argued by William G. Watson, of counsel for appellant, and by Albert Smith for respondent.

No. 253.—*Eliza E. Ehle, appellant, vs. The Trustees of the Village of Canajoharie, respondents.*—Submitted; appellant to furnish printed cases and points within ten days.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 34.—*Astor vs. The Mayor.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 35.—*Peter Dolan, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by Charles E. Miller for appellants and William Barnes for respondents; case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Wednesday, June 9.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions in the Court of Appeals were handed down June 8, 1875:

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on the report of the Referee affirmed, with costs.—Risley vs. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

Appeal dismissed, with costs.—Armstrong vs. Weed.

Judgment Affirmed with Costs.—Sammon vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Sturgis vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; Genet vs. Davenport; The Pacific Iron Works vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; Wheaton vs. Fay; McLean vs. McLean.

Morgan vs. Crooke.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Phillips vs. Gallant.—Judgment of court below modified by deducting therefrom the amount of the mechanics' liens, to be ascertained by the court below, and as so modified judgment affirmed without costs to either party in this court.

Judd vs. Seekins.—Order of the General Term affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent on stipulation, with costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 8.—The following is the amended Day Calendar for Wednesday, June 9: Nos. 20, 46, 40, 68, 7, 42, 67, and 29.

The Court of Appeals will take a recess from Thursday, June 10, to Monday, the 14th inst.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—The following is the day calendar, General Term of the Supreme Court, for June 9, 1875: Nos. 7, 10, 13, 15, 20, 27, 34½, 51, 54, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
23—Schroeder vs. Reitzner, &c.
29—Cleveland B. P. Co. vs. Gulick, &c.
42—Duclas vs. The Church of the Puritans, (No. 1.)
43—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
44—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
45—Buckley, &c., vs. Wilcox.
64—Huiller vs. Rapp, &c.
65—Hanretty vs. Riley.
78—Matter of the Security Ins. Co.
126—Darflinger Glass Co. vs. Walton, &c.
133—Nat. Photo. Chem. Co. vs. Conkey.
145—Industrial Ex. Co. vs. Morgenthau.
149—Darragh vs. Board of Revision.
151—Tone vs. Board of Revision.
163—Cen. C. T. R. R. Co. vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.

Nos.
188—Chilton vs. Browne, &c.
189—Haussman vs. Sterling.
190—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lewis.
219—Hall vs. Robbins.
229—The Mayor, &c., vs. Kelly.
243—Allen vs. Misch.
249—N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Spader, &c.
255—Same vs. Same.
266—Mora vs. Guilfoyle.
307—Lyddy vs. McKenney.
308—Same vs. Same.
312—Lawton vs. Helfenstein.
315—Inst. for Sav. of Mer. Clerks vs. Morrell.
322—Scheiley vs. Diehl, &c.
323—Ryland, &c., vs. Schulhoff.
325—Megrien vs. Hadfield.
326—Same vs. Same.
328—Heifenstein vs. Ferguson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

No. 264—Gray vs. Greene et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1414—Platt et al. vs. Mount.
1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1564½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. The Sixth Nat'l Bank.
468—Reed et al. vs. Schmale.
1234—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kiersted vs. O'Brion.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling et al.
847—Viele vs. Darling.
348½—Knapp vs. Brown.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1334—Ferris et al. vs. Foran.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.
996—Lapartas vs. Vanderbilt.
1546—Williams vs. Shermin et al.
2700—Cassebeer et al. vs. Kalbfleisch.
460—Ocean Nat'l Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
1200—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy.
1218—First Nat'l Bank of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
3174—Childs vs. The Mayor, &c.
1194—Burgess et al. vs. Wray, imp'd, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
109—Littell vs. Sanford.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
983—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Namee, impleaded, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
529—Lillienthal, Ex'r, &c., vs. Ocean Nat'l B'k.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N.J.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp'rs' & Traders' National Bank.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
1103—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1055—Mann vs. Ashley.
1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
1247—Sun Print'g & Pub. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
2069—P. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Excelsior Manf'g Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
837—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Fant.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Floyd, vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3123—Kally vs. Eldredge.
3105—Carbonero, Adm'r, &c., vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
3115—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta et al., vs. Kent.
3116—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta et al., vs. Kneissel.
1021—Phelan et al., Ex'rs, &c., vs. Colender.
1029—Same vs. Same.
1397—Same vs. Same.
1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton et al.
1263—Fisk vs. Bradley.
1109—Isidore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hemings.
1427—Pollock vs. Gillihan et al.
1451—Casper vs. Steinberg.
1659—Watkins vs. Merritt et al.
1489—Heywood et al. vs. Dea, impleaded, &c.
1557—The People, &c., N. Y. vs. Raynor et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1749—Brady, Assignee &c., vs. Whiteman et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
817—Reisnome vs. Levy.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1205—Fannon, Adm'r, &c., vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupler vs. Hagen et al.
1145—Cassidy et al. vs. Begoden.

Nos.
1169—Paulus vs. The World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1075—Goodrich vs. Sweeny.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1227—Towle v. Remsen et al.
1041—Darragh vs. McKein.
975—McKinley et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff &c.
489—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
999—Muckfeld vs. Lippman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assu. Society.
970—Vermilye et al. vs. Diossy.
872½—Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.
1128—Windmuller et al. vs. Bohn.
1096—Grauberg vs. Farley et al.
1726—Sturn vs. Williams.
2046—Thorneal vs. Pitt.
820—Howard vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
1960—Freedman et al. vs. Waller.
874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.
916—Ryall, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kennedy.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
1152—Scott, Sur'r, &c., vs. Judson.
556—De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.
812—Bradbury et al vs. Johnson.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
15—Kelly vs. Hiler et.
33—Long vs. Knells.
43—Kimball vs. Lehman et al.

Nos.
44—Hull vs. Lehman et al. (No. 1.)
45—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.
1—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Ladd vs. Arkell.
15—Holbrook, Rec'r, vs. Orgler, impld, &c.
16—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
20—Furman vs. Titus.
22—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
23—Robertson vs. Atlantic M. Ins. Co.
24—Dannett et al. vs. Garvey.

Nos.
25—Gibbs et al. vs. St. Huyler.
26—Am. Dock Imp. Co. vs. Staley.
27—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
28—Conant vs. Nat. Ice. Co. of N. Y.
29—Same vs. Same.
31—Goodman vs. Martinett.
32—Willment vs. Meserole et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
1—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. et al.
11—MacPherson vs. Davis.
14—Buhl vs. Buhl.
15—Sahm vs. Buhl.
17—Kuhn vs. Miller.
19—Havens vs. Klein.
28—Schafer vs. Von Schoening.

Nos.
40—Jarvis, Ex'r vs. Olmstead, Ex'r.
42—Bell vs. Conover.
61—Kamena vs. Wanner.
66—Herry vs. Goidie.
68—Remsen vs. Sauer.
71—Gay vs. Hickey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Edmund Condon, burglary.
Lizzie Higgins and Jane Halpin, burglary.
Henry Pautes, grand larceny.
David McCoy, rape.
John Mitchell, felonious assault and battery.
Roger Haskill, felonious assault and battery.
Maria Lynch, grand larceny.
John Murphy, receiving stolen goods.
Herman Smith, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Davis, J.

Michael Cunningham, homicide.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
14[illegible]8—Fish vs. Napier.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
770—Jobes vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1959—Keenan vs. the Mayor, &c.
2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
2543—McCafferty vs. the Mayor, &c.
217—Dahmer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2443—Platt vs. Platt.
49—McCauley vs. Gans.
2635—Kelley vs. Mack.
2565—Oakley vs. the Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1656—Hogan vs. the Mayor, &c.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead et al.
723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
739—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1416—McGrath vs. Shattuck.
9—Pottier vs. Mathews.
2340—Roe vs. the Mayor, &c.
2508—Crocheron vs. N. Y. & S. I. Ferry Co.
2504—Weber vs. the Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
2159—Eimer vs. the Mayor, &c.
2453—Randolph vs. the Mayor, &c.
1460—Barnett vs. Kraemer.
1463—Williams vs. the Erie Railway Co.
1465—McCappil et al. vs. Hutchinson.
1450—Miles Ex'r et al. vs. Mittnacht.
2040—Andes Ins. Co. of Cin. vs. Loehr.

Nos.
1470—Pell vs. Conover.
1471—Petoulski vs. Levy.
1472—Lavin vs. Kehoe et al.
1473—Denike vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1474—Furst by g'd'n vs. 2d avenue R. R. Co.
1475—Selleck vs. Herbert.
1476—Koehler vs. Koehler.
1477—Tompkins vs. Johnson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
2346—McCarthy vs. Weinberger et al.
4266—Frank et al. vs. Doelger.
3058—Creggy vs. The Mayor, &c.
4063—Lewis vs. Beekman.
2520—Madigan vs. Mead.
2549—Spencer et al. vs. Bell et al.
1748—Hirstein vs. Kaufman.
3612—Turner et al. vs. Henderson.

Nos.
2355—Wire vs. Abbott.
236[illegible]—Myers vs. Johnson.
4100—Benedict vs. Wheat.
4169—Harris et al. vs. Gregory.
4225—Davies vs. Brandt.
4309—Krender vs. Hawkins.
1863—Litterst vs. Leibich et al.
4202—Semmacher vs. Pilson et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2507—Bennett vs. Toal.
4027—Schmitt et al. vs. Overhiser.
3589—McNaught vs. Byk.
3753—Bennett vs. Garden.
4571—Gawtry et al. vs. Silk Manuf'g. Co., College Point.
569—Same vs. Same.
407—Curtis et al. vs. Atkins.

Nos.
958—Butler vs. St. John.
2532—Convey vs. Heill.
2497—Frank vs. Woods et al.
2498—McCartie vs. Woods et al.
2608—Kayser vs. Connor.
2609—Van Fried vs. Luhman.
2610—Same vs. Same.
2615—Francke vs. Witters.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.
2879—Murray vs. Dickel.
3559—Straub vs. Soessel.
3585—Roberts vs. White.
3470—Epstein vs. Levy.
3660—Keating vs. Ostendorf.
4098—Amsinck et al. vs. Fruninisic.
4139—Wauken vs. Lyons.
4160—Bach vs. Noelke.

Nos.
4325—Stevenson vs. Rathbun et al.
732—Lynch vs. Thomas et al.
2620—Brainerd vs. Cunningham.
2623—Reetz et al. vs. Shurman.
2624—Frothingham vs. Disbecker.
2629—Waite vs. Baxter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4337—Wilkins et al. vs. Schoenberg S. & R. Co.
2567—Steele vs. Walling.
3687—Fettretch vs. Mason.
4019—Dupuy vs. Goodman.
4353—McLarney vs. Gough.
2573—Clark vs. Levy.
2575—Seaman vs. Codling.
257[illegible]—Corn vs. McMahon.
2577—Johnson et al. vs. Russell.
2580—Fischer vs. Bergman.
2581—Patrick vs. New-York *Daily Bulletin* Ass'n.
2583—Hubbard vs. Seavey.
2584—Van Wyck vs. Kern.

Nos.
2585—Chadbourne vs. Coar et al.
2586—Kaufman vs. Birnbach.
2587—Adler vs. Helbig.
258[illegible]—Reed vs. Farley.
2596—Somers vs. Collins.
2597—American Tract Society vs. Green.
2601—Wallace vs. Johnston et al.
2602—Mayer vs. Law.
2603—Frankel vs. Cornier.
2606—Campbell vs. Shapter.
2607—Reiner vs. Segal.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day the following business was transacted:

In connection with case No. 74, for the ship Elisha Dunbar and her outfit, the following judgments were rendered, with interest at four per cent. from the date of her destruction, on Sept. 1862: In favor of William Watkins for $3,550; — Jones, $2,690; William Watkins, executor, $4,400; George Dunbar, $1,530; Ann Dunbar, $790; George D. Watkins, $790; Benjamin Ellis, $907 50, and the court further awarded to the owners of the ship the sum of $4,504 50, with interest from Sept. 18, 1862, as the catch of said ship up to the time of her destruction, including the pay of officers and men, which sum is to be received and distributed by the said owners according to law among the respective parties entitled thereto for property on board the Elisha Dunbar.

In case No. 79, Benjamin F. Keith, of Worcester, Mass., judgment for $971 45, with interest.

In case No. 160, William H. Whiting, of Washington, D. C., judgment for $779 92, with interest from November, 1862.

In case No. 162, Mary A. B. Hotchkiss, administratrix, judgment for $446 50, with interest from Ma 3, 1863.

In case No. —, Samuel Perry et al., of New-York, judgment for $1,227 54, with interest from July 10, 1864.

In case No. 169, Van Arden & Co., of New-Orleans, judgment for $1,272 54, with interest.

In case No. 903, George W. Brown, judgment for $278 40, with interest from April 17, 1863.

In case No. 657, Charles, of Lynn, Mass.; judgment for $409, with interest from June 14, 1863.

In case No. 222, William H. Dailey, of New-York; judgment for $3,702.

In case No. 218, U. H. Dudley; judgment for $2,661 16.

The trial of cases upon the calendar was resumed, commencing at case No. 191, Henry T. Waite vs. The United States, with which was grouped cases No. 613, Alfred T. Small vs. The United States, and No. 615, Enos B. Soule et al., and submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel. William L. Putnam for complainant, and J. A. J. Creswell for the Government.

Case No. 194, E. R. Wagner complainant, vs. The United States; case No. 228, Patrick O'Dwyer vs. The United States; and case No. 296, Estate of Selegman & Leopold vs. the United States, all in connection with losses on board the Electric Spark, were submitted upon the testimony.

William S. Low for complainants, and J. A. J. Creswell for respondent.

EMPTY RING RUMORS.

Mr. Henry F. Taintor went before the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, bearing with him a large bundle of papers. James H. Ingersoll was also before the same body for three or four minutes, and Garvey and Keyser were seen in the neighborhood of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where the Grand Jury was holding its sitting, but did not appear before that body.

On this slender basis was founded a rumor that Peter B. Sweeny had been again indicted, and as the afternoon wore away the rumor became circumstantial. It was said that Peter B. Sweeny was on his way to America with the remains of his brother, whose death in Paris was reported on Sunday last; that the authorities had determined to have awaiting him an indictment under which he could be convicted; that under the new law advocated by Charles O'Conor, and passed by the Legislature during its recent session, such an indictment had been framed; that the transactions on which the indictment had been based were the presentation and payment of six purely fictitious bills by the defunct "Ring," amounting to $933,000; and that on this transaction Sweeny and others were indicted for conspiring to defraud. This circumstantial rumor was carefully investigated, and it was ascertained that no such action was taken by the Grand Jury yesterday; that the proceedings actually taken by that body, while probably in relation to the Ring frauds, were of slight importance, and that nothing new was developed or done, no indictments of any kind being found in relation to the Ring frauds.

A WIFE MURDERER CONVICTED.

The City Court of Brooklyn, Judge McCue presiding, met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and a large number of spectators were present to witness the closing proceedings in the trial of Patrick Wallace for the murder of his wife in December last. The evidence was all in and the summing up of counsel completed the night before. Judge McCue charged the jury at some length, defining the different degrees of murder and manslaughter, and reviewing the evidence offered. Mr. Henderson Benedict, counsel for Wallace, took exception to every word of Judge McCue's charge, and then proceeded to request him to charge specially upon numerous points. With some of these requests the Judge complied, and with others he refused compliance, in the latter of which cases Mr. Benedict took exceptions. The jury retired at a little after 11 o'clock, and, after about two hours' deliberation, returned to the court-room with a verdict of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is imprisonment for life. He is to be sentenced next Monday.

THE TOWN OF QUINCY.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* says: "Few towns have more mementoes of our patriotic ancestry than Quincy, Mass., the birthplace of Hancock, the Adamses, and the Quincys, and one of the most picturesque in Eastern Massachusetts. From the summit of President's Hill the eye sweeps over a magnificent scene, crowded with reminiscences of a century ago. Directly beneath, on the east, is the site of the old home of John Hancock, now occupied by the Adams Academy; to the south-east stands the decaying mansions, with neglected surroundings, where both John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born; and nearer by, on the north, is the fine old estate which was built by a Tory and confiscated to the Government, and which afterward became the residence of John Adams, and is still occupied by his grandson, Hon. Charles Francis Adams. A few rods further to the north, half-hidden in the surrounding foliage, stands the old clubhouse, known as the Greenleaf Home, where many of the leading patriots of the Revolution were wont to meet and confer together, and where were arranged plans which were vital to liberty. These and many other relics of patriotism are still standing here to recall scenes which have long since passed into history."

SURVIVING "FATAL" WOUNDS.

The fact that Col. D. R. Anthony has falsified his physician's prediction that his wound must necessarily be fatal in a very short time, has been already published. His paper, the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times*, has the following account of similar cases:

INDEPENDENCE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KAN., May 25, 1875.

Dr McCormick, Leavenworth:

DOCTOR: I learn from the papers that Col. Anthony was shot in the shoulder, the artery being materially damaged or cut, that the cases are rare, &c. I beg leave to report one case which came under my observation. In 1862 Capt. John Booth, of a cavalry company, while making a desperate charge, was shot from his horse. The ball struck his shoulder, the artery was seriously wounded or cut, and the rushing or whirring of blood was alarmingly perceptible, even to his own ear. The physicians with whom he consulted—many very learned in the profession—declared his death certain in a very short time. The Captain was living in 1872, the blood still whirring. The ball has not moved, and he is well. I write simply to cheer the Colonel, and to say that his case has its parallel in a gentleman who was living ten years after he was shot. Very respectfully, F. L. ROBERTS.

Dr. McCormick also calls our attention to another similar case, with which many of our readers are familiar. Joseph Rigby, formerly of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, was shot, in 1863, in nearly the identical place where Col. Anthony was wounded, the ball making a downward movement through the lungs. Dr. McCormick attended Mr. Rigby, whose life was despaired of for some time. His right lung bled very freely for nearly a week. The artery seemed to have been severed, and the pulsation in the arm was lost for many days. After two months he became convalescent, regained the use of his arm, and has been able to pursue his accustomed avocation, which is that of a blacksmith. In Mr. Rigby's case, the whirring did not seem to be as violent as with Mr. Booth or Col. Anthony.

A GUN THAT HAS SEEN SERVICE.

A letter written from Schuyler, Neb., gives an account of a gun which has a history, Revolutionary and otherwise, worthy of recital, if some romance does seem to be connected with the story. The gun was captured by the Massachusetts volunteers under Pepperell at Louisburg, June 17, 1745, was used at Lexington and Concord on the patriot side in 1775, and was at the "unpleasantness" on Bunker Hill, June 17 of the same year. One Mr. Bray had the weapon at Bunker Hill, who afterward removed to Castine. The correspondent states that his grandfather, Major John Jellison, one of the first settlers of Ellsworth, Me., bought it of Bray in 1792, kept it until his death in 1850, and gave it to his son, who turned it over to the writer in 1865. The writer's father served with it in the war of 1812, and his youngest brother took it out for service in the celebrated Aroostook war.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1875.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th of July, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS NO. 20. HAY AND STRAW, 1875-'76.

Kittery, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 100 tons (2,240 lbs.) best hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 10 tons (2,240 lbs.) rye straw, per ton.
Brooklyn, 60 tons (2,240 lbs.) first quality loose, timothy hay, per ton.
Brooklyn, 6 tons (2,240 lbs.) straw, in bundles of 3 lbs. or more per ton.
Philadelphia, 20 tons (2,240 lbs.) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
Philadelphia, 2½ tons (2,240 lbs.) rye straw, in bundles of 8 lbs. or over, per ton.
League Island, 10 tons (2,240 lbs.) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
League Island, ½ ton (2,240 lbs.) rye straw, in bundles of 8 lbs. or over, per ton.
Washington, 36 tons (2,240 lbs.) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.
Washington, 2 tons (2,240 lbs.) long rye straw, per ton.
Norfolk, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.
Norfolk, 10 tons (2,240 lbs) wheat straw, per ton.
Deliveries to be made as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS NO. 27. ANTHRACITE COAL, 1875-'76.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, stove size, per ton.
Boston, 750 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Boston, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) Red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 lbs.) Locust mountain coal, screened for steam boilers, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 lbs.) Locust mountain coal, egg size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) Locust mountain coal, stove size, per ton.
League Island, 75 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.
League Island, 200 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.
Norfolk, 140 tons (2,240 lbs.) White-ash, stove size, per ton.
Mare Island, 100 tons (2,240 lbs.) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS NO. 29. BITUMINOUS COAL, 1875-'76.

Kittery, 5 tons (2,240 lbs.) English cannel coal, per ton.
Boston, 25 tons (2,240 lbs.) lump Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, per ton.
League Island, 25 tons (2,240 lbs.) best quality Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, per ton.
Washington, 400 tons (2,240 lbs.) Cumberland coal, average run of the mines, per ton.
Norfolk, 350 tons (2,240 lbs.) Cumberland coal, average run of the mines, per ton.
Mare Island, 50 tons (2,240 lbs.) Cumberland coal, in casks as imported, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of October next

Bonds and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

J. C. HOWELL, Chief of Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD.
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following-named localities on the coast of Florida, to wit: One on the beach about thirteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek; one on the beach about one and one-half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so called,) on the beach about thirty miles north of New-River Inlet: one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New-River Inlet; and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscoyne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, and Pensacola; also, of Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life Saving Stations, No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, and upon application to this department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defect, if it is deemed to the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed,) CHARLES F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875.

GRADING, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, June 15, 1875, for grading, paving, flagging, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., June 14. 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required, 8,000,000.
No. 2—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 1,000,000.
No. 3—Size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.
No. 4—Size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches. Estimated number required, 400,000.

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 5,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

No registered-package envelopes will be required before the first day of September, but the delivery of the other kinds of envelopes is expected to commence on the 1st day of July.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered-package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes, (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated with reference to registered-package envelopes,) the prices to be calculated on the foregoing estimates.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor, without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, equal to that on the sample.

With the view of obtaining, if possible, a better and more secure registered-package envelope, proposals are invited for envelopes of improved patterns different from the sample. Proposals for such improved patterns, if patented, must contain a proviso giving the department the right to use the improvement, at a specified rate per thousand envelopes, for an indefinite period beyond the expiration of the present contract term, at the option of the Postmaster General. Should an acceptable registered-package envelope of new design be offered, the contract for registered package envelopes may be let separately from that for the other descriptions of envelopes enumerated; but should the sample be adhered to, the contract will be awarded as a whole, as before stated.

The contractor will not be required to pay royalty on envelopes manufactured from the samples furnished by the department.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to those now in use.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed, and it must be accompanied by a guarranty that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guarranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of $20,000, for which said forfeiture, the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties shall die or become irresponsible, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot in any case be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY.

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials; for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,

Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.

One of the above is a moon-face clock.

Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are co-plaintiffs, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed, and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this court, with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisement in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the fourth day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113 133 157 210 251 264 295 296 491 5[illegible]0 535 638 678 705 707 725 747 766 795 931 1100 1142 1203 1302 1334 1577 1622 1633 1693 1801

1805 1828 1848 1868 1875 2113 2114 2152 2168 2183 2194 2205 2203 2238 2291 2294 2697 2714 2726 2778 2825 2831 2850 2899 3209 3210 3230 3297 3446 3506

3522 3550 3766 3835 3973 4028 4116 4225 4269 4320 4349 4373 4380 4507 4518 4534 4632 4749 4775 4914 4966 4971 5144 5150 5153 5198 5236 5267 5314 5323

5400 5485 5517 5569 5580 5581 5599 5602 5649 5715 5722 5753 5769 5789 5997 6155 6172 6177 6202 6207 6217 6303 6306 6309 6315 6386 6398 6534 6536 6555

6572 6838 6846 6862 6883 6893 7009 7049 7239 7274 7312 7382 7405 7483 7495 7554 7591 7679 7950 8332 8492 8493 8494 8510 8701 8740 8757 8877 8964 8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.

W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary, No. 8 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

Corner Broad and Wall sts.,

For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM,
} Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

Central Railroad of New-Jersey

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent., a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A Sinking Fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Each Bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874:

For value received the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the Principal and Interest of the within Bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the Board and the assent of the stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be thereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., No. 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

CHICAGO SOUTH-SIDE PARK 7s,

INTEREST, JANUARY AND JULY, DUE 1879.

Bayonne City, Hudson Co., N. J., 7s,

INTEREST, JANUARY AND JULY, DUE 1881.

For sale. BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

All first-class Municipal, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. City, County, State, Town, and Railroad bonds; City Railroad, Insurance, Bank, and Gas-light stocks bought and sold, and dealt in by us as a specialty twenty-three years.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
WILLIAM PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK,
R. MIDDLETON,
AMOS ROBBINS,
M. N. PACKARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NOS. 157 AND 159 HESTER ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH INST., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES R. TAYLOR,
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JOHN J. ASTOR,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
THOMAS K. LEES,
PERCY R. PYNE,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
SAMUEL SLOAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and THOMAS K. LEES, Esq., Vice President. CHARLES C. MILES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote." WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1875.

SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie · $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $500. Pamphlet free.

SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 8th June, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of July next.

Transfer books for both stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of July 20 next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 551 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

Mr. EVARTS brought his speech to a conclusion yesterday, having devoted a considerable part of his time during the last two days to a "vindication" of Mr. TRACY. In what way the propriety of Mr. TRACY's conduct affects the question of Mr. BEECHER's guilt or innocence, passes our comprehension. It seems to be rather hard on "Brother SHEARMAN," that Mr. EVARTS did not say a word for him. To be sure, Brother SHEARMAN is not on trial—but neither is Mr. TRACY. And all Mr. EVARTS' skill will fail to make the public believe that a lawyer is justified in listening to the case of a man who was about to enter into litigation, under a solemn promise that he would not accept a brief from the other side, and then going over to the other side with all the information which he had gained, and appearing in the double capacity of lawyer and witness. Mr. EVARTS had quite enough to do to explain Mr. BEECHER's letters and conduct, without undertaking to "rehabilitate" Mr. TRACY, and he has only himself to thank if he has broken down in a job which was too much for any man.

We are, however, in sight of land. This morning Mr. BEACH will begin his address to the jury, and the jury will now probably be invited to return from the unsubstantial field of conjecture to the solid ground of fact. There is some reason to hope that the trial will be over before the end of next week. The defendant's friends are openly boasting in the press and privately, that they *know* what the verdict of the jury will be—an assertion which carries with it something much worse than an insult to the jury. We must presume that the jury will endeavor to do justice between the parties to the case, in accordance with their oaths, and that the loud boasts of "congratulatory meetings" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the New-York Hippodrome are, to say the least, premature.

The Republicans in New-Hampshire exhausted every means to obtain legal redress for the wrong they deem themselves to have suffered from the Governor and Council. The Supreme Court, however, refuses to entertain the question of constitutionality, and though the Republicans are by no means satisfied with this decision, they will interpose no further obstructions to the administration of the Government. The question must come up nevertheless, before the people next year, and the Democrats will find that they have taken little by their manœuvring.

Eight Police Surgeons have declared that the refuse employed in filling up the Harlem Flats is perfectly harmless, and that the fetid exhalations to which it gives rise are the creation of the public fancy. Three Surgeons, sustained by 136 property-owners, take up a decidedly different position. The Surgeons report that there is from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of organic matter in the filling, and the neighboring residents bear witness to the sickness and nausea which are excited by the smells attending the decomposition of the garbage and dead animals which are mixed with the ashes. The Board of Health, while failing to stamp with very energetic condemnation the notorious disregard of sanitary rules which has marked the filling up of the flats, has passed resolutions calling for a thorough system of drainage, a disinfecting of the stagnant pools, and a covering of clean earth over the rotting layers of rubbish which now cover the swamp. The tardy action of the Board of Health in this matter is one of the least creditable features of their recent administration, but now that they have demanded certain thorough reforms, they will be expected to see that they are promptly forthcoming. If there is to be any delay, let the public know at least who is responsible for it.

Yesterday's racing at Jerome Park would have been more exciting had there been less of an interval in point of excellence between the winners of the day and their chief competitors. The victories of *Madge*, *Olitipa*, *Ballankeel*, and *Survivor* were all secured in magnificent style, though the necessity of more severe effort on their part would have given the leading contests a more absorbing interest. That feature was certainly not wanting in the steeplechase, which was one of the finest ever witnessed at Jerome Park. The absence of casualties from this contest was as gratifying a relief to the spectators as it was an encouraging evidence of the development among us of a race of highly-trained "hurdlers," and of competent steeplechase riders.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a private dwelling on Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene of a tragedy which has a very strong personal interest for every householder in these two cities. Mr. AARON SCHUTE awoke in the middle of the night without suspecting that any alarming cause had broken his slumbers. His attention was suddenly quickened by observing that the gas which he usually left burning low had been put out. Looking toward the large mirror, he caught in it, by the aid of the first gray dawn of the morning, the reflection of a man's face, and could perceive that the intruder was engaged in taking possession of his watch and chain. Obeying the first instinct of a brave man who finds his home invaded and his property being carried off, Mr. SCHUTE sprang out of bed and grappled with the burglar. The struggle was brief. Mr. SCHUTE had strength and courage on his side; the burglar had firearms and the readiness of an habitual criminal. One shot was sent through Mr. SCHUTE's neck, without slackening his hold on the prostrate ruffian; another, and probably a fatal one, was lodged in his head, and the burglar went free. The sudden awakening of Mrs. SCHUTE to find her husband struggling in the half-light with some unknown foe, her trembling efforts to strike a light at his call, the pistol-shots fired in her presence, and the dabbling of her night-dress with her husband's blood, are incidents which increase the terrible suggestiveness of the tragedy, and deepen the hold which it is calculated to take upon the public mind.

This deed was not done by an amateur in the business of crime. The locality was well selected, being thinly populated, not much traversed by the Police, and having in the rear of the dwellings large open spaces which lead away into the fields. The whole proceedings were marked by deliberation, and a certain easy confidence, born of an extensive experience. It needs a practiced hand to open a latch with a putty-knife, and it presupposes a trained nerve to be able to walk coolly into a bedroom, turn off the gas, and select the spoil of the job, without hesitation or faltering. One new to crime would have fumbled over the catch, probably stumbled before getting up stairs, and would certainly have chosen to carry off any valuables which could be found in the unoccupied rooms rather than brave the risk of penetrating into a gentleman's bedroom. This ruffian is unquestionably one of the numerous band of professional burglars with whom our Police seem to be becoming less and less able to cope, and who, when once apprehended, have about as many chances of escape afforded them through the elasticity of our judicial methods as through the insecurity of our prisons. There is certainly no reason why this particular miscreant should elude justice. He left behind him his cap, his well-used dark lantern, and the putty-knife with which he opened the window-catch. Mrs. SCHUTE saw enough of his face to be able to give a tolerably good description of his appearance; and the bloody marks he left behind in his escape gave certain indications as to how he was dressed. He is doubtless, at this moment, in hiding in this City, and it is to be hoped that crime will be deprived of the impetus and encouragement it would receive from his escape.

There are few people in either of these cities who will fail to entertain the warmest admiration for the heroism of Mr. SCHUTE. Should he die—as we earnestly trust he will not—he will have died the death of a brave man, and will be remembered as a martyr in the cause of society against the midnight thief and murderer. To the discovery of his assassin there should be directed all the detective skill and energy which the two cities can command, and these should be seconded by whatever impulse can be derived from an aroused public opinion, and the certainty of liberal reward. This is the season when open doors and windows, and empty or partially occupied dwellings, tempt the burglar to the assiduous prosecution of his trade. The ghastly opening of the house-breaking season which is recorded to-day must be made to result badly for the burglars, or there will soon be no home which can be called safe. Should it be once more demonstrated that the training, the coolness, and the fertility of resource of our professional thieves have got far ahead of any similar qualities in our Police, we may feel perfectly certain that crime will receive a very decided stimulus from the fact.

The ease with which access was obtained to Mr. SCHUTE's bedroom in the middle of the night has an obvious lesson for every householder. With a telegraphic burglar alarm, he might or might not have been able to summon assistance in time; with firearms within easy reach his scuffle with the ruffian might or might not have resulted differently. But the very simple device of a chain on his bedroom door would certainly have saved both his property and his life. That would have allowed the door to stand open widely enough for the admission of air, and yet have baffled the ingenuity of any marauder desirous of entering. Again, people may appreciate from this case the danger of having catches on basement doors which can be opened with a putty-knife. There are thousands of such door fastenings in New-York and Brooklyn, and a burglary a week would not induce the builder of the period to spend a few dollars extra on their improvement. These are matters which people must look to themselves, and the excitement over the Tompkins avenue tragedy will doubtless cause a partial reform in the weak points of our household defenses, which this case has revealed. After all possible precautions have been taken, however, there remains to be provided a higher standard of preventive vigilance on the part of the Police, a keener detective instinct, a more uniformly vigorous administration of the law against professional thieves, and a greater certainty that once lodged in prison they can be kept there. While taking all needful measures to impede the operations of burglars, it should be remembered that the surest way to get rid of them is to increase the hazards of their trade.

A COSTLY QUARREL.

We give in another column a statement in considerable detail of the facts in the dispute between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The reader will find described the personal and official relations of the Presidents of the two roads, the origin of the rivalry between them, their previous contests, the grounds of their present differences, and the policy which each has pursued. We are confident that the account will not be uninteresting. We have taken every precaution possible to insure its accuracy. If any of its substantial statements are erroneous, we shall be glad to make any proper correction of them. If there are any essential facts omitted, we shall be glad to have the omissions supplied in any authentic manner. Our sole object is to place before the public as completely as possible, an account of the quarrel, of which no one can fail to see the importance.

It is certain that the whole country is directly interested in this matter. We have already pointed out that the advantages reaped from it by the mercantile community are far outweighed by the disadvantages it imposes. These are easily seen. The whole business of the country is more or less deranged by it. Uncertainty is introduced into all transactions of which the cost of transportation is a necessary element. The values in market, not only of securities, but of products carried by railways, are disturbed, and in both regards legitimate business is crippled, and speculation only is accelerated. It is easy to affect a philosophical indifference to the course of affairs on the Stock Exchange, but such philosophy is superficial. The Stock Exchange may not control, but it largely influences, and, in a sense, leads, other branches of business. Brokers do not manufacture their business out of thin air. They may "bear" or "bull" stocks in a limited way without reference to the general course of business, but only to a very small degree. Violent fluctuation, embarrassment, uncertainty, and alternations of feverish hope and fear on the Exchange cannot take place without some facts in the actual condition of the community to go upon. And when we see these conditions recurring—as we have done now for some time in Broad street—we may be sure that there are substantial causes for them which cannot safely be ignored.

The account which we present to-day places the blame for the present quarrel more at the door of Mr. GARRETT than at that of Mr. SCOTT, and on the whole, we are inclined to think that this is the view taken generally by those best informed. We cannot see that there is any adequate justification for Mr. GARRETT's course. His demands seem unreasonable, and his persistence in them obstinate. It is doubtful if even the immediate interests which he controls are really advanced by the policy which he has adopted, and it is a fair question whether he has not sacrificed the interests of his shareholders to promote his own aims. There seems to be no doubt that he desires an absolute control of the general course of transportation business between the West and the sea-board. That, in the words of Mr. LINCOLN, is "a big job." It is difficult to see what claim Mr. GARRETT has to any such enormous power.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road is a powerful corporation. In many important respects its management has been very sagacious. We have frequently had occasion to praise it, and it has been such as to give the company the proud distinction, heretofore, of the highest credit abroad of the railroad properties of this country. But it is not easy to see why this company should be regarded as the *only* one having any title to respect. Moreover, the policy which in the past has won for it the confidence of the financial world, has not been like the policy Mr. GARRETT is now pursuing. It has, indeed, been directly the reverse. Its former policy was conservative. Its present one may fairly be called destructive. Formerly it aimed to build up. Now it is laboring to pull down. Formerly it was peculiarly cautious, steady, and moderate, and its future seemed unusually calculable, because its course was reasonably determined and certain. Now its management is marked by a towering ambition, and assumes enormous risks with what certainly seems great rashness, and no one can with confidence foretell the result. Mr. GARRETT appears to have set out to enforce a pretension to absolutely independent access to the port of New-York. He owns or controls no railroad connection with the City, and his only means of carrying out the plan is a violent disturbance of the carrying trade of the country. The means is as extraordinary as the end, and both are, to the ordinary impartial observer, at once wild and unjustifiable.

There is no estimating the consequences of such a course. It is already attracting great attention abroad, and Mr. GARRETT himself cannot surely be ignorant that he has succeeded in raising in the minds of foreign investors some question as to the permanent soundness of the credit his company has built up. That fact is a great misfortune. It is so, not only for Mr. GARRETT'S company, but for the whole country. Who can calculate the injury to the American name, when holders of the one American security which has been hitherto regarded as impregnably sound are publicly discussing whether, after all, even this security is not being gravely imperiled? Who can say whether such a credit, once impaired, can be restored? It is, perhaps, idle to expect that Mr. GARRETT will yield to public opinion a respect which he is said to deny to the opinion of his own shareholders. But the two combined may effect something; and it is at least but just that he should know that the public view with serious disapproval the protracted and disastrous quarrel for which he appears to be chiefly responsible.

As between Mr. GARRETT and Mr. SCOTT we shall not be accused of favoritism toward the latter. We have had occasion to say much for the former, and much against the latter, and, if the present question concerned only these two gentlemen, we should not trouble ourselves or our readers with any discussion of it. But it does not concern them only. It involves, as we have pointed out, the whole country. And when the public sees a quarrel of such magnitude which one of the parties declares himself willing to have settled by arbitration, and that party the one who seems to have the best reasons for insisting on his own terms, it will naturally be asked, why is not a method of settlement so obviously fair and practicable resorted to? Can Mr. GARRETT tell us?

BOATS AND BRAINS.

Boats appear to have become of late almost as prominent a feature in college training as books. At any rate, the public, at this season of the year, hear nearly or quite as much of the former as of the latter in connection with our principal universities.

No reasonable man doubts the importance of muscular exercise to a student. The question of the quantity and quality of exercise needed is one upon which there is much less uniformity of opinion. Indeed, there are comparatively few persons who have any definite ideas on the point in their own minds. The oft-repeated statement that a student should take "a great deal of exercise in the open air" is about the nearest approach to precision on the subject that is generally reached. This expression may mean anything, from an amount of exertion and fatigue which a day laborer would seldom be willing to undergo, even for double wages, to a quiet stroll of three-quarters of a mile and back in the afternoon. But indefinite as this prescription is, it constitutes about the sum total of advice in regard to this matter which most students receive, or which those to whom they look for guidance are able to give.

That the kind of exercise taken by our college boat-crews is a full compliance with the recipe of which we have spoken is very certain. The only question that can be raised upon the subject is whether it is not too much? In other words, is such training as advantageous to health and intellectual development as a more moderate degree of exercise would be?

Brain-work is in itself physically exhausting. Why this is the case, or how mental action produces bodily fatigue, is an inquiry to which science has never furnished a full reply. But, while no man can trace the connection between the two, the fact of such a connection is undisputed and indisputable. To a student, the question of exercise must relate, in a great measure, to the most efficient method of preventing or repairing the exhaustion occasioned by this cause. It is very obvious that there is at least a possibility of so great an amount of exercise being taken as to be not merely more than is needed for the object under consideration, but so much as to tend to an entirely opposite effect.

Outside of colleges, we do not generally expect to find a very extraordinary development of muscle accompanied by a very remarkable power of brain. Occasionally, it is true, we do see it; but these cases are always regarded as exceptional. The men who have led a long life of intellectual labor, and have retained their mental powers unimpaired to old age, have not commonly been able to make much boast of the number of pounds they could lift, or the height of the bars over which they could leap. Nor do we generally find that they were much noted for such feats in their younger days. Many of our great intellectual men, indeed, owe their eminence in a large degree to having been brought up on a farm, or to some other circumstance that gave them plenty of exercise when they were boys, and prevented their being sent to school too much. But farmers do not put their sons through the processes which trained boat crews undergo. Haying, harvesting, and plowing, although by no means light work, do not ordinarily require anything like the exertion and endurance which are expected from oarsmen training for a boat-race.

It is more than doubted by some of our best medical authorities whether exercise that requires, in the technical use of the word, "training," is, in an average number of instances, beneficial to health. Even if this point were entirely settled in favor of this kind of exercise, there would still remain another question, and that is whether there are not other ways of promoting health quite as good for that purpose, and much more favorable to intellectual development. Hygiene is undoubtedly an exceedingly important point in connection with education. At the same time, a student is not generally supposed to be sent to college exclusively for the purpose of taking care of his health. He could usually do that at home quite as effectually, and at a great deal less expense.

But whatever may or may not be the benefits afforded by boating as at present carried on by college students, they are of little use to those who most need open-air exercise. A youth of feeble constitution and delicate health is not apt to do much at the modern style of boating. It is the strong, hearty fellows, those whose health is not likely to suffer seriously in any case, who principally receive any immediate hygienic advantages that may be derived from this source. In most of those of our colleges which have boat clubs, the rowing does the great majority of the undergraduates about as much good as the stylish equipages in Central Park do the great majority of the people in New-York. A magnificent pair of bays, with carriage to correspond, is often a pleasant sight to people who cannot afford such turnouts themselves. In like manner, a student who would no more think of pulling an oar in a boat-race than he would of carrying a first-class locomotive engine on his shoulder, may derive considerable gratification from looking at and talking about the exploits of his more muscular classmates. Nor is the diversion of mind from his studies thus occasioned by any means always valueless in the promotion of his health. When contemplated in this light, the present style of college boating may, perhaps, be regarded as a considerable hygienic benefit. At any rate, if it is not an advantage to the great majority of students in this way, it is rather difficult to see how it is in any other.

THE RAIN AND THE CROPS.

The showers which fell on Sunday and Monday in this City and vicinity were doubtless most acceptable to the farmers. From the backwardness of the season, very favorable influences are needed in order that the crops may prove sufficiently remunerative to satisfy reasonable expectations. All kinds of crops have been sadly in want of rain during the past ten days. They have had plenty of sunshine, and rather too much of that particular kind of wind that dries almost every particle of green out of the leaves and the grass. For successful truck farming—as it is called—soft rain and genial sunshine are absolutely necessary. When one is succeeded by the other, the sprouting of vegetables proceeds so rapidly as to be almost visible to the casual observer. When these conditions are wanting, just as the various kinds of plants have put out their tiny arms they seem to lose courage, and to be seriously disposed to retire into mother earth again. If compelled to wait many days without the essential stimulus, they rarely recover from the loss. They may struggle to maturity, but they never attain the growth that they would if moisture had been supplied to the roots until enough sap was acquired to enable them to get along by themselves.

The showers of Sunday, it appears, did not bring joy to the hearts of all the garden men of Long Island, Westchester County, and New-Jersey, who make a business of supplying our markets with early vegetables. Long Island received so much more than its share that New-Jersey had only a slight sprinkling here and there. In Essex and Union Counties, some farmers had all their fields refreshed, while their neighbors on both sides remained high and dry, possibly puzzling their brains to try and remember what they had done to merit such treatment. Sunday's showers, followed on Monday with greater liberality, have increased the desire for more. First of all, the country around New-York, without going any further, requires at least three days of continuous rain to give the crops a thorough refreshing. After that, one or two days out of each week, for a short time, would neutralize the effect of every drawback, and fill our markets with an abundance of delicious vegetables. There may be some grumblers at a programme of this sort, for we may possibly have passed the limit beyond which the potato crop is kept too green to be fruitful in results. However, we think that most farmers will say that we have not allowed them rain enough.

These facts ought to have a great deal of interest for City housekeepers, considering that the momentous question whether or not there is to be a drain on their purses this Summer for vegetables depends so much on the state of the weather during the next few weeks. The rain, as we have already shown, has a very important bearing upon this matter. To the poor housekeepers a liberal rain-fall will prove a blessing, for this year they are less able to pay high prices than they have been for years past. On the other hand, they have never been more in need of the healthful effects of a generous supply of good vegetables, for the Winter of 1874-5 has left traces of its severity upon them, and upon their little ones, which cannot be easily obliterated. To the rich it really makes very little difference whether there are short or full crops, for they will have plenty of whatever the season affords, regardless of cost. In some respects, to be sure, it affects both rich and poor, for when there has been almost an entire lack of rain, the crops are reduced in quality as well as in quantity. The vegetables are not so wholesome for food.

Then there is another important consideration. If children are to have pure, rich milk at the Summer retreat, the rain must not be wanting; for unless the grass is soft and abundant, the milk will not be sweet and healthful for food. Even in the heart of the crowded City, an occasional heavy shower at this time of year does a great deal of good. It lays the dust, thereby putting the street-sprinklers to the blush; it flushes the sewers; and, best of all, it keeps the grass green in the small and large parks, to the delight of young and old, rich and poor.

A PIECE OF THE RING.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the affairs of the old New-York Printing Company, of which CHARLES E. WILBOUR was nominally President, may be thoroughly investigated by some Grand Jury before the interest in the prosecution of the Ring robbers loses any of its life. That defunct concern was apparently a machine which TWEED set up for his individual benefit. Through its agency, he added some hundreds of thousands of dollars to the millions which he made from the County Court-house and other richer and more famous jobs; but in proportion to their amount, the bills which the New-York Printing Company collected from the City, and for which CHARLES E. WILBOUR gave his receipt, were to a larger extent fraudulent than were GARVEY'S bills for plastering, or INGERSOLL'S for furniture. The tools whom TWEED used to do his dirty work in this concern were among the weakest, the vainest, and the most despicable of his dependents. CORNELIUS CORSON used his share of the plunder to establish his stables in Westchester County. It might be worth while to investigate what disposition he made of the real estate which he at one time owned there. During the palmy days of the Ring, WILBOUR might be seen nearly every morning driving his span of horses down Broadway. At that time, as became a philosopher of the *Tribune* school—for he was a stockholder in the newspaper "founded by HORACE GREELEY"—he affected the rolling Byronic collar, and the long hair which, in his judgment, best suited his peculiar style of personal beauty, and advertised his affiliations with a clique the members of which were too elevated and æsthetic to be for one moment suspected of stealing the City funds. Even after the New-York Printing Company was sold out by the Sheriff, WILBOUR hung on for a while, but some months ago he scraped together what he could save from the wreck, and leaving behind what he could not turn into ready cash, took himself off to Europe. Last Summer he was seen in London, or lounging around the picture galleries of the Louvre in Paris, very much with the air of a man who would be more comfortable and happy at home.

There are old attachés of this Printing Company still in New-York who could unquestionably be induced or compelled to tell how the fraudulent bills which the concern in question collected from the City were made up, although evidence of that sort is fortunately unnecessary to fasten indictments upon, and to secure the conviction of, those who figured as the heads of the organization. A very important part of the old Ring frauds will be left untouched, and in a year or two some of the smallest scoundrels whom TWEED numbered among his confederates will be back here and pleading the Statute of Limitations, if those who have these investigations in charge do not turn their attention in the direction here suggested.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DISPENSARY BENEFIT.

The afternoon and evening representations of "The Bar Sinister," with Mr. and Mrs. George Rignold in the leading rôles of the play, may be attended at the Academy of Music to-morrow. Both entertainments are for the benefit of the Central Dispensary, which, we doubt not, will profit largely by their occurrence.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Victorien Sardou has presented the dramatist with a daughter.

Mme. Marie Sasse, having terminated her engagement at Lisbon, is at present in Paris.

The *Courrier de Paris* announces that the next piece of M. Lecocq will bear the title of "Le Pompon."

Mlle. Agar is performing with great success at the Grand Theatre of Lyons in M. Ponsard's well-known tragedy of "Lucrèce."

The Paris Vaudeville Theatre has been adjudged to M. Pean de Saint Gilles, notary and agent of M. Lebaudy for the sum of 1,100,000 francs, being 100,000 francs over the upset price.

Notwithstanding the noise made about "Cromwell," and the superb advertisement given to that piece by M. Taillade, in getting it prohibited for a week, the Paris Châtelet has just closed its doors, succumbing to the intrinsic weakness of that uninteresting work.

During the Summer months Mr. Lytton Sothern is engaged to appear at the Londesborough Theatre, at Scarborough, in a large round of characters, including *Romeo*, *Claude Melnotte*, and *Orlando*. He will return to the Haymarket for the Winter season.

Mr. Albery's new comedy, "The Spendthrift," has been produced at the London Olympic. Much of the dialogue, according to the papers, is of a high order of merit, but the plot and incidents are so involved and improbable as to render the play a straggling and incomplete work. It is very well acted in the principal characters.

The great pianist Rubinstein, says *Galignani*, has just left Paris for St. Petersburg. Prior to his departure he brought out a sort of oratorio, with singing and choruses, called the "Tour de Babel," executed at the Ventadour. It passed off heavily, and was not saluted by the mass of the public as one of those works which strikes the imagination at the first hearing. In fact it produced so little effect as not to be since repeated.

Mlle. Albani has essayed *Margherita*, but, we should judge from the London journals, with only moderate success. The *Pall Mall Gazette* critic says of the tenor: Signor Nicolini, in representing the venerable *Faust* of the first act, does really sing with a voice that suggests the philosopher's advanced age. But as he continues to sing in the same tremulous manner after *Faust* has recovered his youth, this distinguished tenor cannot be accused of seeking to carry out any false artistic principle.

A London paper remarks that the defects of M. Cadol's new four-act comedy in prose, entitled "La Grand' Maman," produced at the Français, are quite obliterated by the acting. M. Febvre, *le Comte*, is one of the finest actors in France, while Mme. Arnould Plessy, *la Marquise*, occupies the highest position at the Français. Both artists are well supported by M. Berton, leading *jeune premier* of the theatre, as *Armand*; Mlle. M. Brohan, *la Comtesse*; and Mlle. Reichemberg, *Alice*, both admirable artists, and in the subordinate parts by M.M. Thiron and Martel, and Mme. Ponsin.

It was found impossible to obtain workmen in Whitsun week, but on May 20, several gangs of laborers commenced work on the strip of land on the Thames Embankment, upon which the new National Opera-house will, by February, 1876, have been erected. Mr. Mapleson has leased Drury Lane for next season, to provide for such emergencies as slipping of walls and other accidents; but as it will, in all probability, not be required for operatic purposes, Italian dramatic performances on a grand scale, with Signor Salvini and Signor Rossi, and perhaps Mme. Ristori, will be given there.

Mr. Frederic Clay's English opera bouffe called "Cattarina" has been produced at the Charing Cross, in London. The *Telegraph* says of it: Although the libretto, furnished by Mr. Robert Reece, is a farcical extravagance, somewhat too closely woven after the pattern of burlesque, the wild improbability of the story will perhaps only commend it the more to a general public accustomed for some time to the exaggerated humor of modern opera bouffe. To this fantastic story Mr. Frederic Clay has wedded some exceedingly pleasing melodies, showing a marked power of dramatic characterization, and displaying throughout the skill of an accomplished musician.

The *Academy* states that some manuscripts of value for the history of music and its professors have recently been added to the stores of the British Museum. These include quartets, sonatas, &c., by Joseph Haydn, written by an amanuensis and corrected by himself between the years 1784 and 1817, and some letters of Joseph Haydn to W. Forster, music printer, 1787 and 1788; a bill of lawyers' costs in business connected with transactions of Haydn with Forster, 1781-1788, &c.; a Greek Sticherarion of the seventeenth century, for the services of the year, with musical notes; Greek hymns of the same date, with musical notes, for services from February to the octave of Whitsuntide; Greek Liturgies and ordination services, A. D. 1664, with miniatures, in the old binding of velvet, and some seventeenth century hymn tunes of the Greek Church.

The decision in the Moinaux-Lecocq case is an important one for authors and composers. M. Lecocq had agreed to collaborate with M. Moinaux to write a new opera bouffe, entitled, "Don Juan XIV." M. Moinaux wrote the book, but M. Lecocq, when he had composed a portion of the music, declined to continue the work. Thereupon the author brought the matter before the courts, and the composer was condemned to pay 4,000 francs damages. But here more questions arise. What is to be done with the book and the portions of the music already finished? Is M. Moinaux to be allowed to intrust his libretto to another composer, and will it be legal if M. Lecocq uses his *morceaux* for another opera? Of course the adoption of a give-and-take principle would be an act of wisdom, but when two men are at daggers drawn wisdom usually gives way to anger. These questions are being warmly discussed in the theatrical columns of the Parisian press, and we shall probably hear of the matter again in the law courts.

The Court of Common Pleas, in London, gave judgment on May 26, in the case of Chatterton vs. Cave, which was an action for the infringement of the plaintiff's copyright in the dramatic representation of a play called the "Wandering Jew," by Mr. Leopold Lewis, of which Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Benjamin Webster were assignees. The defendant had represented a version of the same play at the Marylebone Theatre, both versions being founded on Eugène Sue's well-known French novel and drama. Lord Coleridge, to whom the matter was referred by the consent of the parties, having read and compared the plays, came to the conclusion that the defendant's dialogue was altogether independent of the plaintiff's version, but that two scenes or tableaux, and the stage business connected with them, were copied from the plaintiff's version. On those facts he entered the verdict for the defendant, reserving leave to the plaintiff to move the court to enter a verdict for him for forty shillings damages. The case now came before the court on a rule to this effect, and after hearing the arguments, which extended over two days the court gave judgment for the defendant, discharging the rule. The question raised was, what was a proper definition of an infringement of dramatic copyright; when it was admitted that appreciable parts of a drama were copied, was an author or assignee entitled as matter of law to a penalty, or might a jury hold that the parts copied were not material and substantial in quantity or value, and did not amount to an infringement? The words of the statute were "production, or any part thereof," but that must mean material or substantial part. Lord Coleridge's finding, in fact, was that the parts copied were not material and substantial, and if it was left to the court to consider whether that finding was warranted by the facts, the other members of the court were of opinion that it was. The rule was therefore discharged, and judgment given for the defendant.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The sixth day's session of the Reformed Synod opened yesterday morning in the Reformed Church in Grand street, Jersey City, with the usual devotional exercises, which were conducted by Judge Ingraham, of New-York. The credentials of Revs. J. A. Lefevre and J. A. Inglis, delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, were read and referred to the Committee on Correspondence. Rev. F. A. Horton, delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, was then introduced and delivered a brief address in which he conveyed the friendly Christian greetings of the Assembly to the Synod. Assessor Chamberlain, who occupied the chair until the arrival of President Scott, made an appropriate response on behalf of the Synod. The Committee on the Board of Direction presented a report, through the Chairman, Judge Lott, of New-York, giving a detailed account of last year's receipts and expenses, and a statement of the condition of the different funds owned by the Church. The committee expressed their disapproval of the action of the board in diverting legacies from the purposes designated by the testators, and submitted a resolution prohibiting such action in the future. They also called attention to a deficiency of $29,000 in the permanent fund, and introduced a resolution providing a means of restoring the amount. The committee announced that President Warner, of the Board of Direction had tendered his resignation, and suggested that it be accepted. They submitted a resolution that the resolution prohibiting any salaried officer from being a member of the board be rescinded. Rev. Mr. Vermilyea followed the reading of the report with a comprehensive statement of the origin and condition of the different endowment funds. He laid the blame for part of the deficiency in the permanent fund on the Hertzog Hall Committee, whom he charged with drawing and spending money without any authority. He also charged the Board of Direction with being accessory from the fact that they gave the money to the Hertzog Hall Committee without getting any security or interest. He said the by-laws provided that that committee should not use any money unless they had it in their own funds, and that their expenditures should not exceed their receipts, but instead of abiding by this rule they had drawn on the Board of Directon for whatever money they wanted. Elder Ferdon, a member of the Hertzog Hall Committee, spoke in its defense. He said that during the six years the committee had been in existence they had donated to the Church more than $300,000, and the expense of running the hall and the Sage library had never cost the Synod or the Church one dollar. Gardner A. Sage, a member of the committee, had already donated $50,000 and intended to give $35,000 more, but he would scarcely be pleased to hear such hard things said of him. Elder Ferdon continued the defense at some length, and was followed by Judge Lott in support of the report of the committee. Before any conclusion had been reached the discussion was postponed until the evening session.

Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions was presented and read. It set forth that there are ninety-one mission churches in the country, and seventy-six missionaries, who give religious instruction to 5,035 families, an increase over last year of 864. The receipts from contributions during the past year were $33,732 90, a decrease of $3,698 38. The expenditures were $35,133 73. The board has a balance in hand of $11,696 10. During the year twenty-one new church edifices were erected and six new churches organized. Addresses on the subject of missions were delivered by Rev. Dr. West, Dr. Chamberlain, Rev. Mr. Livingston, and Rev. Mr. Gulick. The discussion was kept up until interrupted for the purpose of receiving Rev. Mr. Lefevre, delegate from the Presbyterian Church South.

The entire evening session was taken up with a discussion of the report made by the Committee on Board of Direction and the supplementary remarks of Rev. Mr. Vermilye. The debate was very warm and exciting, and at a late hour last night no conclusion had been arrived at.

CANNED GOODS PACKERS.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—THEIR REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL—AN IMPORTANT BRANCH OF TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

The packers and dealers in canned goods from various sections of the country held a meeting here to-day, for the purpose of taking measures for securing a standard size of cans, and for such other business as would benefit the trade in general. Mr. J. B. Brinkley, of Baltimore, Md., was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. George Brakeley acted as Secretary. Among the gentlemen present were the following: Messrs. H. A. Brown, New-London, Conn.; A. J. Alexander, New-London, Conn.; C. M. Wilson, New-London, Conn.; M. O. F. Soule, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. Brinksley, Baltimore, Md.; Jones H. Yerkes, Morristown, N. J.; C. N. Hoagland, New-York; Charles Rhodes, Philadelphia; John W. Stout, New-York; W. T. Nicholson, Trenton, N. J.; J. G. Brown, Kent County, Del.; S. L. Peck, Felton, Del.; Richardson & Robins, Dover Del. William H. Thomas, J. G. Kraft, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Mills & Co., Mountt Holly, N. J.; Job Bacon, Greenwich, N. J.; Joseph Guest, Church Hill, Md.; Louis McMurray, Baltimore, Thos. J. Myer, Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Dunham, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. J. Sleeper, Burlington, N. J.; John S. Collins, Lebanon, Del.; William W. Risdon, Mount Holly, N. J.; John C. Hoffecker, Smyrna, Del.; William M. Laffan, Baltimore, Geo. Pfau, Byberry, Philadelphia; R. T. Stow, Salem, N. J.; Samuel H. Ewalt, Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Vail, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. W. H. C. Price, editor of the *American Grocer*, New-York, made an address before the convention.

Mr. Sleeper, of Burlington, N. J., offered resolutions looking toward a proper organization, and the adoption of a standard can by the association.

After the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization a constitution was presented and adopted, which named the organization "The National Association of Canned Goods Packers."

Mr. J. B. Brinkley, of Baltimore, was chosen President, and other officers were elected as follows: Vice Presidents—First, John H. Kemp, of New-York; second, N. S. Sleeper, Burlington, N. J., third, H. N. Vail, of Maryland. Secretary—George Brakeley, Burlington, N. J. Treasurer—Thomas D. Meyer, of Maryland. Executive Committee—W. T. Nicholson, New-Jersey; C. M. Rhoades, Pennsylvania; A. B. Richardson, Delaware; Louis McMurray, Maryland; Henry Evans, Jr., Maryland; John J. Willis, New-York; C. M. Wilson, Connecticut.

The Committee on Business presented resolutions recommending to the canned-goods trade generally the following designations and sizes of standard cans:

Cans.	Diameter. Inches.	Height. Inches.
No. 1	2¾	4
No. 2	3½	4½
No. 2½	4	4⅞
No. 3	4¼	4⅞

(All outside measurement.)

It was agreed that the standard of No. 1 can should be six ounces, solid contents; No. 2, twelve ounces. Other recommendations were adopted, and it was agreed to put them into practical use immediately, and that such a State or national legislation as may be necessary to carry out the objects, will be sought at once. A committee of five will be appointed to-morrow to confer with the Centennial commission with a view to some arrangement for a general display of canned goods by members of this association during the coming Centennial Exposition.

A BURGLAR'S DESPERATION.

A GENTLEMAN SHOT DOWN IN HIS HOUSE AT MIDNIGHT.

MR. SCHUTE, OF BROOKLYN, DISCOVERS A BURGLAR IN HIS BEDROOM—HE ATTACKS HIM AND IS SHOT TWICE—A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO MEN—ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN—THE ALARM GIVEN TOO LATE—A FRUITLESS PURSUIT—STATEMENT OF THE INMATES OF MR. SCHUTE'S RESIDENCE—A POSSIBLE CLUE TOTHE WOULD-BE MURDERER.

Since the murder of Mr. Nathan in his bed-room by a burglar in the Summer of 1870, no crime has created such intense excitement, or so wide-spread a feeling of insecurity as the shooting and probable murder of Mr. Aaron Schute in Brooklyn yesterday morning. There are several points of resemblance between the cases. Mr. Nathan, awakened in the night by a burglar in his room, suddenly jumped out of bed and was beaten to death while trying to arrest the intruder. It was nearly daylight when the murder was committed, yet the murderer, covered with blood, as he must have been, effected his escape, and has not since been arrested. The circumstances attending Mr. Schute's case are very little different. At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a burglar entered his house at No. 469 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. Boldly going into Mr. Schute's bedroom, the thief was in the act of taking a gold watch from the mantel-piece, when its owner jumped out of bed and grappled with him. There was a brief struggle on the floor, and then two shots were fired by the burglar. Mr. Schute rolled over in a pool of his own blood, and his assassin left the house and escaped, apparently without much difficulty. One of the balls entered Mr. Schute's neck on the left side and passed completely through, lodging in the wall near the door. The other entered on the same side, but lodged in his head. The burglar was covered with blood, but notwithstanding this fact, and the further fact that a private watchman heard the shots, he escaped through a well-populated neighborhood at or a few minutes before daybreak. Mr. Schute was shot in the presence of his wife, who made a desperate but fruitless effort to detain her husband's assassin. At a late hour last night Mr. Schute was unconscious, and only the slightest hopes were entertained of his recovery. For the past twelve years Mr. Schute has held a responsible position in the Mercantile Agency of J. M. Bradstreet & Co., corner of Broadway and Reade street, in this City. He is fifty-two years of age, and is a tall, fine-looking man. The burglar left several clues to his identity behind him, and the Police are confident of effecting his capture within twenty-four hours. Crowds of people visited the scene of the shooting yesterday, and all through the city the most intense excitement prevails.

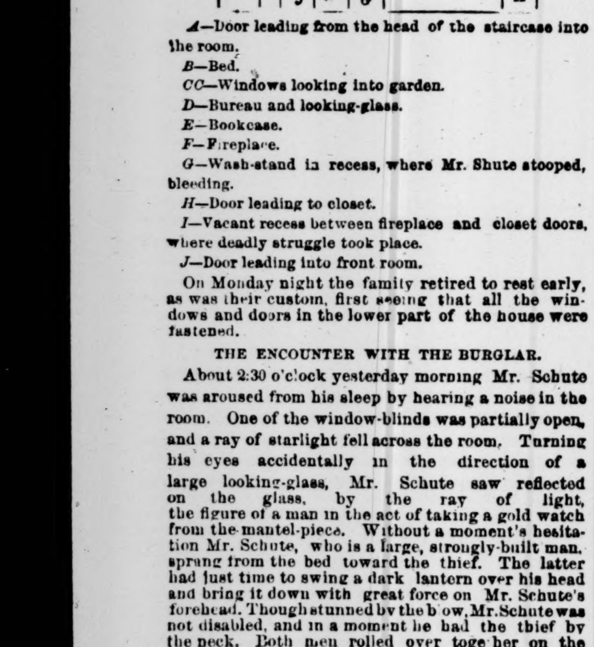
A STRUGGLE IN THE DARK.

DISCOVERY OF THE BURGLAR—HIS ENCOUNTER WITH MR. SCHUTE—THE LATTER SHOT TWICE IN THE NECK—THE ASSASSIN'S EFFORTS TO ESCAPE FROM THE HOUSE—BRAVERY OF MRS. SCHUTE.

The house of Mr. Aaron Schute is one of a row of modern three-story brown-stone buildings standing in Tompkins avenue. All the houses have large gardens at the rear, and are easily approached from that direction by reason of the fact that the block is not built up all round. The block is bounded by Tompkins avenue, Throop avenue, Macomb and McDonough streets. In Tompkins avenue the houses are close together. In McDonough street are three or four detached residences surrounded by grounds. Macomb street, between Tompkins and Throop avenues, is, for the most part, taken up with stables belonging to the houses on McDonough street. The Throop avenue boundary consists of a fence and some houses. From this description it will be seen that the rear of these houses on Tompkins avenue could be easily approached from at least two sides of the block. The number of Mr. Schute's house is 469, and it stands the third in the block from McDonough street. At the time of the shooting there were in the house Mr. Schute and his wife, who occupied as a bedroom the back parlor on the second floor, Miss Wilkins, their nurse, and Mrs. Toby, a relative of the family. Miss Wilkins and Mrs. Toby occupied the front room on the third floor.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The bed in the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Schute was placed crossways, and stood midway between the door and the windows. Mr. Schute occupied the side next the door, which opened directly on the stairs, and was left ajar for the purpose of allowing a draft of fresh air to pass through the room. Following is a diagram of the bed-room:



A—Door leading from the head of the staircase into the room.
B—Bed.
CC—Windows looking into garden.
D—Bureau and looking-glass.
E—Bookcase.
F—Fireplace.
G—Wash-stand in recess, where Mr. Shute stooped, bleeding.
H—Door leading to closet.
I—Vacant recess between fireplace and closet doors, where deadly struggle took place.
J—Door leading into front room.

On Monday night the family retired to rest early, as was their custom, first seeing that all the windows and doors in the lower part of the house were fastened.

THE ENCOUNTER WITH THE BURGLAR.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Schute was aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise in the room. One of the window-blinds was partially open, and a ray of starlight fell across the room. Turning his eyes accidentally in the direction of a large looking-glass, Mr. Schute saw reflected on the glass, by the ray of light, the figure of a man in the act of taking a gold watch from the mantel-piece. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Schute, who is a large, strongly-built man, sprang from the bed toward the thief. The latter had just time to swing a dark lantern over his head and bring it down with great force on Mr. Schute's forehead. Though stunned by the blow, Mr. Schute was not disabled, and in a moment he had the thief by the neck. Both men rolled over together on the floor, the robber, who was much the smaller of the two, under. While down, Mr. Schute called to his wife to strike a light. The struggle on the floor was a brief one. A pistol shot was heard; then came another desperate trial of strength, in which both men strained every nerve to gain supremacy. Then another shot, and the larger of the two men rolled over on the floor in a pool of his own blood, while the robber jumped to his feet.

At the call of her husband Mrs. Schute hurried from her bed to strike a light. She had just ignited it when the second shot was fired. In her fright she dropped the lighted match, but had just time to get a look at the burglar by its brief flame. He was a short slight man, with brown hair, but his face was so completely covered with blood that she could not tell whether he had any beard on his face.

EVENTS AFTER THE FIGHT.

Nerving herself to a great effort, Mrs. Schute seized her husband's assassin by the arms, but on his threatening to shoot her, let go her hold. The burglar then rushed toward the door, and there encountered Mrs. Toby, who, hearing the shots, rushed down from her room. She attempted to stop the fugitive, but was easily pushed aside. Recovering herself Mrs. Toby ran down some steps of the stairs in pursuit of the burglar, and then returned to the room in which the shooting took place.

The gas had been lighted, but turned down very low, in the bedroom when Mr. and Mrs. Schute retired to rest, but the burglar had taken the precaution to turn the gas off when he entered the room. Mrs. Toby, on going back to the bedroom, lit the gas, when a horrible sight met her view. Mr. Schute was in a sitting posture on the floor. The blood was pouring in torrents from two great holes—one on either side of his neck. His face and night-clothing were covered with the blood, and round him on the carpet it had formed into pools. The bed-clothing and the furniture were smeared with the same crimson fluid.

Finding himself overpowered in the struggle with Mr. Schute, the burglar, while both lay on the floor, had fired the first shot through the unfortunate gentleman's neck. It entered at the left side and passed clear through, coming out near the jugular vein, and lodged in the wall near the jamb of the bedroom door. Mr. Schute's great strength enabled him, even after being shot through the neck, to hold the burglar down. The latter, to free himself, fired again. The second bullet entered on the same side, a little above the other, and taking an upward course lodged over the eyebrow, where it still remains.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.

HE IS TRACED BY HIS VICTIM'S BLOOD 200 FEET FROM THE HOUSE—HOW HE ENTERED THE ROOM.

Immediately after the assassin had escaped from the bedroom, Mrs. Schute ran to the front window, and, throwing it up, alarmed the neighborhood with her screams for help. A private watchman, named Buchanan, hearing the pistol-shots, was hurrying toward the house. He fired his pistol to give an alarm, and was proceeding to the rear of the house when Mrs. Schute called to him that the burglar had escaped by the front door. How Mrs. Schute came to think the burglar had left by the front door she hardly knows herself, but it is this misdirection given to the private watchman that probably enabled the fugitive to make good his escape. Being in the dark, the burglar, after pushing Mrs. Toby aside, made his way down stairs and attempted to get out by the front door. It was, however, securely fastened, and after fumbling at the chain for a moment he turned to go out by the back way. Mistaking the back parlor door for one leading down stairs to the basement, he entered and was jammed between the piano and the door. Marks of blood were visible on the piano and the door, and also on the front door where the burglar had placed his hands in trying to grope his way out of the house. He finally succeeded in getting out of the parlor and down to the basement, where he obtained exit by the way in which he entered.

A dark lantern, a silk cap with a peak such as is often worn by car conductors, and a putty-knife were found in the house. By using this putty-knife to force back the catch of the back basement door, the burglar had gained entrance.

The burglar's tracks from Mr. Schute's bedroom to the place where all trace of him was lost are those of a man with naked feet. After leaving by the back basement door, he climbed the garden fence, and proceeding close to it rested at a summer-house about 200 feet from the rear of Mr. Schute's house. The summer-house stands on the grounds of Mr. McMahon, and is in the direction of Macomb street. On the fence in the rear of Mr. Schute's garden were marks that have the appearance of being made by corduroy or striped pataloons saturated with blood, and pressed heavily against the boards. At the summer-house all trace of the fugitive was lost. Evidently, he rested at this point, and putting on his shoes, got out near the stables in Macomb street.

A few minutes after the private watchman fired his pistol, Sergts. Meeks and Smith and Roundsman Nelson, of the Ninth Precinct, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, arrived. The house was surrounded and the most diligent search made in every direction, but without avail.

CLUES OF THE POLICE.

TRACKING THE MAN BY HIS BLOOD—A DESCRIPTION TELEGRAPHED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—DETECTIVES AT WORK—A BROKEN SLEEVE-BUTTON—A MURDERED MAN IN A FULTON STREET DRUG STORE.

Capt. McLaughlin, in whose Precinct the shooting occurred, detailed at an early hour yesterday morning a large number of men to look for the assassin. Up to the present time no arrests have been made, but the police are confident that they will capture the right man in a very short time. By some of the police the theory is held that the burglar shot himself in the head while firing at Mr. Schute. The great blood marks on the doors and walls where the burglar groped his way, are pointed to in support of this view. One of the first things done by Superintendent Folk was to issue an order that every doctor in the City be visited and questioned as to whether he had attended any young man suffering from recently inflicted wounds during yesterday. Each patrolman visited in this way the houses of all the doctors on his beat. One of them in the discharge of that duty addressed the necessary questions to a TIMES representative who happened to be seated in the study of a well-known doctor on Clinton street. Detectives Corwin and Folk of the Central Office made a careful examination of Mr. Schute's house yesterday. They are of opinion that the burglar was an expert. The knife used to open the catch of the door, and the manner in which the door was opened, lead to this belief. It is not believed by the detectives that the burglar had a confederate, although from marks found on several of the adjoining houses some are inclined to think that it was the intention of a gang of thieves to operate in that vicinity very soon. On the fences at the rear of several of the houses were found small crosses, all of the same size and shape, and apparently made with some black substance. It is thought that these marks were placed there in order to indicate which houses it was safe for the gang to attack. During the earlier part of yesterday it was supposed that the young man Metcalfe, whose death by the accidental discharge of a pistol occurred yesterday morning in a house on Macomb street, immediately opposite the place where Mr. Schute's assassin probably escaped, was the fugitive burglar. It was then supposed that the burglar had accidentally shot himself and took refuge in the house to die. Last evening a brass sleeve-button, with a purple stone, was found in Mr. Schute's bedroom. The sleeve-button belonged to the burglar, and is regarded by the detectives as an important clue.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning two rough-looking men entered the drug store of Mr. C. Allhens, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, and asked Mr. Amandus Gall, the clerk, to dress a wound which one of them had on his chin. The wound did not look as if it had been inflicted with a knife. The wounded man had some spots of blood on his face, and his shirt was smeared with the same fluid. In general appearance the man tallied with the description given by Mrs. Schute of the man who shot her husband. After the wound was dressed the men left and went in the direction of Fulton Ferry, as if on their way to New-York. The Police will follow up this as a possible clue, but they are of opinion that these men were ordinary roughs, one of whom got hurt in some bar-room brawl.

STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES.

STATEMENTS OF MRS. SCHUTE AND MRS. TOBY—BRAVERY OF MR. SCHUTE—HIS WIFE'S ATTEMPTS TO HOLD THE ASSASSIN.

The following statements have been made by Mrs. Schute and Mrs. Toby. The former says: "I was asleep on the side of the bed next the door, and was awakened by hearing a scuffle at the foot of the bed. I instinctively knew that something terrible was going on, and heard my husband say, "Oh, my soul!" I immediately sprang out of bed and noticed that the light in the hallway outside the door, which we always left lighted at night, was extinguished. My husband called to me to light the gas, and I tried to do so, but the match fell from my hands with fright when I heard the terrible struggle in which he was engaged, and I became almost powerless. I heard my husband receive a blow, and a violent struggle followed, in the course of which my husband threw the burglar on the bed, and on the floor. While my husband and the burglar lay struggling in the corner, near the closet door, I noticed that Mr. Schute was uppermost, and seemed to have overpowered his assailant. Immediately afterwards two shots were fired by the burglar, and the struggle between him and my husband was renewed. The burglar tried to get away, but his captor held him and forced him back from the bedroom door. I then aroused myself, in order to assist my husband, and seizing the burglar by both arms, tried to keep him back from the door. He shook me off, however, and shouting, "If you don't let me go I'll shoot you," or some words of that import, forced himself away from my grasp and ran out the door and down stairs. I lit the gas immediately and saw my husband bleeding fearfully from a wound in the neck. I then ran into the front room, threw up the window, and shouted "Murder" as loud as I could; I then went back to the bedroom and found my husband leaning over the wash-basin, the blood pouring in torrents from his wounds; with the assistance of my aunt and niece, who slept up stairs, and a gentleman living next door who heard the alarm, my husband was laid upon the bed and a doctor sent for; the struggle could not have lasted longer than a minute or two, but to me it seemed an age; in the dim light of the room I could not distinguish the burglar's features, but I know that he was slightly built and a much smaller man than my husband; I could not give a description of his face, but I think he was a man of about thirty years; his hands were covered with blood, and I saw him wipe blood from his face as he ran out of the door; I think I was strong enough to have held him; but I became terrified for my husband, after having heard the shots fired, and let him go."

Mrs. Schute, as might be expected, is completely prostrated by the terrible occurrence, and never stirs from the bedside of her wounded husband. The bedroom in which the injured man lies displays ghastly evidences of the terrible struggle, the carpet, closet door, chairs, and walls being spattered with blood.

MRS. TOBY'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Toby, aunt to Mrs. Schute, who with a little girl slept in the room over that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Schute, makes the following "statement:" I was awakened by hearing an extraordinary noise, as if some people were bumping from side to side of the room down-stairs. I then heard a noise resembling the fall of two chandeliers, which I subsequently ascertained were the noises of pistol-shots, and ran down stairs to the floor on which Mr. and Mrs. Schute slept. As I reached their floor, I heard the burglar rush down stairs at break-neck speed, and try to open the front door. He did not succeed in opening it, and I then heard him go back as if about to go down the basement stairs. I did not take any further notice of him because I heard Mr. Schute moaning in his room, and on going in saw him standing over the sink, his hands grasping the faucet, and the blood pouring from his wounds in torrents. I then ran into the front room, into which Mrs. Schute had already gone, and both of us shouted for help. I then ran down to the front door and shouted "Will nobody go for a doctor." Somebody answered that several doctors had already been sent for, and I then ran up stairs and put on my clothes. I went down to the front door again, shouting for help, and a pale, agitated man ran up the stoop and asked me what was the matter. I did not like his appearance, and closed the door upon him. In the morning marks of blood were found where that man had leaned his arm while asking me the questions about the excitement. After he had gone away I opened the door and Mr. Hunt, who lived next door, and had heard the alarm, came in. We then went up stairs to the bed-room, where Mr. Schute was still standing over the sink bleeding profusely. We released his hold on the faucet and laid him on the bed. The doctors came shortly after and dressed Mr. Schute's wounds.

MR. SCHUTE'S CONDITION.

THE NATURE OF HIS WOUNDS—THE CHANCES AGAINST HIS RECOVERY—STATEMENT OF DR. PIERSON.

Dr. Pierson, who lives on Macomb street, a short distance from the residence of Mr. Schute, says: "I was called to attend Mr. Schute, and found him sitting up in the bed. He was bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose, was vomiting blood, experienced great difficulty of respiration, and was sinking fast. He had a wound—evidently a pistol wound—immediately below the left ear, the ball emerging at the opposite side, a little below the point of entry. After a little while I discovered another wound immediately under the left ear, and did not discover the exit of the ball, which is evidently imbedded in the wounded man's head. His right eye was very much swollen and protruded considerably, and his face and head bore other marks of contusions, as if he had been struck by some blunt instrument. About 5 o'clock in the morning the hemorrhage ceased, but the patient continued to sink, and became cold in which state he remained for a couple of hours. A reaction then set in, and the patient began to show signs of improvement. These favorable symptoms have continued during the day and evening, and now (7 P. M.) his condition is as favorable as can be expected, the hemorrhage having stopped. The chances, of course, are against his recovery, but he is a man of good physical development, and the improvements noted are certainly in his favor.

Mr. Schute was perfectly conscious yesterday, and spoke at intervals, with perfect clearness, of the terrible events of the previous night. He experienced great difficulty, however, in articulation, in consequence of his wounds, and was cautioned by his medical advisers to keep perfectly quiet.

FATHER BOEHM'S CENTENNIAL.

A special session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference was held in the York Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City yesterday, for the purpose of appropriately celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Father Boehm, the oldest Methodist Minister in the United States. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and long before the time appointed for the opening of the exercises it was almost impossible to get inside the door. Rev. Henry Boehm, the centenarian in whose honor the celebration was gotten up, was born in Lancaster, Penn., on June 8, 1775. He joined the church at Boehm's Chapel in 1797 at the age of twenty-two years, and was licensed to preach on Jan. 6, 1800. Four months afterward he was a delegate to the General Conference which was held at Baltimore. In 1808 Bishop Asbury selected him for his traveling companion, and in 1813 appointed him Presiding Elder of the Schuylkill District. Since that time he has filled many and various appointments in various Methodist Churches all over the country, and is well known wherever Methodism is preached. The above facts, together with many interesting reminiscences of Father Boehm's life, were related by Dr. Atkinson, of the Trinity Church, from data furnished by the venerable clergyman himself. Father Boehm retains all his intellectual and mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and his memory particularly is very clear. He remembers distinctly the Presidency of George Washington. His first vote was cast for John Adams in 1796. He says that the changes in this country, and the progress it has made within his recollection are so vast and overwhelming that he scarcely knows how to speak of them. The exercises yesterday were of an exceedingly interesting character. Among the distinguished persons present was Mrs. Grant, the mother of President Grant. A purse of $500 was presented to the venerable minister. Dr. Porter making the presentation speech. Prof. Henry A. Buttz responded in behalf of the recipient, thanking the donors, and promising that if the money was not needed for Father Boehm's personal use, it would be given to endow a scholarship in the Drew Theological Seminary. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Jacob Todd, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Bartine, and Bishop Simpson, and Rev. George Lansing Taylor read an original poem composed for the occasion. The exercises occupied about three hours.

ACTION OF TAMMANY COMMITTEES.

At a recent meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization a subcommittee was appointed to confer with the heads of departments in reference to the late reduction of the wages of the laborers in the employ of the City. This subcommittee met in the City Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, perfected its organization, and made preliminary arrangements to carry out the objects for which it was appointed. The committee is composed of George W. Morton, of the Ninth Assembly District; Henry D. Purroy, of the Twenty-fourth Ward; Bernard Reilly, of the Fourteenth Assembly District; Henry Hughes, of the Fifth Assembly District, and Owen Murphy, of the Tenth Assembly District. John Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, is *ex-officio* member of the subcommittee. Mr. Morton is the Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Purroy, Secretary. After considerable discussion as to the best method of action, an adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock this morning, to complete arrangements looking to the settlement of the complaints made by the laborers. The Tammany Committee on Discipline, composed of William A. Boyd, Patrick Lysaght, Maurice J. Power, Henry D. Purroy, and William C. Conner, received instructions a short time ago from the Tammany General Committee to inquire into the condition of the several district committees, hear complaints in reference to the organizations in the districts, and take such action as would best conduce to the harmonizing of any dissensions. The committee met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Tammany Hall, Mr. Boyd presiding, and resolved to take up the districts in numerical order, beginning with the First. The investigation of the condition of this district resulted in finding that the organization in it is now working as a unit, and that the utmost harmony prevails. An adjournment was then taken, and all parties in the Second District having any grievances will be notified to present them at the next session of the committee.

THE BROOKLYN RESERVOIR.

A large meeting of the tax-payers of Brooklyn was held in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall last evening for the purpose of discussing the question of the proposed enlarging of the storage reservoir of the Brooklyn Water-works at Hempstead by the expenditure of $500,000 in addition to the $1,400,000 already expended for that purpose. The meeting was held agreeably to a request of the Joint Committee on Law and Drainage of the Board of Aldermen, which have been intrusted with the duty of submitting to the board the views of the tax-payers upon the question, as a guide to their action in the premises; and the object of the meeting was to get at the sentiments of the tax-payers in regard to the matter. Alderman Strong presided. A long and carefully-prepared statement was read by B. D. Silliman, Esq., on behalf of the Board of City Works, setting forth the reasons why they think the work should be completed. A vast amount of discussion followed, which was participated in by ex-Alderman Hartman, Mr. Arnoux, Mr. A. A. Low, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. William A. Fowler, ex-District Attorney Rodman, Mr. McLane, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Farrington, Alderman Ropes, and others. Finally, without arriving at any definite conclusion, the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening, at the same place.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Mr. Edward B. Medcalfe, aged twenty-four, residing at No. 243 Macon street, Brooklyn, accidentally shot himself through the head yesterday morning with a pistol, killing himself instantly. It was at first thought that the young man had committed suicide, but his mother insisted that such could not be the case, as she had but just called him to breakfast, and he had answered in a cheerful, pleasant manner, "Yes, mother." Mr. Medcalfe has for some time been a special contributor to the Brooklyn papers. He was in the habit, when not otherwise employed, of devoting much of his time to the study of the science of gunnery, and his room contained many specimens of firearms, which were always kept loaded. Among these were two small cannon, placed on carriages. The walls were adorned with targets, likenesses of heroes and battle scenes, and in his closet were rifles, pistols, and muskets, to the number of a dozen, all ready for instant use. The instrument which caused his death was an old-fashioned horse-pistol, with a flint lock. Coroner Sims held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of death by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

SECRET MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—RESOLUTION TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE—INDICATIONS OF WEAKENING ELSEWHERE AMONG THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 8.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Benevolent Association for this region took place here to-day. It was considered a very important meeting, and was held with closed doors; but enough has leaked out to indicate the general tenor of the proceedings. In the call for the meeting President Welsh said: "Let the present situation be carefully considered by all hands, and let the delegates come to the meeting prepared either to pledge themselves on behalf of the districts as to the length of time which they can yet hold out, or with discretionary power to adopt the course which to them may seem safest and wisest to pursue under the circumstances. I earnestly appeal to all not to be discouraged, even if circumstances seem to be against us. If we are true to our Union, which, whatever may come, must be preserved, what we have lost and may yet lose in this contest the future will assuredly restore to us." After a long and anxious discussion it was finally resolved to continue the strike for the basis of 1874. It was also resolved that while it was not admissible for either Schuylkill or Lehigh to accept the operators' terms at present, if Schuylkill should resume first it would support the Lehigh men in continuing their strike. A similar resolution has been passed in the latter region. A committee of three was then appointed to go to Philadelphia, and confer with the Coal Exchange, for what purpose is not known, but probably to pave the way for a compromise. Members of the Coal Exchange here, however, say there will be no answer but the old one of "No compromise."

It is thought here that to-day's action will be suicidal to the Miners' Union. It has become an open secret that a great many of its members are tired of it, and at a meeting of the Mahanoy District, the largest in this county, held last Saturday night, the delegates quite generally expressed the opinion that their constituents were ready to accept the reduced wages and go to work. The members of the Executive Board from that district were instructed to vote in favor of a resumption in the Schuylkill region, letting the Lehigh region stand out if it chose to, and that resumption should take place as soon after to-day's meeting as possible. It is the general impression that this district will resume work at once, independently of the Union. In fact, more than half its collieries are now in operation though not with their full complement of men. This morning two collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company—Eagle Hill, above Port Carbon, and Locust Run, near Centralia—started up, and others are preparing to follow. Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the executive board, the signs of the times point to an early resumption of mining operations in this region.

AFFAIRS IN THE WYOMING REGION—DETERMINATION TO HOLD OUT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 8.—There is now no prospect whatever of the miners of the Wyoming region resuming work. They and the operators are as far apart as ever, and the good feeling heretofore existing has to a certain extent been destroyed. The miners of the Sugar Notch and Wanamie works of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company received notices to-day to vacate their houses within ten days. The men at work in other regions still continue to send assistance to the strikers here, who are determined to hold out all Summer.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD.

The bondholders of the Montclair Railroad met yesterday at No. 115 Broadway, Smith Ely, Jr., in the Chair. By a unanimous resolution the plan of reorganization recommended by the committee appointed by the bondholders on April 12, 1875, was adopted. The following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the existing Bondholders' Committee, to wit, W. B. Leonard, J. De Neufville, A. B. Elliott, James Yereance, M. A. Myers, C. L. Perkins, and J. Wyman Jones, be and the same are hereby appointed a standing committee, representing the first mortgage bondholders, with instructions to carry the said plan of reorganization into effect, and with full power, in their names, but to the use of said bondholders, to do all necessary acts and things for the most speedy consummation of said plan of reorganization, and particularly that they expedite, so far as practicable, the sale of the mortgaged property under the foreclosure proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey; that they attend such sale when had, and acting in conjunction with the Trustee or Trustees, they bid at such sale such price as to them shall seem most conducive to the interests of the first mortgage bondholders; and if the property shall be struck off to them, that they sign and perform the conditions of the sale, and receive the deed of conveyance as the court shall order and approve.

Resolved, That in anticipation of such sale and conveyance the said committee are hereby required to take the necessary steps and proceedings to organize a new corporation in conformity with the requirements and under the provisions of the general laws of New-Jersey, to be called the Montclair Railway Company, or at their discretion under the old Montclair Railroad charter. And that the following-named gentlemen be requested to become the corporators and first Directors thereof, to wit: J. F. Randolph, Stephen Cary, Smith Ely, Jr., W. H. Power, E. A. Packer, John E. Dewitt, Uriah Gilbert, C. N. Jordan, W. B. Leonard, J. De Neufville, J. Wyman Jones, James Yereance, M. A. Myers, C. L. Perkins, R. B. Ferris. And so soon as the conveyance of the property to be sold under the decree of foreclosure, purchased by the committee, shall be made to them, that they forthwith convey the same to the said new corporation.

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The last meeting of the season of the New-York Bar Association was held last night at their rooms, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, Mr. C. W. Sandford, Vice President, in the chair. After the regular routine business had been transacted, Mr. Oliver P. Buel offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the present system of disposing of litigated cases, and to report plans and suggestions for expediting such business. Mr. George H. Yeaman then presented a substitute resolution, having the same general effect as the former one, but limited in its application to the City and County of New-York. The substitute was, however, subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Buel's resolution was passed, after the delivery of a long address, by Mr. Yeaman, criticising the machinery of the New-York courts. Mr. Mann then offered a resolution, expressing disapproval of the elaborate and artificial arrangement of the Revised Statutes by parts, chapters, articles, titles and other subdivisions. This method of arrangement was, however, warmly defended by Mr. Tracy, and on his motion Mr. Mann's resolution was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Mann, Eaton, and Tracy. The following gentlemen were elected members of the association during the evening:

G. H. Crawford, Frank L. Hall, William Bloomfield, Joseph C. Levi, William P. Prentice, Danforth Becker, M. G. McVicker, Michael Nolan, C. Wyllis Betts, John R. Nicholson, William B. Hornblower.

A FISHING-SMACK SUNK.

At 4 o'clock last Monday afternoon a collision occurred between the steam-ship City of Paris, of the Inman Line, and the fishing-smack Belle of the Bay, of Gloucester, Mass., resulting in the sinking of the latter, but fortunately without loss of life. It appears that the schooner was close-hauled on the starboard tack, steering directly across the course of the steamer. Just before the collision she luffed, but not in time to avoid the collision, and was struck amidships by the steamer and immediately began to fill. The crew, consisting of twelve men, took to the boats and escaped in one of them, abandoning the other. They managed to save the greater portion of their luggage and the nautical instruments belonging to the vessel. When taken on board of the steamer the wrecked crew were well cared for, and by order of the Captain of the steamer, were quartered in the male hospital. A collection for their benefit was taken up among the passengers and crew, and $225 was contributed. The smack went down shortly after the crew abandoned her.

NEW OFFICES OF THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The new offices of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* building, were opened yesterday afternoon. The rooms occupied by the company are on the first floor, and are large and handsomely fitted up with black-walnut furniture. A large number of invited guests were present on the occasion, and after inspecting the new quarters to be occupied by the company, were invited to partake of an elegant collation spread in the basement. The President, Mr. Edmund Driggs, assisted by Mr. N. W. Monroe, the Secretary, presided. Among those present were Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Col. Frederick A. Conklin, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Dr. Palmer, Dr. O. J. Smith, Mr. Luther R. Marsh, Commissioners Forrest, Lynch, and Maujer, of the Board of Emigration, Judge Van Cott, and District Attorney Winchester Britton, of Brooklyn.

TROTTING AT HARTFORD.

CONNECTICUT STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—TROTTING AT CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—The Spring meeting of the Connecticut Stock-breeders' Association opened to-day at Charter Oak Park with a good day and track and a fair attendance. In the 2:45 class there were eighteen entries, out of which a field of ten started. Carrollton, Lampton, Vulcan, Mattie Lockwood, Ben Bruce, Lavender, Dan Ford, and Beulah did not start. The following is the summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $1,000, for 2:45 class; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third.

R. S. Brent's b. m. Nettie Burlew	8	1	1	1
Dan Mace's b. m. Maud	1	2	3	3
C. S. Green's br. m. Tornado Maid	4	3	2	4
John Trout's s. g. T. B. French	2	4	5	5
G. H. Frink's bl. m. Celerity	9	7	4	2
F. B. Cumming's br. m. Queen	6	5	6	8
Robert Thornton's b. m. Vesta	5	9	7	6
T. S. Carpenter's b. g. Fearless	7	6	8	7
H. C. Woodnutt's b. g. Herbert	3	8	9	d.
John S. Baker's b. m. Geneva	10	dis.		

Time: 2:34½, 2:31, 2:31½, 2:35½.

First money to Nettie Burlew, second to Maud, and third to Tornado Maid. In the 2:26 class seven heats were trotted, the first five being won by different horses. Darkness prevented the finishing of the race, and it was postponed till Wednesday at 1 o'clock. There were eleven entries in this race and nine started. Ed White and Major Root did not start. The following is a summary:

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $1,500 for 2:26 class, $900 to first, $450 to second, and $150 to third:

J. Walker's bl. m. May Bird	5	8	8	5	1	2	1
Dan Mace's bl. m. Blanche	1	7	5	3	2	1	2
John S. Baker's b. g. Tom Keeler	7	2	3	1	3	4	3
M. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert	2	4	1	7	6	3	4
John Trout's g. m. Sea Foam	3	1	4	8	5	5	5
John S. Parkes' b. s. Parkes' Abdallah	4	3	2	2	4	r.o.	
John Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelley	6	5	6	9	9	dr.	
Robert Thornton's g. s. Royal George	8	9	9	6	8	r.o.	
E. Deckenback's b. m. Kitty D.	9	6	7	4	7	r.o.	

Time—2:26, 2:26½, 2:26, 2:27¾, 2:27¼, 2:29½, 2:30½.

Thomas Jefferson, Sensation, and Vanity Fair will start in the 2:22 class on Wednesday.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, President Matsell in the chair. A communication was read from Controller Green requesting the Commissioners of Police to surrender to the Sinking Fund Commissioners the lately vacated station-houses of the Second and Third Precincts, in Beekman and Chambers streets. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies with power. A petition received from citizens of the Fourteenth Ward commending Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for his preservation of order in the more degraded and criminal portions of the precinct, was received and ordered on file. Permission was granted the patrolmen of the Eleventh Precinct to present to their brother officer, Patrolman Green, a voluntary subscription for the purpose of replacing his furniture and household effects, destroyed during the burning of his dwelling-house, in East Ninth street, a few days since. A report was received from J. Z. O'Brien, Deputy Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau, calling the attention of the board to the difficulty of unloading scows at sea. The report was to the effect that, having on last Friday received orders not to dump any material within the City limits, he procured the two tugs William Parks and U. S. Grant to tow two scows and twenty men to a point three miles east of a line drawn from the westerly side of Coney Island to Sandy Hook Point, where the contents of the scows were to be dumped. The weather was bad, the sea very rough, half the men grew sick, the Grant was unable to pass beyond the line, and the scows could not be fully unloaded without endangering the lives of the men and the loss of the scows. The scows were finally towed to Gowanus and the material dumped on private property. Commissioner Voorhis moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. Commissioner Disbecker objected, saying that the Street-cleaning Committee had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Commissioner Voorhis asked why the report was made, and Commissioner Disbecker answered that it was probably made by the Deputy Superintendent with a view of ascertaining the course to pursue in such a case. Commissioner Smith bridged over the difficulty by moving that the report be placed on file, which was adopted. Commissioner Smith then instituted a much needed reform in the department by producing a communication from the officers of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, asking that eight policemen be detailed on the excursion steamer hired by that society for a coming picnic, and moving that the request be denied, but that the River Police steam-boat be directed to follow the excursion steamer as far as the City limits and prevent any breach of the peace. The Captain of the Sanitary Company was directed to detail a sufficient number of men to preserve order during an investigation in the Coroners' office whenever requested so to do by the Board of Coroners.

BISHOP REINKENS ON THE POPE AND ITALY.

Bishop Reinkens has addressed to Signor Guerrieri-Gonzaga, a member of the Italian Parliament who took a prominent part in the recent debate on the Papal guarantee laws, a long letter on the attitude of the Pope toward the Italian State. Dr. Reinkens says it is well known to him that the politicians and the large majority of educated men in Italy are Voltairians; a result directly attributable to the conduct of the Roman Church, which, being in conflict both with the spirit of Christianity and with human reason, has provoked a revolt of the conscience in all cultivated minds. To be at peace with the Pope, the Bishop observes, the State must tolerate an army of priests who strive to compass its ruin by their underhand machinations among the multitude. The Pope seeks, by the aid of a kind of Pontifical International Society, to convert the world into an ecclesiastical State, of which he himself is to be supreme priest and king; but by the establishment of the new German Empire his scheme has been once and for all overthrown. Pius IX. proclaims laws void in the name of God, and as there are no longer princes to aid him with fire and sword, he appeals to the people, inciting them to disobedience, to disorder, and revolution. The better to wage his war against moral and intellectual progress, he has clothed himself with the divine attribute of infallibility, and Italian statesmen, with singular readiness and compliancy, have afforded him, through the guarantee laws, a vantage ground for effecting his purpose. "And now behold the Pope, dwelling in the largest palace in the world, without any earthly incumbrance; protected by a modern State, and yet standing outside it and above its laws; loaded with rights and privileges, and yet free from all duties; more sovereign than all sovereigns, because public law cannot touch him." The law of guarantee, continues Dr. Reinkens, was inspired by that most human of feelings, the desire to console the Pope for the loss of his throne, which stood so near to his heart that he wished to make it a dogma; but it was suggested chiefly by fear of the so-called Catholic Powers, and especially of France. The wisdom of the true statesman did not preside over the conception of that law; and historians will record it as an important document, destined to prove beyond question the absolute contradiction between the Jesuit Papacy and the modern State. A man living in the midst of the world of politics, who is above and beyond the reach of all law, is inconceivable. Every State can regulate for itself its relations with the Church, but only with reference to its own territory; and no State can erect a man into an international personage who places himself above the laws of the country, and even above public rights. Italy could make no greater mistake than this. For the Italian Kingdom the Pope is a real embarrassment. Before the laws of Italy he can be no more than the first bishop of the Kingdom, owing obedience to them; and for his international action the Italian Government have a true responsibility, which they cannot continue for ever to repudiate.

A POLITICAL RECEPTION.

The first annual reception of the Council of Political Reform of the Seventh Assembly District was held last evening at the head-quarters of the association in South Washington square. Among those present were Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. T. E. Stewart, David Marks, L. D. Bansell, Hon. B. T. Morgan, D. M. Earl, Algernon S. Sullivan, Gen. John Cochran, T. L. Thornell, F. B. Thurber, Hon. J. K. Hackett, J. H. Turner, H. N. Beers, Hon. H. N. Twombly, and Gen. James C. Jackson. Gen. Aspinwall, who presided, delivered a long address, reviewing the work of the Council during the past year. Since 1865, he said, the rate of taxation has increased six times as much as had the value of property—an increase for which the Tammany Ring was responsible. After advocating strict reform in this particular the speaker concluded. Appropriate addresses were also made by Recorder Hackett, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Algernon S. Sullivan, and F. B. Thurber. After the guests had partaken of a supper the assemblage separated.

ANNUAL RECEPTION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 35.

The occasion of the fifth annual reception of Grammar School No. 35 drew together an audience which filled the Academy last evening. The exercises were very pleasant. Hon. Judge Larremore was chosen President, and was assisted in the conduct of the exercises by Mr. Forbes, Principal of the school. Among those present were Judge Brady, Commissioners Wood, Halsted, Wetmore, and Baker, of the Board of Education; Inspectors Gerard and Agnew; Messrs. Schell, McLean, Teller, and Earle, Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward; President Hunter, of the Normal College, and Superintendent Fanning. After the opening prayer, the delivery of the salutatory oration by Master C. E. Hughes, and of various other essays and declaimed pieces, duly interspersed with music, came the presentation of the medals, which was a chief feature in the exercises of the evening. The Gerard medals were first presented. This endowment was intended as a reward for amiability and good conduct, and there were three boys found sufficiently deserving. These were Walter L. Hunter, Ogden C. Ludlow, and George W. Vanderhoff. Inspector Gerard presented these medals, prefacing the presentation by a brief address. The gold medal for advancement, the Principal's medal for executive ability, the Green medal for spelling, and the Revere medal for composition, were presented respectively to James H. Patterson, Edward E. Ten Eyck, Francis D. Bailey, and Charles E. Hughes. Diplomas were also given to the graduates of the Class of 1875, and certificates of proficiency were also presented to a large number of pupils.

DAVIS' ADVICE TO THE TEXAS VETERANS.

The Atlanta (Ga.,) *Constitution's* special correspondent telegraphs the following as a correct report of the advice Jefferson Davis gave the Texas veterans at Houston, in May:

"Teach your sons and their sons, and let the precept descend again from them, that patriotism is their next highest concern after their God and their families, and that, whether as a Texan or an American, the voice of duty calls him, he should be as prompt to respond as his fathers were in the olden time, when the voices of Austin, Fannin, Bowie, and Houston called to arms. You are a great people to-day—you had great progenitors, and your history is one of which to be proud. At no time, not even in later conflicts and under fated circumstances, have Texans ever failed to add lustre to their fame. I shall always remember them with gratitude and honor them with the highest respect of my nature. And parting with you, the fathers of two noble generations of sons, I do it with a feeling of pride that you are my friends and my countrymen, and with the hope that Texans may always continue to add to their greatness, and achieve as much fame in giving the honest loyalty to the Stars and Stripes of their country to-day as you did in the dark days of 1836, when you were both zealous and brave in defense of the first flag—the Lone Star of Texas—which was the beacon to rally the Texans to the defense of their homes, their liberties, and their rights, and which was followed as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, guiding you to this flowery, sunny land of promise."

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Directors of the proposed Texas Agricultural College held a meeting in Bryan, Texas, on Wednesday, June 2, and a Faculty consisting of a President and six Professors was constituted. The salary of the President was fixed at $4,000; the salaries of the Professors not to exceed $3,000; making $22,000 for salaries of the President and Professors alone, at the maximum rate. The law, however, provides that only the interest on $174,000, in seven per cent. gold interest bearing frontier bonds of Texas, shall be drawn by the Board of Directors to pay the Directors, officers, and Professors of the college. As this amounts to but $12,180, it will not be possible to pay the maximum salaries suggested. Gov. Coke, as President of the board, was authorized to confer with Jefferson Davis, and tender him the Presidency of the institution, and also to solicit applications for Professorships by publication. Gov. Coke and Major West were appointed a special committee to draft, and, upon the approval of the board, to submit to the Legislature, a report showing the condition and wants of the college, and recommending additional legislation and appropriations to put it in successful operation. For the buildings of the institution $147,000 has already been expended.

GOOD COFFEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to supplement your timely article upon the proper mode of preparing coffee. The selection and roasting of the bean is very important, but what then? For those who like boiled coffee I give a never-failing recipe for making it clear and strong:

Grind moderately fine a large cup or small bowl of coffee; break into it one egg with shell, mix well, adding enough cold water to thoroughly wet the grounds; upon this pour one pint of boiling water, let it boil slowly for fifteen minutes, and then stand three minutes to settle; pour through a fine wire sieve into coffee-pot. This will make enough for four persons. At table, put first the sugar into the cup, then fill half full of boiling milk, with a little cream, add your coffee and you have a delicious beverage which will keep a reasonable man in good temper until dinner time.

ALBANY, Monday, June 7, 1875.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine combines in a more perfect degree than any other the requirements of a first-class machine. This is the unanimous verdict of the thousands of families who are using them, and its success is unprecedented in the history of sewing-machines.

It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at "Macy's," New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

FULL REPORT OF THE OHIO CONVENTION.
THE FRENCH TURF; JEROME PARK.
WHAT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAS DONE AND IS DOING.
A REPORT ON THE BLACK HILLS.
HOW THE RING ROBBERIES WERE EFFECTED.
STATISTICS OF THE PIG IRON TRADE.
THE HUSHES OF HOLWYCH—A Short Story.
DOES CLOVER EXHAUST THE SOIL; WORMS AND WEEDS; THE MOLE.
THE FLOWER GARDEN; COLORADO POTATO BEETLE; GRAIN GRADING.
REPORTS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY. Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

The Awful Pains of Neuralgia and Rheumatism yield readily to treatment with WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

Novelty Baby Carriage. A few at $15. Only carriage that protects the eyesight. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 820 Broadway.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

The Excursionist's Beverage, Pyle's Lemon SUGAR, the only wholesome substitute for lemons. Sold by grocers generally.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

DILLINGHAM—DAVIS.—In Baltimore, Md., on the 29th of May, by Rev. Dr. Leybourn, ALBERT C. DILLINGHAM, United States Navy, to MINNIE LAMAR DAVIS, of Jacksonville, Fla. No cards.

HASKELL—MUNN.—At Hackensack, N. J., June 3, by Rev. Mr. Holly, THOMAS H. HASKELL, of New-York, to MARY E. TROWBRIDGE, daughter of Samuel Munn, Esq., of Hackensack, N. J.

DIED.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Brooklyn, June 8, HENRY M., son of Isaac and Mary E. Brinkerhoff, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 13 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the house of his parents, No. 387 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

BURROUGHS.—At Chicago, on the 3d inst., SARAH A. BURROUGHS, formerly of this City.
Interment at Warren, Mass.

COLTON.—Suddenly, of meningitis, at the residence of his parents, No. 141 East 39th st., G. Q. COLTON, Jr., aged 26 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the above residence, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GROESBECK.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, June 7, CHARLES E., eldest son of David Groesbeck, in the 35th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 10, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. T. R. Varick, No. 105 Washington st., Jersey City.

HURLBUT.—Suddenly, June 5, at New-London, Conn., Rev. JOSEPH HURLBUT, in the 76th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

McCORMACK.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, June 7, MAUD CHRISTIE, aged 6 months, twin daughter of William H. and Fannie McCormack, of this City.
Funeral services at the country residence of her parents, Stamford, on Wednesday, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages in waiting at Stamford depot to meet 8:05 A. M. train from New-York.

MEAD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., Monday, June 7, WILLIAM HOLMES MEAD, brother of Joseph T. and States O. Mead, in the 62d year of his age.

MORROW.—Suddenly on Monday night, June 7, Mrs. HANNIE E. F. MORROW, second daughter of Hannah and the late Horace Ford.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Ford, No. 332 West 46th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Remains will be removed to Newfoundland, N. J., on Friday morning.
☞ Columbus and Cleveland papers please copy.

PALMER.—At West Farms, Monday, June 7, LOYD C. PALMER, in his 73d year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms at 2:30 P. M.

PARTRIDGE.—In Lyons, France, May 10, GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, Gates av., above Classon, Thursday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The church is reached by cars from Fulton and South Seventh Street Ferries to the corner of Gates and Franklin avs.

QUINAN.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., after a protracted illness, MARY, wife of Henry E. Quinan.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Monday, June 7, 1875, at her late residence, No. 135 West 36th st., ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of the late Albert A. Rogers.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ's Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

READ.—In New-Haven, Conn., suddenly, on Saturday, 5th inst., EZRA C. READ, in his 78th year.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 91 Whitney av., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SAGE.—At Hackensack, N. J., June 7, of pneumonia, AGNES HYSLOP, widow of Leveritt H. Sage, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral Wednesday, June 9, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Frederick S. Britlan, Upper Hackensack, N. J. Trains for Upper Hackensack leave foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 1 P. M.

SWARTWOUT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, June 6, of pneumonia, after a brief illness of eight days, MINNIE ELIZA, wife of William Henry Swartwout, of New-York, and grand-daughter of the late Henry Abell.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, June 10, at 2 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 12 o'clock, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Interment in Green-Wood.

TITUS.—At Bellport, Long Island, on Monday morning, after a severe illness, SUSAN A., daughter of the late Henry W. Titus, Esq.
Her friends and those of her brother are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Patchogue on arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

TOBEY.—In Brooklyn, June 8, 1875, LOUISE ESTELLE, only child of Gustavus B. and Amy Estelle Tobey, aged 17 years.
Funeral on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 293 Clermont av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

WOODWARD.—At Port Chester, Sunday evening, the 6th, GEORGE WOODWARD, in his 84th year.
Funeral from No. 360 Henry street, Brooklyn, Wednesday the 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

ROBERT E. KELLY & CO.,
HORACE R. KELLY & CO.,
(Successors,)
No. 178 Pearl st., New-York,
sole agents in the United States for the celebrated cigars of the
FIGARO
brand. A large assortment of various sizes just received and is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.—THE BATTALION will assemble at Delmonico's, corner of 5th av. and 14th st., on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, in full uniform, to proceed to Boston to join in the ceremonies of the "Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill."

Line will be formed at 12:30 o'clock P. M. and march promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. up 5th av. to 42d st. and Grand Central Depot.

The special train will leave the depot at 2 o'clock P. M., via Springfield, at which place plenty of time will be allowed for supper.

During the stay in Boston, the association, uniformed and ununiformed, will be quartered at the St. James Hotel. It is expected to arrive in Boston about 11 o'clock P. M., and returning will leave by special train on the 18th between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

No servants will be allowed excepting those provided by the committee.

Members are requested to carry as little baggage as possible, which must be delivered to the Quartermaster at the "Coffee-room" of Delmonico's between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Tags, upon which must be written the owner's name and company designation, have been printed by the Quartermaster, and must be attached to each piece of baggage to prevent loss and trouble. The fatigue cap will be worn suspended by the upper button of the coat upon the right hip.

The ununiformed members of the association are cordially invited to participate in the excursion, and those intending to do so will please meet the uniformed battalion at the depot.

Members are reminded of the drill on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the State Arsenal.

By order
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding V. N. G.
CHS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, held June 8, 1875, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this board, our friend and associate, PHILIP W. ENGS, has departed this life, and it is our wish to place upon record our appreciation of his character, our regret for his loss, our respect for his memory, and our sympathy for his family:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Engs this institution has lost a faithful and able friend, one who from its foundation has been most active and energetic in promoting its success, and most watchful and diligent in protecting its interests; that we, the members of this board, have lost a genial and agreeable companion, a prudent and sagacious counselor, and an associate most willing to undertake and most intelligent and industrious in the discharge of the duties and labors imposed upon him; that the community has lost a most useful friend and public-spirited citizen, who by his long life, distinguished for sagacity, ability, industry, uprightness, and kindness, has presented one of the best examples of the merchant and citizen of the old school.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our sympathy to the family of our deceased friend; and that a copy of these resolutions, properly certified, be sent to them by the Secretary, and published in one or more of the daily papers.

MISSING.—FROM HER HOME, IN NEW-YORK City, under temporary derangement, since May 21, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet four inches high, slender figure, black hair and eyes, and brown poplin dress. Was seen in Nassau st. June 3. Any information addressed to H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st., will be thankfully received and rewarded.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
A full report of the celebration of the hundredth birthday of FATHER BOEHM, the Methodist minister, is given in *The Methodist*, published THIS DAY. Father Boehm's address is reported verbatim. Copies ready this afternoon. For sale at the office, No. 114 Nassau st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 12, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

INDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY THE leading physicians throughout the country, MILK OF MAGNESIA as the best preparation known for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. It is peculiarly adapted for children and females. For sale by all druggists.

DR. WAIT, Sr., DENTIST.—AT THE OLD stand, No. 45 East 23d st., having recovered his health, will continue the business as usual in all its branches. A good set of rubber teeth at $15. Extracting under pure fresh gas without extra charge.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st. This day, at 10:30 o'clock, will be sold all the elegant household furniture which has been on exhibition for the past two days.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 1835.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUIDE-BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE for the United States and Canadas. Price, 25 cents.
APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $2.
APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK TO THE WESTERN STATES. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $2.
APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS to the Southern States. Price, $2.
APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. 130 Engravings, 20 Maps, and 21 Plans of Cities. Price, in 1 vol., $6; 2 vols., $6 50.
SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain, with cost for a party of four. Price, $1.
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED. Containing Illustrations of Public Buildings, Parks, Street Scenes, etc. Price, 50 cents.
—— In German. Price, 50 cents.
—— In Spanish. Price, 50 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

Either of the above sent free to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With a good attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 8, considerable property was disposed of, but the prices realized were extremely low. The following sales were made:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, sold one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 23.6 by 100.4, on West Fifty-second street, north side, 521.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $53,100, to William C. Traphagen.

John McClave & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, disposed of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 15 by 125, on Fifth avenue, west side, 55.5 feet north of Forty-ninth street, for $44,000, the purchaser being Charles Duggin, a party in interest. The lease has twelve years to run, with two renewals of twenty-one years each, and the present ground rent is $555 per annum. The sale made yesterday was one under a second mortgage, and the same property was sold under a first mortgage foreclosure some two weeks ago to the same buyer for $31,000.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick tenement houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 512 and 514 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue: No. 512 for $11,750 to A. J. Kirwin, a defendant in the legal action, and No. 514 for $11,500 to the Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker & Son also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $11,250 to the Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The following legal auctions noticed were postponed, namely: Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of thirty-five lots located respectively on Second avenue, East Ninety-ninth street, and East One Hundredth street, near Second avenue, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 134 Mulberry street, near Hester street, adjourned to the same date; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of one house and lot on East Seventy-first street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 22d inst.; sale by William Kennelly of one house and lot on West Thirty-eighth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to July 13; and sale by H. W. Coates of two lots on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to July 29.

In reference to the sale held yesterday at Paterson, N. J., (Lake View Station,) by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Duggin has recently sold at private contract to Messrs. Arnold & Constable four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, south side, 63 feet east of Madison avenue, for $22,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as announced are as follows:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.9 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 301 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Cresskill, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of a handsome mansion, one cottage and twenty plots of land, each from one-half to two acres in extent, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Grant avenue, and known as the property of Mrs. L. Ballard. A good opportunity for investment is here presented.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, June 5, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

West Fourteenth street, No. 45, one brown-stone French flat, five stories, 25 by 96; W. C. Wilson, owner.

East Fourteenth street, 200 feet west of Third avenue, one brown-stone church, three stories, 62.6 by 141; Corporation Grace Church, owner.

Attorney street, No. 172, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24.6 by 42; William Milby, owner.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 25 by 55; —— Gill, owner.

West Fifty-third street, No. 335, one brick tenement, four stories, 26.8 by 42; Peter Kenerz, owner.

Tenth avenue, south side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, one brick store and second-class dwelling, 25 by 60, four stories; A. B. Mills, owner.

East Seventy-seventh street, north side, 26 feet west of First avenue, one brown-stone office and tenement, four stories, 20.6 by 25.9; J. P. Dougliedin, owner.

West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 1.0 feet east of Sixth avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, four stories, 16.8 by 74; Andrew Doit, owner.

Johnston avenue, east side, 133 feet east of Samuel street, one and one-half story frame dwelling, 15 by 22; T. Enwright, owner.

East Thirty-fourth street, No. 229, one three-story brick office and second-class dwelling, 20 by 40; Condensed Milk Company, owner.

East Fifty-seventh street, north side, 130 feet east of Fourth avenue, three four-story brown-stone first-class dwellings, 20 by 65; B. M. Kenney, owner.

Avenue A, south-east corner of Eighty-first street, two four-story brick stores and tenements, 20 by 50; Donohue & Devlin, owners.

East Sixth street, No. 335, one five-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 75; John Bewer, owner.

Second avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, two three-story brick stores and second-class dwellings, 18.9 by 40; William Dolly, owner.

St. Nicholas avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, one two-story frame stable, 20 by 31; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, owner.

South Fifth avenue, No. 202, one two-story brick stable, 13 by 39; Keany & Minzey, owners.

Grand street, south-west corner of Norfolk street, one five-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 70; L. F. J. Auger, owner.

West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth avenue, two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 60; Herman J. Bishop, owner.

West Fifty-first street, Nos. 521 and 523, two four-story brown-stone tenements, 25 by 60; William McBurney, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-seven buildings enumerated, $475,300.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 52d st., n. s., 521.6 ft. e. of 6th av.; lot 23.6x100.4	$53,100
By John McClave & Co.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, 5th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 49th st.; lot 15x125; lease 12 years, and two renewals of 21 years each; ground rent, $555 per annum	44,000
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 512 West 39th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av.; lot 25x98.9	11,750
1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 514 West 39th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., adjoining above; lot same size	11,500
By A. J. Bleecker & Son.	
1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, West 39th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av.; lot 25x98.9	11,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 7.

Boulevard, e. s., 75 ft. s. of 102d st., 38.1x100; J. S. Vredenburgh to G. A. Hearn	$11,000
Washington square, n. s., No. 20, leasehold; J. L. Graham to Elizabeth McCall, assigned to secure to grantee the payment of debt of	31,990
12th st., n. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; A. Vetter, Pauline, wife J. Ihl by P. Ihl, committee, to J. May	200
18th st., s. s., 435 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; Harriet E., wife of J. S. Brownson, to A. W. Craven	12,000
60th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5; J. J. Burchell to Mary A., wife of S. Gayton	36,000
116th st., s. s., 206.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.10x100.11; U. N. Lewis, Referee, to H. Naylor	8,100
2d av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 52d st., 25x100; J. J. Burchell to Mary A.; wife of S. Gayton	18,000
2d av., e. s., 109.2 ft. s. of 113th st., 16.8x95.7; Martha Carmichael to Susan McLoughlin	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE—TWENTY-FOURTH ward—Four plots of twenty-five or more City lots.—This property is as near in time to Wall st. as 8th avenue lots on Central Park, and a plot will be sold at about the same price as one of those lots. The improvements in the vicinity are all first-class. Also, on Broadway, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) twenty-six and one-half acres, with fine house. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE property No. 63 Madison av., north-east corner of 27th st., known as the Madison Avenue Hotel. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NEAR PROSPECT Park, Brooklyn, will be sold, or exchanged for a house in New-York; a reasonable amount of cash will be paid. WM. L. BUTLER, No. 69 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235, or S. J. BERTOR, No. 249 Main st., Hartford; for Photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIP ABBOT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

A SUPERB CHATEAU, IN COMPLETE ORDER, with modern improvements; twenty rooms, barn, stable, orchard, garden, fruit, hothouse, farmhouse, porter's lodge, &c., for sale, or would be rented, furnished, near Westfield Station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address A. D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on N. J. C. R. R., in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID, RICH PLACE of 240 acres, well improved; good society, railroad, &c.; would exchange it for City or Brooklyn property. CARR & CO., No. 868 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 44 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS
on 10th av., 146th, 147th, and 139th sts.
JOHN McCLAVE & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, June 10, 1875,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
order of the Executors of
Francis W. Worth, deceased,
the following property:

10TH AV., two lots, east side, commencing 54 feet 4 inches north of 74th st.

146TH ST., twelve lots, north side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

147TH ST., twelve lots, south side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

Also, the following lots, which are not a part of the above estate:

139TH ST., six lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th av. Also four lots adjoining on New av.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 44 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row.
Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

GILT-EDGED NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.
BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
BOULEVARD AND 57TH ST.
OTHER LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES.
CHOICEST REAL ESTATE OFFERING EVER MADE.
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,

will sell at auction at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, June 15, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable New-York property:

NO. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, west side, 103.3 feet south of 14th st.—Magnificent dwelling lot, 25.9¾x125.

NO. 1 THIRTEENTH STREET, north side, 100 feet west of 5th av.—Stable and lot. The above properties form an L, and the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the City.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY, south-west corner—Most valuable gore lot in the City, 30.6 feet on Broadway, 182 feet on 57th st., key of the block. Cuts off 57th st. fronts.

$20,000 may remain on mortgage.

Also,

BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST ST.
SPLENDID PLOT, THREE FRONTS,
40 feet 5 inches by 163 feet, directly opposite
"THE ALBANY."

Entire front on north side 51st st., 40 feet 5 inches on east side of Broadway, and 40 feet 5 inches on west side of 7th av. Best location in the City for hotel or apartment-house. Ninety per cent. may remain; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., running through to 7th av., and fronting on each street. Sixty per cent. may remain for five years.

Also,

SIX SUPERB BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497 West 57th st., north side, six new four-story brown-stone houses, finished in most elegant manner; all improvements. Ninety per cent. may remain five years; five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

BOULEVARD, 10TH AV., AND 69TH ST.—Entire front on north side of 69th st., 138 feet 9 inches, 46 feet on west side of Boulevard, and 41 feet on east side of 7th av. Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; five per cent. at sale. Also,

SPLENDID LOT ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD AND 73D ST.

Ninety per cent. may remain five years.

For maps and further particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

ROB. H. SMITH & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY peremptory order of Harriet B. Van De Venter, Executrix,

NINETY CHOICE LOTS,
comprising the balance of the
VAN DE VENTER ESTATE,
delightfully situated on GRAND, STEINWAY, and VAN DE VENTER AVS., WINAN and ALBERT STS.,
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY,

on THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for 4 years. Extensive improvements now in progress on adjoining property.

One of the best opportunities ever offered to secure a delightful suburban home, or to safely invest money for speculative purposes. Horse cars close by. Harlem boats connect with business portion of town in thirty minutes. Maps at office of auctioneer, or of

FRANCIS H. SMITH, No. 4 William st.

GREAT PARTITION SALE.

STATEN ISLAND.

D. T. CORNELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at public auction, under the direction of John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, June 10, 1875, at noon, 53 Building Plots, belonging to the estate of the late Edward C. Center, on the premises on Vanderbilt av., Centre, Amos, and Ann sts., two minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Sale positive and peremptory. The title is perfect, and free and clear from all incumbrances. Terms ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. on delivery of deed, and sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage at purchaser's option. For further particulars inquire of JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE, Referee, No. 22 Duane st., New-York, or D. T. CORNELL & CO., Auctioneers, office Scott's Building, Vanderbilt Landing.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., WILL SELL AT auction at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, June 10, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Otto R. Coop, deceased, the three valuable houses and lots known as Nos. 271, 275, and 277 Rivington st., between Columbia and Cannon sts. Terms liberal. Particulars of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

REMEMBER.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.'s, great sale of Mrs. Ballard's property will take place THIS DAY, on the premises, at Cresskill, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., provided the weather is favorable at noon. Should it be stormy the sale will be adjourned until first fair day. Ferry-boat leaves 23d st. at 12:15, Chambers st. at 12:30. Northern Railroad Depot, Jersey City, at 12:45. For particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c.; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $400 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY—LAKE MAHOPAC— Completely-furnished residence, garden, fruit, ice, cows, horses, boats; bathing, fishing; every comfort for gentleman's family at nominal rent. Other places on Hudson and Sound close by.

JNO. J. COADY, No. 120 Park av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.* **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice.* **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received.* **Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED.** *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special Inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

THE PHILHARMONIC PIANO.—A LOW-priced warranted first-class 7⅓-octave rosewood agraffe piano is now offered to the trade; the public are invited to call and see this piano; monthly payments received; illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—PRIVATE FAM-ily leaving City will sell for immediate cash magnificent 7⅓-octave four round-cornered rosewood piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $275. Stool, cover, music-stand. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City. Box for piano.

A SPLENDID ORGAN WITH TEN STOPS, but little used, at a great sacrifice for cash; also one with four stops for $65, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, AGED EIGHTEEN years, of good education and appearance, wishes some light respectable work; is a good writer and accountant. Call or address all week, S. Lockwood, No. 492 2d av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT THE SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 208 East 37th st., will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to take charge of a house during the Summer months; has excellent reference. Address C. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND HER HUS-band, both responsible, desire to take charge of a house during the Summer or longer, if required; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A USEFUL YOUNG girl; can do house-work, take care of children, sew, wait and tend, and be generally useful; is a tidy girl and willing to work for low wages, in City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl, who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can take charge of a dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a neat sewer; or will help with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 1,037 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECT-able young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and take care of children, or to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 629 6th av., in corset store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable young person as waitress or chamber-maid; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 880 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS girl as chamber-maid; reference. Apply at No. 469 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 423 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 139 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will help with the washing or sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 1,037 2d av., near 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse or as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at Caledonia House, No. 133 Reade st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a superior woman; is an excellent cook; meats, game, fish, fowl, &c.; makes excellent soups, pastries, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with washing; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; City or country; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, ... &c.; is a good ... cook and ... has ... seven years' City references from ... City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can furnish four years' best City reference. Apply at No. 547 5th av., near 45th st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A No. 1 COOK IN CITY OR COUNTRY; makes all kinds of delicious soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, brown gravies, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; and can furnish unexceptional references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as waitress; willing to do the entire work of a private family; both understand their work perfectly; best references. Call or address No. 241 East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROT-estant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; has lived in first-class City families; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENG-lish woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all branches of cooking; no objection to private boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with washing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A RE-liable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, RE-liable colored young woman; or can do chamber-work, waitress, nurse; City or country; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of cooking, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread baker and makes all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 West 47th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY COLORED woman, just from Virginia, as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT WO-men; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress, and willing to assist with chamber-work; both have first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 West 24th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from last place. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, THOROUGH, NEAT WOMAN, a good cook; excellent references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; HAS NO objection to do the coarse washing; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a first-class baker and pastry cook; eleven years' reference. Address Scotch Cook, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good baker; would go to the country with a family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 44th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, or would assist with the washing or go as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT as good plain cook; expert in all its branches; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bond st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN as good thorough cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EX-cellent cook and baker; will assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 31st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PUBLIC OR private; understands all branches of cooking; excellent bread and pastry baker; best reference. Address Expert, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A COMPE-tent Scotch woman as cook or housekeeper. Call at No. 43 Spring st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK TO GO TO THE COUN-try; good City reference. Apply at No. 145 East 50th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 35th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work in City or country; is a respectful, economical, and intelligent servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH woman who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as cook and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; best City reference; City or country. Call at 339 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COLORED COOK, WITH MANY years of experience in private families and boarding-houses, in a boarding-house or hotel in the country. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; either City or country; is an excellent baker; best City reference; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 38 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF COOKING; best of reference from last place; will assist with washing and other work. Apply at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.— For three young girls as cook, laundress, and chamber-maid; no objection to country. Apply at No. 619 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; willing to assist with washing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN THE COUN-try; takes charge of the milk and butter, and is an excellent baker and first-class cook. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOTH-er and daughter, one as cook, the other to do waiting and chamber-work; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and American; four years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 107 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDER-stands her business; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 245 East 32d st.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN be seen until suited at her present employer's No. 428 5th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; would like to engage with a lady going to the country for the Summer months; Newport preferred. Address N. E. F., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own machine, if required. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 135 East 35th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address J. J. B., No. 223 West 33d st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with help with good recommendations; City or country. Call at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY OF EXPERI-ence in teaching, as governess to young children; or any position of trust in a family. Address S. L., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a middle aged Protestant woman who understands her business thoroughly and can be highly recommended. Call or address M. K., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSE-keeper.—By an English woman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AS NURSERY GOVERN-ess and seamstress, or as attendant on an invalid or old lady, or as housekeeper in a boarding-house, or any position of implicit trust; country preferred; terms, $18 per month; most reliable references. Address L. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WORKING HOUSE-keeper, highly respectable person; can superintend a large establishment; is excellent manager; good cook, &c.; either private family, hotel, or club. Call for three days at No. 5 West 15th st., near 5th av., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with two years' reference, for general work; a good cook and laundress, and very obliging with children; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; would go a short distance in country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address 344 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family, or chamber-work and waiting; has good City references; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 234 East 54th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 148 East 42d st., two flights up, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a small family by an experienced woman in the country, a short distance. Call at No. 113 Mulberry st.; rear house, top floor, Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH house-maid; a regular chamber-maid, with unexceptionable references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, for general house-work or kitchen-work. Apply at No. 307 7th av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECT-able Protestant girl, aged twenty; has never been in situation; wishes to obtain one as lady's maid; is willing to assist in taking care of children; understands dress-making, operating, and hair-dressing, all of which she has thoroughly learned, of which she can give ample proof to any lady requiring her services; can give first-class reference as to character. Address L. M., No. 468 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a very neat and respectable young woman; can take full charge of a lady's wardrobe, cut, fit, dress-make, operate, &c.; understands the care of young and growing children; four years' best City references; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MOST COMPETENT person as lady's maid; is a good and stylish dress-maker; also, hair-dresser; understands and is competent of waiting on lady; wishes to leave the City for the Summer. Address, by note, Mrs. H. H., No. 218 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROT-estant person to travel as lady's maid or to take care of growing children; can speak French; is a good hair-dresser; four years' reference from her present employer. Address for two days M. L., 113 West 46th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady as traveling companion or lady's maid; is a good dress-maker; but small salary expected; good reference. Address, for one week, Miss George, Box 5,663

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands three sewing machines; hair-dressing in the latest style; has first-class City references. Address Seamstress, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN English Protestant girl as lady's maid or seamstress; a good dress-maker; good reference. Address Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTES-tant lady's maid, understanding her duties to perfection, as her reference will show. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; is a good dress-maker. Address Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing; washing terms 75 cents per dozen, including puffing and fluting; the best reference. Address Laundress, No. 4 White's place, 18th st., near 7th av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CLEAR-STARCHER.— A first-class one; will go by the day or week; does fine fluting, and cleans lace curtains; will furnish the frames if required; references. Call or address Laundress, No. 347 West 25th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; prefers the country; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with one year's reference from last employer; would like a place in City or country; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; can furnish undoubted reference. Inquire for M. R. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with five years' reference; for City or country; willing to assist with whatever work is required, and can take a place at an hour's notice. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 W. st 27th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl as laundress and assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country for Summer. Call at No. 42 East 31st st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understands her business; fine washing and fluting in all its branches; best reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 325 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Protestant girl as laundress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; has best of reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; no objection to short distance in the country; has the best City reference, two years'. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 28 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at 490 7th av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BEST OF REFERENCE FROM last place; understands all kinds of fine washing. Apply at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUN-dress, cook, or washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 59th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 20th st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; great demand; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse or seamstress, or would go out by the day or take sewing home; does all sorts of family sewing; has her own machine; best City reference. Call on or address L. N., No. 1333 3d av., near 76th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference; no objection to the country; will go at reasonable terms. Can be seen at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent and reliable in taking full charge of a baby or one or two growing children; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 255 West 29th st., near 8th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; care of children or care of invalid lady; is an excellent seamstress; can operate on different machines; if required will go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT French young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse; fully competent to take charge of an infant night and day; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE or chamber-work and waiting in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE in a private family; good reference. Address M. T., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS INFANT'S nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., in the store.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG GENTEEL French girl; has three years' reference from her last place; is a good seamstress; can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands her duties thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging, kind and attentive to children; good City reference. Apply at No. 141 West 39th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECT-able Scotch girl as nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 26th st., Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse at her own home; fresh breast of milk. Call for one day for Mrs. Hogan, No. 309 East 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN TO take charge of young children and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, from 9 to 12 A. M., at Chapel of Holy Trinity, 44 East 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO UN-derstands thoroughly the care of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS NURSE, and will assist with chamber-work and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A GOOD breast of milk as wet nurse; good reference. Call at No. 231 West 26th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and assist in chamber-work; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 573 1st av., near 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, HIGHLY REC-ommended; she is of an excellent disposition; sews neatly by hand, and would be found a desirable person. Seen at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

SUMMER AND BOARDING HOUSES, HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., SUPPLIED with capable help of every description at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CUTTER AND FITTER; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has sixteen years' reference; wages $1 25 per day. Address No. 26 East 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; can give the best of City references. Address A. L., No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A young Scotch woman as thorough seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber-work; willing to travel to Europe with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS, who is able to cut and fit and sew on the machine; will assist with chamber-work if necessary; several years' references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO FINISH after a dress-maker or do families' sewing; is a good operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 47 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED American girl as seamstress, and to take care of one or two growing children, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 36 West 14th st., present employer.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do up-stairs work, or to do general house-work in a small private family; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 409 East 16th st., for two days.

WET NURSE.—NEW-YORK PREFERRED; NO OB-jection to the country; her baby only seven weeks old. Call for four days at No. 26 Carroll st., South Brooklyn.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED PRI-vate laundry, families' and gentlemen's washing neatly done and promptly attended to. Address Mrs. M. Keipher, No. 153 West 31st st., top floor.

WAITRESS. — BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver; or would do chamber-work and waiting; prefers the country; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, who is an excellent waitress and an experienced chamber-maid; would take a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOR-ough waitress; able to take a man's place; takes charge of silver, china, glass, and makes salads; has excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady for her girl as waitress or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employers', No. 81 Irving place.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NICE GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and salad dressing; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 782 8th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A WAITRESS, CHAMBER-maid, or seamstress; sews on machine; highest City references; City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., Mrs. Hardman.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; best City reference given; lived three years in last place. Call at No. 845 6th av., first bell.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a competent person; country preferred. Call at No. 238 West 20th st., near 8th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 16 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS, whom she can recommend as first-class waitress; understands her work in all its branches. Call at No. 38 East 31st st.

WAITRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; seen at present employer's; takes the place of a man. Call at or address, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG EX-perience; sober and trustworthy; competent in every respect; understands work in general; City or country; City reference of last and former employer. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant man, aged twenty-two years, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED COACH-man, married; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; no objection to the country; is ready at the shortest notice. Call at No. 213 West 41st st.

COACHMAN—HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A RE-spectable Protestant man and wife to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; is a first-class coachman; best references; no incumbrance. Address W. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE STRICTLY-temperate, industrious Protestant married man as coachman in the country; understands plain gardening; is willing to be useful at anything going on. Address John, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE PRO-testant man as coachman; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; will go either in the City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., No. 151 East 23d st.

COACHMAN. — BY A RELIABLE COLORED man as coachman; has had great experience in horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, for three days, F. H., No. 128 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN, A CAREFUL, steady driver; first-class groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate; will be highly recommended in every particular; willing to make himself useful. Call on or address M. T., Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; has three years' good reference from last employer; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; would make himself useful; can milk; four years reference. Address for two days H. S. Daniels, No. 18 William st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN, SINGLE, THOR-oughly understanding his business, and willing to make himself useful. Apply, with references, No. 253 Greenwich st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; is willing and respectful, sober, and honest. Address A. B., 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; IS A STYLISH and careful driver and an excellent groom; can be seen at late employer's store for two days. Call or address N. J., 154 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN as coachman and plain gardener; country preferred, good reference from last employer. Address D. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the care of young and fast horses; is a good gardener; best reference. Address T. K., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. R., No. 17 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address T. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED single man; can prove himself to be one; best of City references. Call on or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; lived nine years in one place; will furnish unexceptionable reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the fourteen years in this City; would like to go in the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—AS THOR-ough coachman and groom by a young man; is also a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening; six years' best reference from 1st place. Address M. F., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; understands the care and management of coach, saddle, and road horses thoroughly; has sixteen years' first-class City references, and from his last employer. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 306, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in his employ; can recommend him very highly as a first-class groom and an excellent driver. Can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his private stable, No. 154 West 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; Protestant; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address R. S., No. 11 East 27th st., or Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman to a private family or for a single gentleman at some watering place, or in the City or country; good City reference from present employer; will do waiting. Address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN in a private family; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; City references. Call on or address W. G., Nos. 4 and 6 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c. —By an English Protestant man and wife; wish to go in the country; man as coachman and gardener and make himself useful, wife as cook and laundress; no incumbrance. Address or call at No. 31 Clarke st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MANY years' reference from best families in the City; good, careful driver. Address Atkins, No. 227 West 28th st., or Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business, the care of young and fast horses; best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 51½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO CAN BE highly recommended. Address J. C., Brevoort House, 8th st. and 5th av., where I have lived for the last three years.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY acquainted with the care of horses; a good driver and good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. C., No. 715 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECT-able man as coachman and groom; no objection to City or country; best of reference. Address No. 103 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; no objection to the country; good City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class coachman or plain gardener; City reference. Call or address J. Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH-man; the best of City reference. Address T. Johnstone, No. 625 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address M., 106 East 28th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

GARDENER.—OF RARE PRACTICAL ABILITIES, eminently skilled in the management of graperies, peach-houses, green-houses, and all other fruits, flowers, and vegetables; merit and efficacy summed up in well-deserved testimonials is sufficient proof of capabilities. Address Gardener, No. 876 Broadway.

HOTEL PORTER, BELL-BOY, &c.—BY AN American young man, aged twenty-six years, who has worked in hotel as porter, also as hall or bell boy, and can care and drive horses, milk, and do general work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine, with good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED, WITH chance of advancement, by a young man of five years' experience; three years in a large importing and shipping house, and two years in the banking business; very best of Boston references. Address D. W. H., Post Office Box No. 3,498, Boston.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS POR-ter, or can drive; good City references. Address W. Norris, No. 9 West 14th st.

USEFUL MAN—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.— By an American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; man can do all kinds of farm-work; care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c.; wife is a good carer of poultry and butter-maker, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A POLISH single man, aged thirty-eight years, speaks some English, who can groom and drive horses, milk, care cattle, assist in garden, and do general work about a place; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN in the country of most any kind; can care for a horse, cow, &c. Address C. Wilson, care Chas. Taylor, No. 302 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, 30 YEARS of age; skillful horseman and driver, good penman and accountant; willing to make himself useful; City or country; best reference; security will be given if required. Call on or address Security, No. 527 West 44th st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS WAITER, who has been three years in his last place; reference from best families in the City; country preferred. Address J. M. D., BOX NO. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 117 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENG-lishman as waiter in a private family; first-class references; country preferred. Address B. L., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN (SINGLE) as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 21 East 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY YOUNG man as waiter; no objection to take a second man's place; is willing and obliging; best City reference from a high family in this City. Call or address No. 166 East 33d st., corner of 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; WELL RECOM-mended; waits well on table; is a good house servant; is neat, clean, strictly sober; wages small. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; HAS several years' unexceptionable references; leaves owing to the family going abroad. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, FOR a first-class waiter who has lived in the family for some years; also a first-class Swedish laundress. Call at No. 26 West 20th st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH GOOD REFER-ences; understands his business. Address C., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man as waiter in a private family; good City references. Address W. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address W. W., No. 346 6th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

MLLE. L. LEMONNIER, DE PARIS, PRO-FESSEUR DE FRANÇAIS, dans l'une des meilleures institutions de Baltimore, offre de passer ses vacances de Juin à Septembre dans une famille pour y enseigner le Français en échange de sa pension. No. 64 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT GARDENER, A SINGLE man, (Protestant) who has some knowledge of the management of hot-houses and flowers, and thoroughly understands cutting short grass with lawn mower, and is generally competent for his work. Address IRVINGTON, Box No. 706 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WELL RECOMMENDED and obliging, who can cook, wash, and iron well, to go with small family to the country for the Summer. Apply this morning only, between 9 and 11, No. 120 Madison av.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR SWISS GIRL, ONE thoroughly competent, to take care of young children; none but first class need apply, between 9 and 11 A. M. this day at No. 127 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, (GER-man,) one that fully understands his business; none others need apply. Address D., Box No. 1,496 Post Office, with name and references.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS AT NO. 157 East 30th st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID FOR the country, a neat and obliging young woman to take charge of a child and assist in the household. Apply at No. 41 West 9th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER AT NO. 141 Forsyth st. Apply for two days. Must come prepared to work.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR WELSH woman to do general housework. Call between 12 and 4 at No. 7 West 139th st., near 5th av.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMIN-ATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college grounds.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIVE YOUNG WOM-en graduates of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and are prepared to teach English, French, German, Latin music. Address ALONZO FLACK, President, Claverack, N. Y.

A TEACHER (MODERN LANGUAGES and drawing) of a well known school, wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor with a first-class family. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001 New-York.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

WANTED—EVENING INSTRUCTION IN LATIN and Greek, in a class or otherwise; terms must be moderate. Address J. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHING IN A PRIVATE school in the City, (where she can be seen from 9 to 2:30,) wishes teaching for the Summer, or some position of trust. Address No. 102 West 29th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Boardman in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ABNER C. THOMAS, Attorney for petitioner, No. 156 Nassau street, New-York.
je9-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN MESLER, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the Twenty-first day of June, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account and report as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of said Section 5,096.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1875.

GEO. B. EDDY, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. ROUSS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles B. Rouss, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of June, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED C. SMITH, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

END OF MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

Continued from Fourth Page.

and the opportunity for substitution of words, but take it in the sense that the woman tells it it is utterly absurd. What meant "to save Mr. Beecher," and what meant to tell this woman from the Moulton house that it would be a lie? That would help Mr. Beecher with a vengeance—going to brave her husband by telling the truth against his commands and his interests, and furnish him in advance evidence that it was all a lie. Now, I do not profess to know much about the recesses of the female heart—the recesses of a woman's heart—and I cannot understand that interview between Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. Moulton's version of it, and I can understand it if you leave out one interpolation that the woman makes to take off the terrible force against her husband of her visit and its result, if the truth is reported.

WHAT MRS. MOULTON SAID ON CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Now, let me read you how all this came out on the cross-examination of Mrs. Moulton by me. You remember an interview? She did.

"Q.—Do you remember asking her whether she should support her husband in a charge against Mr. Beecher, or whether she should not; and her answer being made to you that if there came a controversy, she should speak the truth? A.—No, Sir; I never remember that.

Q.—Now, did you urge her at that interview as to what she should do? A.—I can't remember that I urged her. I can tell what I said to her.

Q.—Did you speak to her on that question of which side she should take? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you express the opinion as to which side she ought to take? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Were you, at that interview, very much excited and distressed? A.—I think I was. Yes.

Q.—Did you show by your manner great distress? A.—Yes, I think I did weep. Very likely, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you in that interview express to her great distress lest Mr. Beecher should be betrayed by Mr. Tilton and your husband? A.—Not that he would be *betrayed* by them, but the truth would be known and made public."

And I asked by them? O, yes; by them. So that it is the verbal criticism of "betrayed."

"Now, did you in that interview, in expressing this opinion of what Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton would do, beg her to stand by Mr. Beecher? A.—So long as she could without sacrificing herself and the truth.

Q.—Did you beg her to stand by Mr. Beecher? A.—So long as she could without sacrificing the truth."

She did, then, beg her—that was the object—to stand by Mr. Beecher and tell the truth.

"Q.—And did she not then tell you that whenever the inquiry came she should tell the truth? A.—No, Sir.

"Q.—Did she tell you that she should not tell the truth? A.—She told me distinctly that she should sacrifice her husband and deny everything for Mr. Beecher."

Well, now, that is all right. That is exactly what Mrs. Moulton, in her knowledge of the truth, wanted—to be sure that she was going to deny everything, which would be standing by Mr. Beecher and not submit to the control of her husband. And then she says that this lady told her in order to rob what she had said of its importance, that she believed that under the circumstances she would be justified in telling a lie.

"Q.—Now, Madam, are you quite sure that in addition to saying she would sacrifice her husband to defend Mr. Beecher, she added she would tell a lie? A.—Yes, Sir, I am. I cannot say as to the words, that she used the word 'lie,' but she said she would deny everything."

And that is exactly what was the truth, and there was the very point, whether she was going to deny or whether she was going to support the charges of the husband. Now, having got that, then I wanted to find out further—

"But did she add that she should lie about it? A.—If she didn't use the word 'lie' she said 'falsehood.'

Q.—Did she say that she would tell a falsehood? A.—Yes, one or the other.

Q.—Did she fairly tell you that she would tell a lie or a falsehood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to your house then satisfied that your errand would succeed? A.—I have never felt that any errand of mine has ever been successful."

How many sorrows in her memory about "this business" does that expression cover?

"Q.—In this business? A.—No, Sir; never any of them successful in this business."

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE WIFE TO THE HUSBAND.

Now, gentlemen, this lady, whose testimony is of the character that I have given to you, is, I think, to every candid mind and every intelligent mind, robbed of all value as exposed to this somewhat singular—placed in this somewhat singular attitude before you. She says to you that this lady, Mrs. Woodhull, was a frequent visitor at her house, having been there at least a dozen times during the period of those agitations. She says—she volunteered, that is, her own counsel brought it out—that she had been as many as three or four times to Mrs. Woodhull's house and brought her to hers. She then tells you the particulars of three of those visits, and presents this most extraordinary statement of the condition of things. She says:

"I went to that house three times and brought Mrs. Woodhull to mine.

Q.—Do you remember any of them being in the day time? A.—No.

Q.—All may have been in the night? A.—Yes.

Q.—What hours did you go, what hours did you return? A.—I cannot remember."

In each instance she suppresses, puts the best face on what in any disclosure she would have felt to be uncomfortable in the fact. But it stands thus definitely fixed before you that three times she went to Mrs. Woodhull's house and brought that woman in the night time to her house, her conferences with Mr. Tilton and her husband, lasting, as she says, two or three hours; and whether she took her back or not to her own house afterward—she, Mrs. Moulton, took Mrs. Woodhull back—she does not remember; that one of these visits was made with her and Mr. Tilton in the night season, in a close hired carriage, running from Brooklyn Heights to Thirty-fifth street, and making a visit in that *salon*, and a return together in the late hours, in the same close carriage; that at another time, Tilton and Moulton both being at Moulton's house, both in health and strength, sent that woman on an errand way up to Thirty-fifth street in a hired carriage to bring Mrs. Woodhull there, and she went and did it, taking a little boy of nine years for an escort; and that on another occasion, under the same behest, by these two full-grown men staying at home in Moulton's house, she went again in the night time to fetch this lady in the night time for another three hours' conference with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, and that she took Mr. Moulton's mother as her escort then. Well, now, gentlemen, I don't know what domestic life in this city is in reputable circles; but I can see in that narrative the most absolute subjugation of a wife to a husband, and the most defiant tyranny of a husband over the wife. I need no other evidence than that to understand that the relations of husband and wife in that couple had taken and assumed the force and character of master and slave. Figure to *your* self, and figure to *your* self, or *your* self, or *your* self, a dismissal in the night time, in a close carriage, of your wife to Mrs. Woodhull's house, to bring her to see you—you in health and strength. I don't know much about notions on Brooklyn Heights of starting in hired close carriages a married lady in the company of Mr. Tilton, for an errand of that kind, at the behest of the husband. I know that this plaintiff and his lawyers would give a good deal for a drive in a close carriage in the night time between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton up to Mrs. Woodhull's and back. I was aghast at this exposure, but I press no misconstruction. I put it entirely upon the coarse and brutal selfishness of these men that treated an honest wife in that way. And when I have proved this intimate fact in the family, out of the mouth of the wife, and when I prove out of the mouth of Moulton, the husband, in the testimony of Armour, that he would "make it hotter than hell" for anybody who testified against him, I don't need any very specific facts to lead you to think that the story of Ananias and Sapphira is likely to show itself whenever there comes to be that attitude, that the wife must swear for the husband, or swear against him to his ruin, and live with him afterward. I may be satisfied with the generalizations by which our law has covered us. I read about this relation of husband and wife that the common sense intelligence that the law and the administration of justice never should bring husband and wife into that terrible dilemma of being against the husband or against the truth. And when I have shown you, in this particular marriage, the subjugation of the wife to be an errand girl in the night-time up to Thirty-fifth street to bring Mrs. Woodhull for a three hours' conference with these grown men, Tilton and Moulton, at her house, a private conference from which she, the wife, was excluded, and when I have shown you the particular disposition of this particular husband to make it hotter than hell for anybody that testifies against him, I have at once evinced the wisdom of the law in its generalizations, and I have given you the strongest possible instance in experience of life in its being the rule, if it never had been before. Now, gentlemen, at the end of 1872 there comes to be, in the most solemn form, a final suppression of any possible imputation that the charge against Mrs. Tilton's character—

ONE OF THE JURORS WISHES TO ADJOURN.

The Foreman (interrupting)—Could you give us this in the morning, Mr. Evarts? One of the jurors feels unable to continue any further.

Mr. Evarts—Of course I should prefer a half an hour in the morning myself.

The Court (to the jury)—I think you ought sit until he closes.

The Foreman—Some of the jurors say they can't sit any longer. I have no objection to remain until he closes.

Mr. Morris—If your honor please, Mr. Beach has left with the understanding that Mr. Evarts would close this evening, and he will be disappointed in the morning if he has not concluded. I think it will put him to a great disadvantage.

The Court—You can take an intermission if you desire it, and Mr. Evarts will finish in a short time. If you want a short exercise in the open air you can do so.

Mr. Taylor (a juror)—I would like to adjourn now, Sir. I must go out.

Mr. Evarts—I am submissive to your Honor and the jury, but some of the jury seem to indicate a strong preference to adjourn.

The Foreman—I should prefer myself to wait until 6 o'clock if necessary, but some of the jurors wish to retire for a few minutes.

The Court—It may not be necessary, perhaps, to take a recess; a few minutes suspension may be necessary.

Mr. Thyer (a juror, excitedly)—If you prefer to sit until 6 o'clock why didn't you sit on Saturdays? We adjourned over Saturdays to accommodate you. I am willing to go on. I have got you there tight enough [loud laughter.] Go on as long as it lasts. I'm willing to sit here.

Mr. Evarts—I can limit myself quite strictly to-morrow, and confine myself to less than an hour. I say this only in reference to the jurors' wish.

Mr. Morris—That will place Mr. Beach at a very great disadvantage.

Mr. Evarts—Settle it with the jurors; I am not asking any favor for myself. I only said if I went over it to-morrow I would only take an hour.

Mr. Morris—The jury indicated that they would like to step out for a few moments.

Mr. Filter—Go on and finish it if you should sit all night to finish it.

The Court—Suppose you have a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your Honor not to lose fifteen minutes. It is for these gentlemen really to determine it, subject to your Honor's directions. I am not a party to the inquiry at all.

Mr. Filter—Let him go on until 12 o'clock if he likes.

Another Juror—Proceed Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Thank you, Sir.

The Court—I think the jury can patiently hear you out.

Mr. Taylor (to Mr. Evarts)—I could not hear you with any advantage to-night.

Mr. Evarts—A juryman puts it on the ground that his attention cannot be carried any further. He has stated so to me.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor conceives that if Mr. Beach commences to-morrow, after a short speech of Mr. Evarts, it will be placing him at a great disadvantage. He left with the distinct understanding that the case was to be closed to-night before he left, and I submit it would be unfair. Mr. Beach has been here thirteen days now; we have been listening to the other side, and he has gone away with the distinct understanding and pledge that he should commence to have the ear of the court and jury to-morrow morning, and I submit it would be unfair not to close to-night.

The Court (to the jury)—If you want an intermission of fifteen minutes, I will give it to you cheerfully.

Mr. Evarts—That will be so much time lost.

The Court—You ought to hear him without any constraint or pressure whatever.

Mr. Evarts—I don't want to have anything to say to it; this fifteen minutes would be so much lost.

A Juror—I think we should have an intermission now of at least fifteen minutes.

Mr. Evarts—I am not a party, gentlemen, to this. I am trespassing on your indulgence, and it is wholly a question for you to determine, to which I shall with great respect submit. I shall submit with entire personal comfort to any disposition you make.

Mr. Morris—We have, I submit to the court, something to say in this matter.

The Court—Yes; retire for fifteen minutes with an officer and take the air, and you will find yourself comfortable when you come back. Take a walk round the block. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Do you want that fifteen? What do you want fifteen minutes for?

The Court—Those who wish to walk out will walk out, and those who wish to remain will remain.

Mr. Taylor—Well, I will be back in two minutes.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps the jury would find it convenient to begin at 10:30 in the morning.

The Court—No, we promised to finish this evening.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor will see the disadvantage of that, [Mr. Evarts' proposition.]

The Court—If the jury wish a recess we will take it; if they don't we won't. If they wish to walk out they can.

After a portion of the jury had retired, Judge Neilson said:

I have often worked a jury all day, and even kept them as late as 9 o'clock at night, without hearing any complaint, and I think that this delicacy about not being able to hear counsel an hour or two longer, if necessary, is quite uncalled for.

Mr. Thyer (the fourth juror)—I beg your Honor's pardon, but I have given away to the others time and time again. We gave away every Saturday, when this young man and I would willingly have staid. Every Saturday we have given away in their favor; in fact, it was not the programme on my part.

Judge Neilson (Referring to the confusion in the court-room)—I wish those gentlemen who will not keep quiet would retire. They seem to think that it is time to adjourn. It will be a great comfort to us if they will retire and go home.

MR. EVARTS RESUMES HIS ADDRESS.

The jurors having returned, Mr. Evarts continued:

Mr. Evarts—At the close of 1872, as the final conclusion of the debates then held, and in which Mr. Tracy also figured, when there was this double purpose, of not ending the power of malicious imputation against Mr. Beecher, and yet of keeping within the truth, and preventing being forced into the false accusation that has now finally triumphed in their purpose, and been made the subject of this inquiry, in the most solemn form, Mr. Tilton makes a narrative which, by a singular perversion from his intent, in its preservation, has been brought to your eyes. I mean what is called the "true story." And I say to you, gentlemen, that on Mr. Tilton's narrative, as here given, and on Mr. Beecher's letter of the 15th of July, 1874, as read to his church committee, under the solemnities of his purgation of his conscience as before God—on those two instruments your verdict could repose with absolute assurance; and no verdict can be given that contradicts those two papers without assuming an imperfection in those pieces of evidence themselves, that they by themselves are not subject to the charge of. I say this only for argument; for the flood of testimony, and the absence of any testimony that the law regards, or common sense regards, as of importance in maintaining this issue for the plaintiff, I do not pass from your mind, nor from my own; but I say that, on that true statement, made and read, and proposed to Mr. Tracy as the whole truth, exhibited by Mr. Tilton as the whole truth—being merely more than the truth, as against Mr. Becher, although he gave the retraction of his wife in it, and left the people to judge whether her charge was with or without foundation.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRUE STORY.

On that paper, preserved by one of the tricks that Mr. Tilton took to have it published, irresponsibly, and so be made the means of keeping alive his imputations and assaults on Mr. Beecher; put into the hands of Mr. Redpath, the reporter, on this truthful statement, this honorable statement of Mr. Tilton: "Well, I cannot give it to you to publish, but you can see where I put it, and you can take it, and then what you do will not be on my responsibility; but it will be published, and I shall not be responsible for its publication, and I would like to have it published and not be responsible for its publication."

Redpath takes it, and Redpath undertakes a reproduction of it by the rapid transfer of shorthand writing, until he gets down a considerable length in it, and then, he being a pretty shrewd common-sense sort of a man, he sees that there is not much in it, that there is not much substance in this business about Mr. Beecher, and he stops, and then Mr. Tilton—or Mrs. Tilton, as Mr. Tilton says, I think—tears up the greater part of the paper, because even in this form it was not true. It contained her false accusation of Mr. Beecher, and a record of it—to wit, of improper proposals, and she destroyed all but some pages that seemed to have escaped destruction, and that formed the close of that paper, and are produced here upon our call, and the whole is put in evidence by us, there being a gap in the middle, which is not produced, and no attempt has been made to supply it by Mr. Tilton's memory, or by any sources of its reproduction. This story sets forth with distinctness, just as if the slip was produced before you that was used that night of the 30th, this statement:

"In the Summer of 1870, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, my wife, made to me a communication concerning Mr. Beecher, which, to use her own words, lest I should wrong him by using mine, she afterward noted down in a memorandum, as follows:"

She made me a communication in July, which communication made in July afterward she noted in writing—not, "and she afterward made me a communication in writing, but" she made me a communication in July, which afterward she noted down in a memorandum, as follows:

"'Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies.' I borrow the above from my wife's handwriting."

Now, gentleman, that is the charge, and the only charge that, either in July—if you believe him—or ever was the extent of this imputation, and the wife withdrew it, after she had made the writing and noted it as what she had said in July, and after going through with the whole, and refuting all calumnies against his wife's good name and his own honor in the publication of the Woodhulls, Mr. Tilton closes in this way:

"To complete the chain of documents belonging to this case, I now insert the two of chief importance, namely, the direct testimony of Mrs. Tilton and of Mr. Beecher as to the alleged criminality of their relations."

We close forever this case of scandal against Mr. Beecher and against Mrs. Tilton. Having shown you the charge, its retraction, its explanation, and the various course of interviews on the subject, I now close it all by giving you the document of chief importance—the direct testimony of Mrs. Tilton and of Mr. Beecher as to the alleged criminality of their relations. Mrs. Tilton says:

"MR. MOULTON: For my husband's sake and my children's, I hereby testify with all my woman's soul, that I am innocent of the crime of improper conduct alleged against me. I have been to my husband a true wife. In his love I wish to live and die. My early affection for him still burns with its maiden flame, and the more for what he has borne for my sake, both public and private wrongs. His plan to keep back scandals long ago threatened against me, I never approved, and the result shows it unavailable."

She did not approve this policy of suppression on the one hand, and constant publication and exaggeration with the other.

"But few would have risked so much as he has sacrificed for others ever since the conspiracy began against him two years ago.

Having had power to strike others, he has forborne to do it, and allowed himself to be injured instead. No wound to me is so great as the impression that he is among my accusers. I bless him every day for his faith in me, which swerves not, and for standing my champion against all adversaries.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

And the Tilton that sets forth that as important and direct evidence of his wife on the subject of the relations between her and Mr. Beecher, now seeks at your hands a verdict that there is no truth in her statement, and Mr. Beecher's statement he publishes, as also with his authority and his approval, and with his wife's, is the final quietus upon this scandal of impure relations. Mr. Beecher says to Mr. Moulton:

I promptly comply with your suggestion of giving an explicit denial of the stories which connected my name criminally with Mrs. Tilton's. The very thought of being obliged to say anything to clear her fair fame shocks me, and I have hitherto acted under advice in retraining.

Very truly, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

And now comes the denial:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1872.

I solemnly deny the scandalous charges made against me and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. Especially and emphatically I deny that there has been any criminal intercourse, or any color of reason for such a charge.

My acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton has inspired me with the highest esteem for her modesty, propriety, and womanly grace.

I authorize her or her husband and children to use this declaration.

I desire to state in addition that Mr. Tilton, during the whole of this shameful scandal, has uniformly spoken in the highest terms of his wife, and has shown to me the strongest proofs of friendship.

Now, there is a complete denial. And you will find that there is a somewhat frequent use in the covert imputations of Mr. Tilton of a phrase not known to the law, and not known to any definite sense of imputation of unchaste in the sense of guilty sexual relations. I mean the phrase "criminal intimacy." Criminal relation, or criminal connection or sexual connection, we all understand, but criminal intimacy admits of a solution of improprieties of intimacy unsuitable, but not of the character covered by the other phrase, and Chief Justice Cockburn, in the celebrated case of "Robinson and Robinson, 1 Swabe and Tristram, 361, 398," draws the distinction:

"The words 'criminal intimacy' are often used to denote a culpable intimacy short of adultery, and in contradistinction to it."

And yet the cunning of this plaintiff has undertaken here, as in the West charges and his communication of criminal intimacy, to cover himself, if he should be accused of slander, by pointing to Chief Justice Cockburn and this little doctrine of law that criminal intimacy means culpable intimacy, not meaning adultery, and used in contradistinction to it.

ENLARGING THE ACCUSATION.

Now, gentlemen, there came to be, in 1874, a final determination. After the submission of the inquiry to the church committee which resulted in the unanimous and full vindication of Mr. Beecher—this lawsuit was introduced. But in that accusation before the church committee, the purpose was formed of enlarging the accusation to adulterous intercourse and seduction. And the message of Redpath and the admission by Tilton in not contradicting Mr. Tracy, when Tracy told him before the church committee, "when you changed your charge I was liberated from my promise"—I give to you distinctly the point of time and the motives under which this final choice of alternatives of submitting to the infamy of slanderous and calumnious imputations, of being the author of slanderous and calumnious imputations against an upright and respected man like Mr. Beecher, or making an attempt at least to breast the full trial was resorted to—and Mr. Tracy tells you that he had a conversation with Mrs. Moulton, as Mrs. Moulton had said before there was a conversation, and Mr. Tracy said:

"I am here to give evidence on matters only that have already been introduced. This interview has not been fully introduced. I will not speak of it. This lady had a right to suppose that her conversation with me, although there was no expression of its being so, was confidential, and, being between a gentleman and a lady, I will not repeat it."

The learned counsel for the plaintiff said:

"But Mrs. Moulton—we are going to call her to that."

Mr. Tracy still says:

"Well, she must open her mouth first about that conversation, and it passed."

And the lady was not called to that conversation. She never was brought to the stand on that conversation. My learned friends found that the hasty boast that there was no conversation between Mr. Tracy and Mrs. Moulton, that they did not desire exposed, would not bear the sober discussion of an inquiry into it, and that conversation never was brought to your notice again. And yet she came back, talked about an interview in respect to the alibi part of it, to help along Mrs. Eddy's testimony, and she was withdrawn again with the statement that she was coming back to speak definitely on important parts of the case and then she never came back to the stand again, and the only thing they asked to put in, as if she was present, was a denial that she told Mr. Beecher at the time she kissed him that she believed him to be a good man. She had admitted before that she said she believed there was a good deal in him, enough, I suppose, to justify a kiss; and there didn't seem to be very much substance in that denial, and when Mr. Beecher had given a full narrative, which you remember, of the course of his interviews and his conversation with Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Moulton does not come back to the stand, either to contradict him, or to introduce that conversation with Mr. Tracy which his delicacy and sense of what belongs even to implied confidence in conversation between a woman or a man and another person, unless the absolute interests of justice require otherwise.

THE EXCLUSION OF MRS. TILTON FROM THE WITNESS STAND.

Now, gentlemen, there have been two persons whom the law excludes as witnesses, and yet who, from their relations to this party plaintiff, his wife, and this party defendant, his wife, would, no doubt, in matters of detail, in matters of substance, perhaps, be possessed of knowledge that would disclose the truth. But the law, inexorable, has excluded them both. Mr. Beecher must lose the confirmation of his wife's intimacy of private knowledge as the practical and careful preserver of thoughts and facts, to which, by close attendance upon her husband, she could be a witness; and Mrs. Tilton, equally excluded by the law, is under even a greater disability, if the absolute exclusion had been overridden by statute as in respect of the husband, which is supposed to have been done, that is, the exclusion of all matters that passed by confidence between husband and wife, and yet my learned friends, entirely aware of both of these rules of law—first, the absolute exclusion of the wife, Mrs. Tilton, and, second, her exclusion from testifying as to what passed privately between herself and her husband in any of the long intercourse of their lives, have chosen to put themselves upon a forensic demonstration, *after our case was closed*, that if we wished to call Mrs. Tilton, to make our case stronger against them, they would not object. Well, gentlemen, we had a very early discussion on this subject before Mr. Tilton was called, and of the absolute exclusion of Mrs. Tilton, and her necessary exclusion; and my learned friends put themselves upon the law, and insisted upon it as being the law; but that it did not follow that Mr. Tilton might not be a witness, and they carried their point. Now, why didn't they then say something, at that stage of the case, about their willingness that Mrs. Tilton should be a witness? Why, gentlemen, they didn't want Mrs. Tilton to be a witness; but they wanted to say, after our case was closed, under the rule of law that made it impossible for us to produce her—they wanted then to say that they would not interpose an objection. Well, gentlemen, if they thought that Mrs. Tilton's evidence would be agreeable to them, the way for a lawyer to do the honest, straightforward thing in that behalf was to call her themselves, and put upon us, not the exhibitory responsibility, but the actual responsibility, of saying that we objected. But she was the plaintiff's wife, and he knows all about her, and she, if you will believe him, has been the source, and, on the evidence, has frequently been made the means of, making, to be sure, not a charge of adultery, but a charge of improper solicitations, and the great proposition which public policy insists upon, and in which it excludes a witness in that conjugal relation, irrespective of consent of any kind, to wit: that the wife shall not be called against her husband, does not apply when the wife is called *for* the husband. Then the law looks upon it only as ground of objection, that interest concurs; and interest is an objection that may be waived without sacrificing the policy of the law. But, gentlemen, I pass that by. You understand what the law is, and you heard the form of the proposition. But on our part, why, we have the absolute and repeated exhibition by this plaintiff of this wife's denial of there being any truth in his charge, evidence binding on him, produced by him in the solemnest forms, one of which I have just read to you, given by her and indorsed by him as true, and through a multitude of forms; first as the retraction; second, in the letter to Dr. Storrs; next in the solemn and truthful declaration that the Woodhull libel was a preposterous and wicked slander; next in the letter of denial; next in the Catharine Gaunt letter—and I may bestow a passing observation upon the July letter, five days after, which was really a postscript to the Catharine Gaunt letter, which contained the phrase:

"I hope you may not be misled by a good woman, as I have been by a good man."

Having in the Catharine Gaunt letter, five days before, shown exactly the extent to which she had been misled, and which was not an impurity of person, but of divided unity of affections, as is the plot and character of Catherine Gaunt; Tilton's testimony that she denied having violated her marriage vows, her denial to Bessie Turner, testified to by Bessie Turner, when she said, to the horrible accusations about Mrs. Tilton's adulteries which, in a sort of frenzy, Mr. Tilton made, accusing her of having, under his own eyes, repeatedly consummated the act, she exclaimed:

"How can you tell this girl such base lies,"

Her solemn denial to Mrs. Ovington, as produced in the faithful testimony of that lady, her denial before the committee, Mrs. Bradshaw's statement of her matter, which they introduced, which says in the end of 1873 Mrs. Tilton never confessed any fault to her; in Mrs. Dows' and Mrs. Stanton's denials, published by this plaintiff and read to you yesterday, in which they had no confidences with Mrs. Tilton—all these things, coupled with the fact that the wife's testimony, given on the 6th of July before this committee had denied the whole, and that the husband received her to his bosom and cohabited with her after that, and she was happy as a queen, and until the coarse, violent, scurrilous conduct of Mr. Tilton toward her and the Ovingtons at their house, caused her to feel that there was no trusting themselves to treachery any longer, and that this meant nothing with him but the subjection of his passions to the interest of the moment, and then she left him, and she stayed away. Now, as you will see, beyond this there was nothing that the wife's testimony could have disclosed of any interest to you or to me, except in the field of confidences between husband and wife, which the law would have shut out, and which no man respecting the law ever would seek to contravene.

THE SURVEY OF THE EVIDENCE.

Now, gentlemen, this survey of the evidence, no doubt, more cursory on some topics than could have been desired, has been brought before you, as I trust, with entire candor on my part, with a very considerable survey of the general bulk and force, and true logical effect as it has been presented. It is, of course, on the part of the defendant, a defense against the charges which are to be proved against him, which stand for nought until they are proved, and the evidence therefore is mainly in contravening and confuting false or mistaken evidence against him, on such substantive facts as explain, if there is need of explanation, always aiding the great purgation of the defendant, by his own mouth, submitting himself to your observation, your criticism, your judgment, and to the cross-examination of our learned opponents under all of the suggestions which Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton can furnish from the long association and observation, neither honest nor good natured, to which they have subjected him for these several years. But I do not hesitate to say that whatever criticisms may be made against the incompleteness of memory or misconception of isolated or incidental facts, if any such criticisms can be made, that the cross-examination does not reduce the direct examination, and that the direct examination is as ample, as clear, as definite a denial of every form and degree of impure conduct with this lady as it is possible for language to furnish. And you know that this witness, of all others, knows what the truth is, and he knows that his story is not unchallenged; that it is not secured against the misconstruction of men's minds, of men's tongues. For it is in the face—not of witnesses who know the facts—but in the face of witnesses who have not hesitated to present to you out of Mr. Beecher's mouth what they call "contrary statements" and "confessions."

A EULOGY ON BEECHER.

And, therefore, I have presented to you this man of great intelligence, of absolute integrity, except so far as this very matter is under inquiry. Nobody questions, and I have seen no evidence of double-dealing, or of prevarication, or of falsehood, in any of the acts of acquiescence of Mr. Beecher that are brought in evidence against him. And he stands with an absolute right to your credit, and with no escape from that credit, except your absolute conviction of him as a perjurer—of flaunting Heaven, and as a perjurer exposing himself to the punishment of man. Now, many a man has been frightened from the truth by fearing the falsehoods of people against him; but Mr. Beecher has stood throughout this matter, confident in his own conscience and its approval, confident in his faith in God, confident in truth, and ready to take at the hands of false witnesses, if need be, punishment from men—but not willing to tell a lie to his own conscience or to God, or to refrain from the truth in any respect. And when a man thus presents himself as the sole witness knowing of the facts, and as a man whose unquestioned character for truth and fidelity to duty in every department of life, through a long series of years that he has lived under the notice and under the burning criticism of men, there is nothing in our trust of justice if that does not end this matter of evidence—this case. But when we find against him only, as I have said to you, evidence not of the physical and direct observation of the senses, but remote moral reasonings from the strength of phrases in his letters, that degrees of disquietude, of compunction, of self-reproach, of commiseration, of distress, are to be turned into evidence of definite and heinous guilt; when we find that this is the only resort and only pretense, why, we at once see that all the prolixity and all the ingenuity of argument that has been resorted to on our part, really we should have been saved from whenever it came to be admitted that there was no evidence of impropriety of conduct between these people, and that there was nothing in a direct form of admission of the guilt or form of crime charged. It is their flight from the common level of common sense and actual evidence into this remote region of argument of the moral nature, which the law rejects, that has led us this long chase of exposure, which has satisfied your minds and the minds of all those who intelligently have watched the course of this trial, that the true force of the moral evidence is the absolute exclusion of the possibility of guilt, and the absolute and definite exaltation of the character of Mr. Beecher as a man of these sentiments of honor and of duty that have filled him with anguish, that have embittered his life, that he should be led into an exposure and the injury of the happiness of the family by his heedlessness and inattention.

A VERDICT FOR BEECHER IS A VERDICT ALSO FOR TILTON'S FAMILY.

Now, gentlemen, a jury brought in any doubtful issue, even, or balance of testimony, and the determination of which carries a verdict for one side or the other, and if it be a verdict that carries to the defeated party an injury or a loss so that the measure of benefit to one is distinctly measured also by injury or loss or deprivation to the other, finds itself in some stress; but here you have observed from the outset that the ordinary distractions which might divide the sentiments and feelings of the jury, so far as sentiments and feelings might be indulged by honest men in regard to the decision of the truth, are here wholly absent; for in giving your verdict for Mr. Beecher you give a verdict of safety and of honor to the two families of Mr. Beecher and of Mr. Tilton, you uphold the wife, you save the family of Mr. Tilton, you save him in his permanent and definite honor; also, you curb him in his truthfulness, for he has told opposing stories on every definite and important fact in this case. Well, then, a verdict for the defendant is a verdict of safety and honor to everybody whose safety and honor have been involved in this long examination. Your verdict for this plaintiff strikes into the heart of his wife and to the distraction of his children, breaks the heart of this noble wife of Mr. Beecher and destroys the happiness and honor of that family, strikes a blow at the credit of our communities, brings dishonor upon the name of our common Christian religion, however we may be divided in sects or sentiments, or belief, and, in fact, is a blow at the dignity and credit of human nature and the civilization and purity of American life. And you are asked to-day that in the absence of a single item of proof of crime committed upon the absolute and direct exhaustion of the possibility of his guilt by the only person who knows all about it that the law permits to testify, and upon affirmative evidence, shaken and reduced, both in the credit of the witnesses, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, and the feeble supporting evidence of Mrs. Moulton, and met no great facts, not only by the discredit of witnesses on their own side of the testimony, but a direct refutation by the facts themselves by witnesses who are obliged, in their own statements of the matter, to confess a line of statement under the most responsible obligations to speak the truth, and under the most direct forms of asseveration through a series of years that there is not a word of truth in the present charge; and, of course, whatever of loose and vague perplexity and obscurity may be left in the mind of any man on this jury, or not of this jury, there is not any—any doubt of what his duty is, under the rules of law that require you, in finding an affirmative verdict for this plaintiff—a verdict against this defendant—to put it upon affirmative proof that excludes from your mind a reasonable doubt of the innocence of this defendant.

A CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

And in that state of duty and of law, and in this state of evidence which I apprehend must necessarily command from you, from each one of you, an absolute conviction of the actual and complete innocence of Mr. Beecher, and the actual conviction that whatever charity you may choose to cover the faults of the accusers or their supporting witnesses, that this accusation and this support of it in your view is of the nature of a conspiracy, growing, and growing, and growing, having no desperate purposes at first, but in the continual disappointment of the objects that they expected to accomplish, by their frustration, by the perversity and folly of Mr. Tilton, has finally come to an accusation against the honor and the moral life of this great man. You cannot doubt, you do not doubt, and if any one does doubt, that doubt itself must give a verdict for Mr. Beecher. And now, gentlemen, character is always felt to be in the condition of answering inquiries and involving slanderous interests on the part of every judge, and every tribunal, and every juryman that has to pass upon it.

THE VALUE OF CHARACTER.

Ah! how sad is the condition of a stranger and a foreigner who happens to be put on trial in a land where he is found alone, with no knowledge of his past character, with no friend to judge him who belongs to his own people, and is acquainted with their customs and their nature; but how benevolently the English law provided for this said condition of the stranger who is put on trial in a strange land, by giving him the best support possible, in filling the jury one-half with men of his own country, that at least he may not be judged entirely by men who are foreigners to him, and that he might have, in the knowledge of one-half of the jury, some means of restoring what he missed by being put on trial in a strange land, where nobody knew him or his surroundings, or his character. Sometimes character is spoken of as a matter that is to be thrown in as weight in doubtful situations, but I prefer to find in character a direct means of refuting false evidence, upon the truthful principle that every fact watches every other fact; and when a particular course of conduct is imputed against a stranger, and you know nothing of his past life, or against an obscure person, as to whom nothing can be learned, how solicitous the jury are to see if they can gather, out of the evidence, something that will stand, instead of this knowledge which they miss, so that they can have the support of feeling that the conviction which they may feel bound to give is not at variance with, or does not do violence to, his character. It is on that principle that character when known and understood, and not open to mistake—when it comes from years of corruption and depravity—as this charge, if there be any truth in it, does come from Mr. Beecher—it is upon that principle that you want to know whether such a charge matches his character. If it matches, it will fit somewhere. If it does not fit anywhere it does not match. And when the whole case against a man is not based upon the testimony of witnesses who have seen the murder charged, or who have seen the alleged adulterous approaches, or know of the opportunities therefor, but consists of moral evidence, that he said so and so, or from inferences to be drawn from his letters—then the important question is, does it match? The housewife, when she wishes to match a garment, either in color or in texture, has no difficulty in determining that crimson and scarlet do not match with purple or with white; or that a woolen fibre does not show itself to have come off of the same piece with a linen texture. And when you have this character, woven in lineaments that no man doubts of, and this life, in its whole period from boyhood to the present day, open to the public as generous and kind, elevated, noble, and true, you do not need to spend much time in finding out that the scarlet guilt of adultery and the coarse and selfish pursuits of seduction do not match with the generous heart, the loving kindness, and the nobility of life of Henry Ward Beecher. [Applause.]

But then they say, Ah, but all this long association, and all this simplicity of disposition, and all this difficulty of extrication, and all this entanglement of sequences, do not match with Mr. Beecher's intelligence. Well, gentlemen, it matches with all the knowledge that you have of him in regard to his worldly wisdom, or his suspicions of others, or his harboring evil thoughts of any man. Up to the very end of his testimony, it overflows with kindness toward all his accusers, and with charity for every evil falsehood they have spoken about him. Ah, gentlemen, it does match with Mr. Beecher's character, as it is apt to match, I am sorry to say, with that of so many good men when they are brought into the toils of ill-disposed, contriving, managing enemies. Why, if your Honor please, it was long ago an expression, in an epigram, of this recognized principle of human nature: "*Tam sæpe nostrum Fabulinum decipi quid miraris, Olle? Bonus homo semper est tyro.*"

Why do you wonder, Ollus, that the excellent Fabulus is so often deceived by fraudulent impositions against him. A good man is always a school-boy—to the arts of fraud. And such is the experience of human nature; and who would wish to loose innocence by becoming the victim of impositions until he had lost faith in human nature? Nay; Mr. Beecher will be a school-boy to the arts of fraud—hereafter as heretofore. It does match with his nature, which all men know; and he has been fitly described by a witness here in a single word—that he is a great boy.

TILTON'S CAREER.

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Tilton presents to you an extraordinary character in the common sphere of every-day life—a character to which we are unaccustomed; and yet nothing can be clearer than that all the imputations that we are forced to make against him—against his methods, and against his evidence—are quite in consonance with that character. While Mr. Beecher has gone on, from his early marriage, and his early labors, showing the life of a man who has constantly worked and worked for the good of others, and has taken, without arrogance and without pride, such meed of popular approval or the enthusiasm of his friends as followed from his conduct—you find that Mr. Tilton, beginning in the same faith, with the same piety, starting upon the same career, and with the support of that most useful aid—a wife of equal or greater piety, wrapped up in Christian faith and in Christain duty as the end and object of life; that for a while he pursued that path, and was favored by the friendship, and by the earnest and enthusiastic support, in his rising career, of Mr. Beecher; that finally he comes, in the arrogance of his nature and in the extravagance of his selfishness and egotism, to discard all these principal and supporting elements of a useful life, to reject Moses and the Prophets, to trample upon Christ and the Apostles, to treat with equal scorn and contumely the thunders of Sinai in the Commandments and the compassions of Calvary as the dependence for human hope; and goes on and on, in what is regarded by feeble intellects as an exaltation of independence and of manhood, and ends in this proud career, which rejects priestcraft and religion and the bonds of society, and the duties of life, in taking out his tablets, in the saloon of Mrs. Woodhull, to record the revelations made in a mediumistic fit. Such, gentlemen, is his career. Whenever egotism, which is the preference of one's self above everything else, and which is also defined to be a passionate love of self, leading a man to consider everything as connected with his own person, and to prefer himself to everything in the world, takes possession of a man; when a man becomes thus a worshiper of himself; when he has rejected faith in and the worship of a Divine being; when he dislocates himself in his relations to society, he puts himself almost in the condition of one morally insane; but he never is, by the immutable laws of our being, left to stand still on that plane of self-worship. If he does not hold on to the exaltations of the spirit, he drops lower and lower into the degradations of the body.

MORAL DEFORMITY.

"The moral government of this world is not permitted to stand upon a defiance of the sanctions by which virtue and faith and piety have their place in that moral government, and assume and preserve for every counter-passion of selfishness and degradation the same position in the moral world that is taken for the good and the faithful and the true. And thus it has long ago been noticed by those who study the exhibitions of human nature in its morbid forms that egotism adopted as the rule and the guide depraves and destroys the moral nature. Notwithstanding prejudices to the contrary."

Says a great writer on this moral deformity:

"There is a disease of the mind in which, without illusion, delusion, or hallucination, the symptoms are mainly exhibited in a perversion of those mental faculties which are usually called the active and moral powers—the feelings, affections, propensities, temper, habits, and conduct. The affective life of the individual is profoundly deranged, and this derangement shows itself in what he feels, desires, and does. He has no capacity of true moral feeling. All his impulses and desires, to which he yields without check, are egoistic. His conduct appears to be governed by immoral motives, which are cherished and obeyed without any evident desire to resist them. There is an amazing moral insensibility. The intelligence is often acute enough, being not affected otherwise than by being tainted by the imparted feelings under the influence of which the persons think and act. Indeed, they often display an extraordinary ingenuity in explaining, excusing, or justifying their behavior—exaggerating this, ignoring that, and so coloring the whole as to make themselves appear the victims of misrepresentation and persecution. Their mental resources seem to be greater sometimes than when they were well, and they reason most acutely apparently because all their intellectual faculties are applied to the justification and gratification of their selfish desires. Moreover, the reason has lost control over the passions and the actions; so that a person can neither subdue the former nor abstain from the latter, however inconsistent they may be with the duties and obligations of his relations in life, however disastrous to himself, and however much wrong they may inflict upon those who are the nearest and should be dearest to him. He is incapable of following a regular pursuit in life, of recognizing the ordinary rules of prudence and self-interest, of appreciating the injury to himself which his conduct is. He is as distrustful of others as he is untrustworthy himself. He cannot be brought to see the culpability of his conduct which he persistently denies, excuses, or justifies, and has no sincere wish to do better. His affective nature is profoundly deranged, and its affinities are for such other gratifications as must lead to further degeneration, and finally render him a diseased element which must either be got rid of out of the social organization or be sequestrated and made harmless in it. His alienated desires betoken a real alienation of nature."

And now, gentlemen, this morbid self-worship with which Mr. Tilton has elevated himself above the restraints of religion, of morality, of duty to wife, to children, to society, wherever there was to be even the reflection of a pang to his self-applause, is the final and conclusive explanation of how what seems so strange in his career is but the natural development of moral alienation from faith and duty, which finally brings confusion of ideas as to what duty and morality are, and ends in the full gratification of the selfish appetites, regardless of the ruin and disaster to those who are nearest, and in the language of this writer should be dearest, to him. And now, gentlemen, there is nothing new in this, if we will only admit the solemnity, the sincerity, the divine authority of the great oracles of our religion. Mr. Tilton gratified himself by sonorous verses that described his downfall, but there is in much simpler phrase an equally thorough and beautiful description of that downfall in few words, accompanied with the moral reason why the difference exists:

"Now, he who heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken to the wise man that built his house upon a rock. And the rain descended and the floods came, and the wind blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock."

Did ever, alas, the rains descend and the floods come and the wind blow about the fabric of a man's character and life as now for these four years upon the character and life of Henry Ward Beecher?

And does not every one know that the reason the structure did not fall was that he was built upon the rock of faithful belief in the sayings of the Founder of our religion, and the faithful adhesion in the work of his life to those sayings:

"And he that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, I will liken him to the foolish man who built his house upon the sand. And the rain descended and the floods came, and the wind blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall thereof."

And your verdict will show it, for truth must match all round, for all such men, for all time, and under all circumstances. Indeed, a more apt, a more impressive instance in the experience of human life, that He who said these words needed not that men should testify of Him, for He knew what was in man, was never furnished in this world than in this comparison between this defendant, whose life and character were built upon a rock, by hearing and doing the sayings of Christ, and this life and character that dared to try the experiment of hearing the sayings and doing them not.

THE CONCLUSION.

And now, if your Honor please, we must acknowledge with respectful deference the disposition of the order of this solemn trial, so interesting to these parties, to this community, to all the present life in Christendom, and to all the future of history, and to acknowledge that if there be any miscarriage of justice, your skirts will be clear of it, and also to admit that in the actual experience of the course of things in the trial, the anxieties, the solicitudes that made us so urgent to have the limits secured by definite orders of the court, under the assignment of parts of the charge, have proved to be unnecessary; for we have not had any evidence at all of any time or place by any witnesses going outside of the charge, and none, as I think, within. And you, gentlemen, have done your duty as faithfully as citizens ever do it. You have been taken from your employments, your profits, in some instances, perhaps, your livelihoods, and every day and every hour, from the beginning to the end, you have given to the witnesses and to the counsel the honor of your patient, interested, and indulgent attention, and in your verdict you will find, and we shall find with joy, that truth matches all round, and your verdict will be no exception.

The court then adjourned.

A VETERAN OF THE REBELLION.

Black Billy is a horse with a long history, which a Boston paper tells. He was born in Canada early in 1853. In 1861 he visited the States, and shortly after he was found at Readville, Mass., where Lieut. S. C. Lovell, who was then a private in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, selected him as a suitable traveling companion for the coming campaign. In December of the same year he left Readville for Morris Island, where a sergeant took a fancy to Billy, and the private was compelled to swap horses. While at Roanoke Island, Beaufort, and in Florida, Billy came into Lovell's hands a number of times. He seems to have had a particular fancy for his early friend, for when in the hands of others he would often become unmanageable, while with Lovell he was always gentle and kind. Whether on picket or scout duty Billy was always foremost, and at review none bore themselves more proudly. When a part of the First Cavalry re-enlisted in Florida, and came home on thirty days' furlough, Lovell bade, as he then thought, the old horse a last good-bye, but after his return to service in 1864, while stationed in Virginia, he was informed by an old member of his regiment that he had seen Billy in camp. Though doubting the correctness of the statement, search was made for his old companion, and at last he found him in possession of one of Gen. Gillmore's staff. An exchange was effected, and Billy remained in his possession till the close of the war. When Billy was mustered out by the Quartermaster at Richmond the Lieutenant became his owner, brought him home and has cared for him, and on Decoration Day, fat, sleek, and twenty-two, Black Billy carried his rider as proudly and faithfully as he bore the private in the First Massachusetts cavalry in 1862.

AN ORIENTAL WEDDING.

HOW THE HAPPY COUPLE LOOKED—A FEAST OF TWENTY UNATTRACTIVE COURSES—A FAVORED BUT HUNGRY AMERICAN LADY'S DESCRIPTION.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

ALEXANDRIA, May, 1875.

When the Empress Eugenie was in Alexandria she desired so ardently to see a true Oriental marriage that the Viceroy, in order to oblige her Majesty, got one up expressly. Of course every traveler hopes and tries to have the same privilege, but it is very difficult, and I consider myself so fortunate in having seen a real Pasha's daughter married to a genuine Bey that I am in friendship bound to communicate to you, dear sympathizer, impressions which have so much interested me.

Our invitation was complete—the three days of preliminary dancing, bathing, driving, and eating—but, as the Consul General assured me the last evening was all that was really worth seeing, my strength, the heat, and other occupations were taken into consideration, and we assisted only at the last and closing scene. It was nearly 8 o'clock when we quitted the hotel. I must acknowledge I cast a lingering glance at the dinner just served in our dining-room; but my husband, who thinks Oriental cookery the best in the world, would not allow me to spoil my appetite, and we went directly to the Pasha's house. At the door the gentlemen were directed one way, and a great strapping eunuch seized upon me, in the most affectionate—I should say ceremonious manner, for Oriental hospitality goes to make a guest understand that not even the trouble of walking is permitted in the harem.

No sooner had I passed the threshold than cries and howls met my astonished ears. The bride had returned from her bath and was being conducted to her apartment, so the singers, dancers, and old women yelled as hard and as discordantly as possible. By this time I was up stairs, and about to pass into the saloon, when renewed howls announced the approach of the unhappy husband. A crowd of females rushed to the doors to catch a glimpse of him—pushing, crowding each other, and *pretending* to hide their faces with the curtains hanging before the openings. My eunuch made good my place, and when the excitement was over I entered the saloon. In one corner was a large, low, round table, or rather platter, with a pedestal not more than six inches high, upon which were many bits of bread, a "gargoiette," (or jug of water,) and a dish in the middle, while around it were grouped as many children and nurses as could get one hand forward—armed with wooden spoons, each made good her right to the contents of the dish. It was the last of their last dinner!

Imagine my state of mind, and how hungry I was—but having come to see as well as to eat, I philosophically determined to do enough of the first to make up for the latter, and sat down beside a fat, painted, dowager-looking lady, hoping to enter into a conversation of signs, if not of words, when to my delight a pretty little girl with a black wafer between her eyes came up, kissed me, and said in broken English, "I am very happy to see you. My brother [the bridegroom] told me you would come. Be welcome." Then came two others, younger and prettier than herself, with black wafers between their eyes, kissed me likewise, and sat down. Of course I asked about the wafer; it is the sign of family felicity, and each female member was so adorned. Presently the girls were called away, and an American lady (a doctor's wife, I believe, resident in Cairo) came up, and expressed her delight at meeting some one with whom she could converse. She had been there since 3 o'clock, and gave me details of the never-ending ceremonies. She was a friend of the families, felt such sympathy for the bride, who was nearly fainting from fatigue, &c.

Presently a fat, good-natured looking person entered, whom I thought I recognized. She looked at me, I at her, and then we shook hands. It was the first slave, or rather *tresorière*, of the Princesse Mere, to whom I had paid my first harem visit—an important personage in this country, it appears. She came escorted by a tribe of eunuchs, she in her carriage, and followed by them on horseback. After speaking to the different important persons present, she came back to me, chucked me under her arm, sent the eunuchs right and left, cleared the way, and marched off with me—I had no idea where; but I saw everybody envied me. The doctor's wife did her best to follow, but the chief eunuch unceremoniously pushed her back and defended the passage. My guide knocked at a door, and after an exchange of questions and answers we were admitted—to the bride's bedroom. She sat upon a sofa covered with gold and jewels, looking sadly tired, poor thing. Beside her sat the Bey, a handsome young man of twenty-three, (brother of my three pretty girls, to whom he had taught English.) How bored and bothered he looked, to be sure!

He rose at once, and in perfectly good French said: "Merci, Madame la Marquise, de votre si aimable visite," &c. I had never seen him, and was surprised at finding he was so much at his ease in addressing me, but I learned later that he had been educated in England and in Paris, and was acquainted with my husband. He presented me to his bride. His sisters and mother were there. All had the disfiguring black wafer between their eyes, and the bride had her brows painted to meet. Ugly enough, poor thing! particularly when she raised her crossed eyes; but Emir Bey had married without having seen her, on his sister's recommendation, the advantage of a good dot, and, above all, in order to escape having one of the Viceroy's slaves forced upon him. But as men may have as many wives as their fortune will allow in this country, even this may not save him.

The heat was so excessive, and I began to feel so faint, from want of dinner probably, that I was very glad when my amiable guide rose to withdraw. The family very politely begged me to remain longer, but on the plea of discretion I withdrew, or rather was about to do so, when my guide beckoned me to the end of the room, where a heavy damask curtain, embroidered with gold, hid the bed from vulgar eyes. This she threw unceremoniously aside, and a wonderful mass of gilding, cashmere shawls, pillow-cases embroidered with Koran devices, and all the splendors of a rich and gaudy bed met my astonished gaze. My first feeling was to blush, but having dared to raise my eyes I discovered the perfect indifference of those present, and gained the courage necessary to express my admiration, which, being all that was expected, I was allowed to withdraw.

I was seriously meditating the best means of letting my husband know I felt ill and wished to leave, when, passing along to the hall leading to the saloon, I noticed a lattice-work, through which the sound of men's voices reached my ears, and the amiable *tresorière*, seeing my curiosity, led me to where I could see as well as hear. The first floor corridor overlooked a large court where the gentlemen guests were enjoying their part of the marriage feast, sitting "a la Turque"—some smoking cigarettes, others narghilehs, and all chattering like magpies. Having caught a glimpse of my husband, I tried to make signs, but soon discovered the uselessness of any such attempt, and resigned myself to being led back to the saloon where the dancing had just begun. I have not time to give you a detailed description of this dance; it is an exaggeration of that I saw among the Spanish gypsies. The same monotonous music and nasal chant, the same voluptuous movements and poses—indeed, the most indecent thing imaginable. The movement of the hips is wonderful. The uncovered breast likewise seems animated by different muscles, nerves and movement from those of other creatures, and the whole performance, to say the least of it, is very queer.

When this part of the entertainment was over, the three sisters came and whispered to me, that having heard we had not dined, the gentlemen were being regaled down stairs, that I was to be served in an adjoining room, and that they would dine with me. Needless to say, I did not wait for a second invitation. At last I was to see a true oriental meal! Eat it? Oh, that was quite a different thing. We had the low, round table; the little cushions to sit cross-legged upon; the little jug of water, out of which all were to drink; each two spoons—one wooden, for the meats and vegetables, the other ivory, for the sweets. To cut my description short, there were at least twenty courses, commencing with soup, followed by sweetmeat, vegetable, meat—sweetmeat, vegetable, meat—to the end of the feast. Shall I ever forget it. I, so hungry, and not one thing that I could swallow! Such seasoning! And then my charming hostess, who fumbled about in the dishes like "little Jack Horner who sat in a corner," and presented me always with the best bit—sometimes touching it to her lips and then giving it to me with her fingers. I would pretend to eat, and when unobserved, slip the impossible morsel under my huge piece of bread. Fortunately this last resource was good and kept me from starving, and as I was offered ice a glass was necessary, which saved me from the "gargolette." A bill of fare was given me, from which I copy a few of the most remarkable dishes and less unpronounceable names;

Taouk, Chorbossi—Chicken soup.
Dolma—Forced-meat balls with rice dressing.
Muchlia—Vegetables.
Gevisli, Taouk—Chicken with nut sauce.
Much, Much—Plum jelly.
Peiaro—Rice.
Ochaff—Scented syrup, &c.

Of course I was almost as hungry after dinner as before, but really felt excessively amused, for "*la crème de la société*" kept me company, and, besides the broken English of the young ladies, several spoke Italian, so I got on famously. Certainly they are sadly ignorant, but seemingly so happy and satisfied that one is tempted to say, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The confused interior of that household is never to be forgotten. Eunuchs, slaves, and children, tired out with the three days' fête, were to be seen in every corner, with pillows and without pillows, fast asleep, and no one seeming to take any more notice of them than if it were an every-day circumstance. Indeed, harem custom is to clap your hands once for a cup of coffee, twice for a narghileh, and three times for a bed. The last-named luxury consists of a mattress, which a slave brings and places anywhere her mistress happens to be, adding sheets and blankets, according to the temperature of the weather, and a portable mosquito-bar when necessary.

The wedding ceremonies were to continue until 3 o'clock in the morning, a constant repetition of dancing and howling, but as I was obliged to get up very early next morning I excused myself from remaining after the feast, and a eunuch was sent for my husband and carriage. To my intense surprise he had eaten his dinner with pleasure, but then he has lived so much in Oriental countries, while I must own I was glad to get back to l'Hotel Aurie and have some supper. Now that it is over, this wedding ceremony in Cairo remains a pleasant souvenir, and I appreciate my luck in having had the occasion to peep into the flesh-pots of Egypt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver...... 17¾
100 Quicksilver Pf... 23⅝
800 West. Union...... 74⅝
800 do.......... 74¾
100 do......b3. 74⅞
1500 do.......... 74⅞
1300 do.......... 75⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 33
200 do.......... 32⅞
1900 do.......... 32¾
500 do.......... 32⅝
300 do......s3. 32½
300 do.......... 32⅝
1400 do.......... 32¾
300 do.......... 32⅞
800 do.......... 32¾
100 do.......... 32⅝
600 Erie Railway..... 17
1100 do.......... 17⅛
1600 do.......... 17¼
300 do........c. 17⅜
1000 do.......... 17½
200 do.......... 17⅜
300 do......b3. 17½
500 do......s3. 17⅜
500 do.......... 17½
600 do.......... 17⅝
100 do........c. 17⅝
300 do.......... 17¾
500 do.......... 17⅞
100 do.......... 18
100 do.......... 17⅞
100 do.......... 17¾
600 do........c. 17¾
100 do......s3. 17⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102½
100 do.......... 102¼
200 do.......... 102⅛
100 Lake Shore...... 60¾
1850 do.......... 60⅝
600 do.......... 60¾
100 do......b3. 60⅞
500 do.......... 60¾
27 do.......... 60⅝
1800 do.......... 60⅞
100 do......b3. 61
100 do........c. 61
100 do......s3. 60⅞
100 Union Pac.....s3. 71½
100 do.......... 71⅝
100 do.......... 71½
1800 do.......... 71⅜
200 do......s3. 71½
100 do.......... 71⅝
100 do.......... 71½
100 do.......... 71¾
300 do.......... 71⅝
100 do.......... 71½
700 do.......... 71¼
200 Tol. & Wabash... 9⅜
200 do.......... 9½
100 do.......... 9¾
100 do.......... 9⅝
200 do......s3. 9½
200 do.......... 9⅝
200 do.......... 9¾
300 Ohio & Miss...... 22⅞
100 do.......... 23
100 do......s30. 22⅞
200 do.......... 23¼
100 do.......... 23⅛
400 North-western... 39⅜
100 do......s3. 39¼
400 do.......... 39⅜
500 do.......... 39¼
200 St. Paul.......... 33¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........118⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......b. c. 118½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.......120½
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,N.b.c b3.124
2,000 do......12.123⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........124¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........117⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s.,n.s. 54
2,000 do.......... 54¼
1,000 do.......... 54⅜
4,000 Va. 6s. con. X mat. coup....... 58¼
1,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds.102⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s n.... 54½
4,000 Va. 6s. old.... 56
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.117
1,000 C. & N.W.,con. 94½
4,000 do.......... 94⅜
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.108½
3,000 Long Dock bs.100⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103½
3,000 West. P. bds.. 97
3,000 do.......... 97¼
1,000 L.S.1st, con.r. 99¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.100¾
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110⅛
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 90¾
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds.104
13,000 U. Pacific 1st..103
1,000 do..........103⅛
1,000 do..........103¼
3,000 do......b.c.103¼
5,000 U. P. 7s. L. Gt. 97½
8,000 do.......... 97¼
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91⅞
5,000 do.......... 91¾
3,000 A.& T. H.2d,Pf. 90¼
2,000 A. & T. H. In.. 72
5,000 B.& So. Ill. 1st. 94
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div..b.c. 90¼
35 Fourth N. Bank..100¾
100 do..........100½
100 Consol. Coal..b.c. 47
1800 W. Un. Tel..b.c. 75¼
1700 do.......... 75⅛
600 do.......... 75
900 do.......... 74⅞
500 do......s3. 74¾
600 do.......... 74⅞
100 do......b3. 75
700 do.......... 75
1800 do.......... 75⅛
700 do......b3. 75¼
200 do......s3. 75⅛
200 N. J. Central.b.c.108¼
100 do..........108½
200 Quicksilver..b.c. 17⅝
100 do.......... 17½
55 do.......... 18
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 77½
100 Quick. Pref...b.c. 23¾
1400 Pacific Mail.b.c. 32⅝
400 do......b3. 32¾
100 do........c 32⅝
100 do.......... 32¾
400 do.......... 32⅝
800 do......s3. 32½
100 do......s5. 32½
500 do.......... 32½
300 do......s3. 32⅜
400 do.......... 32⅜
2700 do.......... 32¼
400 do......s3. 32¼
500 do.......... 32⅜
700 do.......... 32½
200 do.......... 32⅝
400 do.......... 32½
400 Erie R'way...b.c. 17⅝
800 do.......... 17½
600 do.......... 17⅝
1300 do.......... 17¾
200 do........c. 17⅝
700 do......s3. 17½
800 do.......... 17½
100 do......s3. 17⅝
800 do.......... 17¾
100 Erie Pref....b.c. 24½
200 Illinois Central..101
700 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 39¾
100 do.......... 39⅝
300 do.......... 39½
100 do.......... 39⅜
400 do.......... 39¼
300 do......b3. 39¼
1800 do.......... 39⅛
800 do.......... 39
400 do.......... 39⅛
100 do.......... 39¼
1200 do.......... 39⅜
700 do......s3. 39¼
100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 60⅞
400 do.......... 60¾
400 do......s3. 60⅝
1300 do.......... 60¾
500 do.......... 60⅝
1900 do......s3. 60½
1600 do......s3. 60⅜
100 do......b3. 60½
1000 do.......... 60⅜
1000 do......s3. 60¼
200 do.......... 60⅜
300 do........c. 60½
600 do.......... 60½
2300 do.......... 60⅝
400 do.......... 60¾
1400 do.......... 60⅞
100 do......s3. 60¾
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 33⅜
200 do......b3. 33
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 23⅛
700 do.......... 23
300 do.......... 23⅛
102 Morris & Es..b.c.103½
200 C. & Pitts. Guar.. 88
1100 Chic. & R.I..b.c.103
100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 9⅜
40 New-Jersey So... 4½
100 Union Pacific.b.c. 71⅜
500 do......s3. 71¼
600 do.......... 71¼
1800 do......s3. 71⅛
300 do......s3. 71
200 do.......... 71⅛
100 do.......... 71¼
100 do......b3. 71⅜
200 do.......... 71¼
300 do......s3. 71⅛
1000 do.......... 71¼
100 do.......... 71⅛
1000 do......s3. 71
500 do.......... 71
20 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c. 51½
10 do.......... 51
70 American Exp.... 63¾
200 do......b. c. 63⅝
31 Adams Ex.b.c,b3.100¼
100 do..........100

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$65,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........118½
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..122½
5,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold Bds.... 82½
100 Consol. Coal.... 47
700 Western Union.... 75⅛
200 do......b3. 75¼
40 do.......... 75⅜
100 do.......... 75¼
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
850 Pacific Mail...... 32⅜
700 do.......... 32½
500 do.......... 32⅝
200 do......s3. 32½
800 do.......... 32½
200 do......b3. 32⅝
200 N. J. Central.....108¼
1200 Erie Railway.... 17¾
100 do......b3. 17⅞
800 do......s3. 17¾
1000 do.......... 17⅞
900 do......b3. 18
900 do.......... 18
100 do......s3. 18
1700 do.......... 18⅛
200 Del., L. & W..s3.117¼
600 Lake Shore....... 60¾
200 do......b3. 60⅞
300 do.......... 60⅞
500 do.......... 61
400 do......b3. 61
500 do.......... 60⅞
1400 do.......... 61
400 Union Pacific.s3. 71
100 do.......... 71⅛
300 do......b3. 71¼
200 do......s3. 71⅛
100 do.......... 71⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.... 23
100 do......b3. 23⅛
400 North western.... 39⅛
100 do......b10. 39
100 do......s3. 39
400 do.......... 38¾
100 do.......... 38⅞
500 do......s3. 38¾
100 do.......... 38⅞
300 do.......... 39
100 do......s3. 39⅛
1500 do.......... 39⅛
100 North-west. Pref. 53¾
100 Chic., B. & Q.....115

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........118⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........118⅞
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......123⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$24,000 Tenn. 6s, o... 54
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 54
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 54¼
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st...106½
3,000 Un. P. 1st......103⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91½
2,000 do.......... 91⅝
2,000 P., F.W.&C.2d.107½
10,000 Har. 1st 7s,C.110
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. B...b.c. 92¼
1,000 C., R. I.& P. 7s.111
3,000 L. S. 1st c. r.... 99¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 75
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.111½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st c..106½
200 Quicksilver Min.. 17½
100 Con. Coal of Md.. 47
1500 W. U. Tel...b.c. 75¼
100 do........c. 75¼
200 do......s3. 75⅛
300 do......b3. 75¼
400 do......b3. 75⅜
500 do.......... 75⅜
900 do.......... 75¼
1000 do......b3. 75¼
100 do......s3. 75⅛
1100 do.......... 75⅛
50 Adams Exp......100⅛
25 American Ex...... 63½
200 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 32⅝
300 do......b3. 32¾
200 do.......... 32¾
200 do......s3. 32⅝
400 do.......... 32⅝
700 do.......... [illegible]
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 44
10 do.......... 44¾
5 Mich. Cen...... 67½
100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102⅜
300 do..........102¼
11 do..........102⅛
2400 Erie R'way..b.c. 18¼
500 do.......... 18⅛
1000 do.......... 18
800 do.......... 17⅞
500 Un. Pacific..b.c.c. 71¼
300 do.......... 71¼
200 do......s3. 71⅛
50 Clev. & P. G...b.c. 88
200 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 61⅛
1260 do.......... 61¼
1000 do......s3. 61¼
100 do......b3. 61⅛
600 do.......... 61⅛
1300 do.......... 61
400 do......s3. 60⅞
400 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......... 61
400 do......s3. 61
900 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 39
600 do.......... 38⅞
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 53¾
20 N. J. Central 108½
100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.103
20 do..........103¼
600 do......b3.103
300 C., M. & St.P..b.c. 33
100 do.......... 32⅞
100 do......b3. 32¾
100 T., W. & W....b.c. 9½
15 Del., L. & W..b.c.117⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 54½
10,000 do.......... 55
20,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 97½
5,000 L.Shore R.1st. 99
5,000 Long Dock bs.100½
200 Western Union.. 75⅛
800 do......b3. 75⅛
800 do......s3. 75
100 do......s4. 75
700 do.......... 75
500 do......b3. 75
100 do......s5. 74⅞
100 do.......... 75
100 do.......... 75⅛
100 do......s3. 75
4000 do.......... 75
25 Atlan. & Pac. T.. 23½
50 do.......... 23¾
200 Erie Railway..b3. 17⅞
100 do.......... 17⅞
200 Pacific Mail.... 32½
300 do......s3. 32⅝
600 do......b3. 32½
800 do.......... 32½
100 Mich Central.... 66
50 Pittsburg........ 87⅞
200 Kan. Pacific...... 17½
900 Lake Shore...... 61
900 do.......... 60⅞
2500 do.......... 60¾
100 do......s3. 60¾
400 do.......... 60⅞
500 do......s3. 61
500 do.......... 61⅛
1000 do.......... 61¼
200 Union Pacific...... 71⅛
200 do.......... 71
500 do......s3. 70⅞
500 do.......... 70⅞
100 North-west. Pref. 53¾
100 do.......... 53⅝
200 do.......... 53½
100 North-west...s3. 38¾
100 do......s3. 38⅞
300 do.......... 38½
100 do......s10. 38½
200 do.......... 38⅝
100 St. Paul.......... 32¾
100 do.......... 32⅝
200 Del., L. & West..117⅞
100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 23⅛
200 do.......... 23

TUESDAY, June 8—P. M.

The situation of affairs on the Stock Exchange remains practically unchanged, the tone of speculation continuing to be characterized by extreme dullness. Prices generally ruled lower than the closing quotations of yesterday. The exceptions were Western Union, Lake Shore, and Erie. The authoritative contradiction of the rumors circulated yesterday by the "bears" to the effect that the company would "pass" the July dividend, imparted firmness to Western Union, which opened at 74⅝, and advanced to 75¼, closing at 75. Erie ranged from 17 to 18¼, and closed at 17⅞, against 17¼ yesterday. Pacific Mail declined 1 ⅌ cent., touching 32¼, with subsequent sales at 32¾@32⅜@32½. North-western common rose to 39¾, but a decline followed to 38½, the last sales being at 38⅝. Union Pacific receded from 71¾ to 70⅞. Lake Shore declined at the first call to 60¼, but afterward rose to 61¼, at which last sales were effected. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-Jersey Central, Illinois Central, and Pittsburg were firm. The other variations were slight. It becomes more and more evident every day that the whole market halts, awaiting the issue of the railroad war, and that while the contest continues it is hopeless to expect any material improvement in values. There were no fresh developments to-day in regard to the matter, though we learn that a prolonged conference took place at the Erie offices between Messrs. Scott, Vanderbilt, and Jewett, but the result of their deliberations did not transpire up to the closing hour of business.

The money market is still characterized by extreme ease, and the rates for call loans remain at 2@2½ ⅌ cent., with the offerings largely in excess of the wants of borrowers. In the discount market choice acceptances were readily taken at 3½ to 4½ ⅌ cent., the supply being small.

The foreign advices reported no special change in consols or United States bonds, which were quiet and firm. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 3½ ⅌ cent., which is the same as the bank rate. The amount of bullion gained by the Bank on balance to-day was £4,000 sterling. Consols for money closed at 92½@92⅝; do. account, 92¾@92⅞; 1865s, old, 106⅝; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104¼; and new 5s, 103@103⅛. Erie declined to 14⅞@15, and recovered to 15⅜@15½. The sterling exchange market presented no new feature, the scarcity of commercial bills being still very marked. Prime bankers' 60 day bills are quoted at $4 87, and demand at $4 90, for actual business. Gold fell off from 117 to 116⅛ at the opening, and later rose to 117⅛, on an announcement that the steamers to-morrow would take out $900,000 specie. As a portion of this was subsequently withdrawn, making the actual engagements for to-morrow $525,000, the price reacted to 116⅞, the market closing tame at that figure. The early loans of cash gold were made free of interest to 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying, but at the close these rates were paid for use.

Government bonds were firm in tone, and prices well maintained. Railroad mortgages were in good demand, but without much change in quotations. In State bonds Tennessees were the feature, and advanced to 55 for all the issues.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending to-day amount to $5,593,109, against $6,631,707 for the corresponding week in 1874 and $5,614,992 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year are $100,895,441, against $124,470,768 in 1874, and $122,340,070 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$265,251 02
Gold payments	1,173,920 58
Gold balance	49,702,027 83
Currency receipts	1,209,876 56
Currency payments	1,212,240 77
Currency balance	47,597,265 27
Customs	196,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅛	118
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	125⅛	125⅛
American Gold	116⅞	116⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 87
New-York Central	102¼	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103
Pacific Mail	33¼	32½
St. Paul Common	33¼	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	74⅞	75
Union Pacific	71⅝	70⅞
Lake Shore	60⅞	61¼
Wabash and Toledo	9⅛	9½
North-western Common	39½	38⅝
North-western Preferred	54⅛	53½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	117⅛	117⅞
New-Jersey Central	108½	108½
Panama	131	131
Erie	17¼	17⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New York Central	102½	102⅛	750
Erie	18¼	17	26,400
Erie Preferred	24½	24½	100
Lake Shore	61¼	60¼	32,000
Wabash	9¾	9⅜	1,400
North-western	39¾	38½	14,200
North-western Preferred	53¾	53½	500
Rock Island	103	103	1,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅜	32⅝	900
Pittsburg	88	87⅞	300
Del., Lack. and Western	117⅞	117⅛	400
New-Jersey Central	108½	108¼	500
Illinois Central	101	101	200
Union Pacific	71¾	70⅞	12,400
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	22⅞	2,100
Consolidated Coal	47	47	200
Morris and Essex	103½	103½	102
Western Union	75⅜	74⅝	28,300
Pacific Mail	33	32¼	21,900
Quicksilver	17¾	17½	655
Quicksilver Preferred	23¾	23½	200
Adams Express	100⅛	100	150
American Mer. Union Ex	63⅝	63½	250
United States Express	44	44	100
Kansas Pacific	17½	17½	200
Burlington and Quincy	115	115	100
Total sales			146,007

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $14,000 for interest and $921,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$23,447,000
Gold balance	1,317,843
Currency balance	1,547,816

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,674,273
Currency balances	2,654,812
Gold exchanges	3,347,253
Gold balances	482,548

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	122½	122⅝	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123⅞	124
6s, 1881, r.	120⅞	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, c.	125¾	126	5-20s, 1867, c.	125	125¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	118⅜	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¾	121
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅛	..	5-20s, 1868, c.	124⅝	125
5-20s, 1864, r.	118½	118¾	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	118¾	119	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119½
5-20s, 1865, r.	120⅝	121	5s, 1881, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	122½	122¾	5s, 1881, c.	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120½	120¾			

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 2d	103¾	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	101
Bost., H. & Erie 1st	25	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	99¾
B., H. & Erie Guar.	24	Mich. Cen. C. 7s.1902	103
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s,G.	30	M. C. 1st,8s, '82, S.F.	110
Ches. & Ohio 6s. 1st	39	New-York & N.H.6s	101½
Ches. & Ohio ex C.	34	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100¾
Chic. & Alton 1st	112¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102⅛
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	98½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	117	N. Y. Cen 6s, Sub.	98½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	110½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, c.	117½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	111½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, r.	114½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	106	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	111
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.	106½	North Missouri 1st	90½
M.&St P.1st,La.C.D.	90	Ohio & Miss. C.S.F.	98
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D	80	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	97
M.&St. P.1st,S.& D.	70	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.	74
C. & N. W. S. F'd	104	Ohio & M. 1st, Sp. D.	98
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	99½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103⅞
C. & N. W. con. bds.	94½	Cen. Pac., S. J. Bch.	92
C. & N.W. ext'n bds.	90	Cen.Pac., C. & O.1st.	93¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st	101	Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds.	110
Gal. & Chic. ext'd	106	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	103
Chicago & Mil. 1st	98½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	97¼
Winona & St. P. 1st	70	Un. Pac. S. F.	91½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,S.F.	105	At. & Pac. L. G.	40½
Del., L. & W. 2d	111	So.Pac.R.bds.of Mo.	79¾
Del.,L. & W.7s,conv.	117¼	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	94¾
Morris & Essex 1st	110⅝	Pac.R. of Mo.,1stC.b.	70
Morris & Es. constr.	100½	Pac. R. of Mo., 2d	80
Mor. & E.1st,con.g'd	102¼	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	103
Erie 1st extended	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st.	112½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 3d.	101¼
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	88½	Cl.& Pitts. Cons.S.F.	104¾
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	88½	Cl. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	100⅜
Long Dock bonds	100⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind 1st	47
B.,N.Y.&E.1st.1877	80	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	16
H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	83¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	88
Dub. & Sio. C. 2d div.	101	Alton & T. H. 1st	105
Ind. B. & W. 1st	28	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	100½	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	72
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7⅌ct.	105	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s	94
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd	107¾	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	64
Cleve & Tol.newbds.	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st. ex.	80
Cl., P. & A. old bds.	105	T.& W. 1st. St.L.div.	58
Cl., P. & A. new bds.	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d	55
Detroit, M. & T. bds.	101¾	Gt. W. 1st, 1888	78½
Buffalo & S. Line 7s.	103	Gt. W. 2d, 1893	56
Kal. & W.Pigeon1st.	85	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	36
Lake Shore Div. bds.	99½		

And the following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	28	N.C.N.C.R., J.& J.	51
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	11	N.C.N.C.R.,Ap&Oct.	51
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	11	N.C.N.C.R.,c.offJ.&J.	38
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	11	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O.	38
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	11	N.C.Fund'gAct1866.	12
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N.C.newbonds,J.&J.	10½
California 7s	117⅝	N.C.newbonds,A&O.	10
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C. Spl.Tax class 1.	4
Georgia 7s, G'd bds.	93	N.C. Spl.Tax class 2.	4
Indiana 5s,	101	N.C. Spl.Tax class 3.	4
Illinois 6s, Coup., '77	101	Ohio 6s 1875	102
Illinois 6s, Coup., '79	101	Ohio 6s 1881	105
Ill. 6s, C., War L'n	102	Ohio 6s 1886	108
Kentucky 6s	102½	Rhode Island 6s	107
Michigan 6s, '78-79	105	South Carolina 6s	34
Michigan 6s, '83	107¼	S. C. 6s J. & J.	33
Michigan 7s, '99	109	S. C. 6s Apr. & Oct.	33
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102½	S.C.Fund'gAct1866.	33
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102½	S.C.L.C.1889 J. & J.	33
L.bs,due '81to91 incl.	102¼	S.C.L.C.1889 A.& O.	33
Asylum or U.,due '92	102¼	S. C. 7s of 1888	33½
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75	102½	S. C. non-f. bds.	6
Han.& St.Jo.,due '76	102½	Tennessee 6s old	54¼
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86	101¾	Tenn. 6s new bds.	54
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87	101¾	Tenn. 6s new series	54¼
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108	Texas 10s of 1876	101
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	108	Virginia 6s old	35
N.Y.6sCanalL'n1875	110	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866	35
N.Y.6sCanalL'n1877	112	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867	35
N.Y.6sCanalL'n1877	113	Virginia 6s c. bds.	63
N.Y.6sGoldReg.1887	121	Virginia 6s ex mat. c.	58¼
N.Y.6s Gold L'n1891	122	Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.	45
N.Y.5s Gold L'n1875	115	Virginia 6s def. bds.	8½
N. C. 6s old, J. & J.	20	Dis.of Col. 3-65s 1924	73½
N. C. 6s April & Oct.	20		

And the following for City Bank shares:

Central National	100	Merchants' Ex.	104
Chemical	1600	Metropolitan	133½
City	300	New-York	135
Commerce	124	North America	103
Continental	100	Park	150
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	100⅝	Phenix	101½
Fulton	156	State of New-York	113
Imp. and Traders'	202	Tradesmen's	146¼
Irving	130	Union	136
Manhattan	151		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106½	106⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131¼	130⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	49½	49⅝
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	53½	53⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	63⅞
Catawissa Railroad Pref	..	41¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	28	..
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50

The accelerative plan of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., whose advertisement appeared in our columns on Saturday, offers some special advantages to insurers. Instead of using dividends in reduction of the annual premium, the insured may, at his discretion, pay his premiums in full in cash, and surrender his dividends to the company. In consideration of this surrender, the company will agree to pay the sum assured when the policy-holder shall have attained a certain age, or at his previous death, instead of at death only, thus enabling him to procure an endowment policy at the usual rates charged for policies payable at death only. The President of the company is Mr. Lewis C. Grover.

The following is the statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of May, 1875	$1,797,000
For the month of May, 1874	1,311,698
For the month of May, 1873	1,373,675
Earnings first five months 1875	6,136,000
Earnings first five months 1874	4,957,348
Earnings first five months 1873	5,024,205

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Spirit Turp., bbls.	558
Beans, bbls.	226	Tar, bbls.	132
Beeswax, pks.	3	Butter, pks.	2,858
Broom Corn, bales	10	Cheese, pks.	9,276
Cotton, bales	384	Beef, pks.	31
Flour, bbls.	12,461	Cut-meats, pks.	298
Meal, bags	429	Lard, tcs	53
Wheat, bushels	241,150	Oil-cake, pks.	2,100
Corn, bushels	85,220	Sugar, hhds.	529
Oats, bushels	43,590	Sugar, bbls.	616
Rye, bushels	8,600	Stearine, pks.	22
Malt, bushels	2,500	Skins, bales	40
Dried Fruit, pks.	4	Spelter, pcs.	955
Eggs, bbls.	3,735	Starch, pks.	125
Hops, bales	10	Tallow, pks.	5
Hides, No.	200	Tobacco, hhds.	250
Hides, bales	51	Tobacco, pks.	419
Leather, sides	20,586	Wool, bales	67
Resin, bbls.	3,313	Whisky, bbls.	122

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted steady, within the range of 33c.@35c. for Yellow, on a moderate demand, mostly for home use.

CANDLES—Have been comparatively dull at old figures, including Adamantine at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm at the advance mentioned in our last, but has been very quiet in the local market. At Baltimore, 2,115 bags by the Templar were reported sold on private terms. Other kinds have been dull and unchanged. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c. ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Shippers have been purchasing with reserve. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 852 bales, (of which 48 bales were on last evening,) including 628 bales to shippers, 220 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators....Movements for forward delivery have been fairly active, but at a decline of fully 1/16c. ⅌ lb., under an increased pressure to sell. The Liverpool advices were discouraging. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 25,100 bales were to-day,) with 5,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; July, 15 21-32c.; August, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; September, 15⅝c.; October, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; November, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; December, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; January, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; February, 15⅜c.@15 7-16c.; March, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; April at 15¾c.@15 25-32c., and May at 15 15-16c.@16c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 384 bales, of which 148 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,986 bales, against 2,340 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 5,979 bales, against 6,565 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,401,777 bales, against 3,686,555 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 20,926 bales; to the Continent, 3,624 bales. Stock in New-York, 135,499 bales: consolidated stock at the ports, 271,992 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14¾	14¾	15	15
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅝	16½	16¾	16¾
Middling Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Fair	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been more freely dealt in by export buyers, but at a shade easier prices, generally on the basis of $5 for good Extras, in lines. Holders have been offering supplies quite promptly at the ruling figures, notwithstanding the firmer range of Wheat values. Trade and family brands have been in comparatively moderate request, wholly in a jobbing way, at weak and irregular rates. City Mill Extras have attracted rather more attention, for the West Indies and South America, within our range. The sales since our last have been 16,150 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 75, with fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 10, chiefly at $5 for good; very good to very fancy do., $5 10@$5 50; City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 10, mainly at $5; very good to very fancy do., $5 10@$5 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 15@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 35@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8; St. Louis Extra, $5 35@$8 35; Extra Genesee, $5 35@$7; Minnesota Extra, patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 7,250 bbls. Shipping Extras, within our range, of which were 4,200 bbls. City mill product....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$4 85 for Superfine; $4 90@$5 90 for poor to choice Shipping Extras, and $6@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately active and quoted steady at from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet but quoted steady, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls. of which were 475 bbls. Western Yellow at $3 90@$4 per bbl.

FRUIT—More inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, on a steadier basis as to values. Sales have been reported of 2,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 25; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ box; 200 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 100 casks Turkey Prunes at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; and 200 cases Sardines at 14c.@14½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been decidedly more active the main inquiry having been from export buyers, stimulated, in good part, by the easier range of ocean steam freights as indicated in our last. Prime to choice has been quoted stronger, at the close fully ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, but quite firm at the improvement, on much lighter offerings. Winter Wheat has been offered with reserve, and held rather above the views of purchasers, checking operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 325,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 15@$1 18 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 18 for strictly prime Milwaukee, afloat, prompt delivery, and $1 17@$1 17½ for do., to arrive this and next week; $1 12½@$1 13½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing at $1 13½ for prime here and to arrive soon; $1 14 for very choice do., a small lot, wanted to fill up; $1 08@$1 10 for fair to strictly choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for fair to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 05@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 19 for Jefferson Country Spring, choice, (six car loads,) and within the previous range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Western, per bushel. The dealings have been largely in No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at the quoted rates. The poorer samples of Chicago Spring have not been in favor with export buyers....More demand has been also noted for Spring Wheat for forward delivery, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July delivery, at $1 18....New Corn has been moderately active, opening 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings, but closing decidedly stronger, on an improved export inquiry, chiefly for steamer grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 122,000 bushels at 77½c.@80c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, closing firmly at 79c.@80c. for good to prime do., afloat; 80c.@83c. for good to very choice sailing vessel do. do.; 77c.@78c. for fair ordinary to good new do., in store, and 79c.@83c. for new Yellow Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been moderately sought after for local use and for shipment, and further sales of 15,000 bushels prime, afloat, have been reported at 84c. for local use, and 24,000 bushels do. at 83½c. for export, ⅌ bushel....Rye has been dull and heavy, with Canada, in bond, offering at 90c., and 87c. reported as the best bid....Barley has been inactive at previous nominal quotations....Barley Malt has been in moderately active request, but somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 45, cash; 6,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1 50, cash, and 10,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 65, cash, ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in more demand, mostly for local trade purposes, and have been quoted a shade dearer, with sales reported of 46,000 bushels at 70c.@72½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 72c.@72½c., afloat; 71c.@72½c. for ordinary to about prime Mixed Canada; 72c.@76c. for poor to choice White Western....Feed continues in fair demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30, as extremes, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been quoted steady with rather more inquiry noted; shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60c....Rye Straw continues in request, within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lb....Stock of Grain in store at Chicago on Saturday night: 4,325,000 bushels Wheat, 3,125,000 bushels Corn, 299,000 bushels Oats. Stock there on the previous Saturday: 4,925,000 bushels Wheat, 3,181,000 bushels Corn, 353,000 bushels Oats.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 1,000 rolls and half rolls sold at 12⅝c.@13c. Market otherwise as quoted in our last.

HIDES—There has not been much activity in this line since our last, yet values have been without further change of moment. Sales have been reported of 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 800 Truxillo, 1,600 Dry Texas, 850 Wet Salted Texas, and 500 Dry Salted Texas on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active and quoted firmer. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22⅞c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 300,000 lb. Also, for July delivery, 200,000 lb. at 23c....Trade in Copper products has been steady at unchanged rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c. Cooper Bolts, 31c. Yellow Metal Nails, 28c.; Yellow Metal Bolts, 21c.@22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb. ....The movements in Iron has been on a limited scale generally, and values have been irregular, and on large lots, more or less nominal. Scotch Pig, though in very moderate stock, has been quoted weak as to price on a slow trade. Sales have been reported of 200 tons Coltness at $30 per ton....American Pig has been in very slack request within our range. Wrought Scrap has been moderately active, but unsettled in price: 500 tons were reported sold on private terms. ....Iron Rails have been sparingly sought after at about previous quotations; sales, 500 tons old at $40 50 ⅌ ton. A fair inquiry has been noted for Steel Rails, which have shown comparative steadiness as to values. Manufactured Iron has been lightly dealt in, on the basis of about former figures....We quote: Eglinton Pig nominal at $30; Glengarnock, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $28@$30; Coltness, $30@$31; No. 1 American Pig, $25@28; No. 2 do., $23@$26; Forge, $21@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and $38, gold, in bond. American Rails, $48@$50, at works and tide-water; Old Rails, $36 50@$37; Wrought Scrap, $32@34 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$80; Russia Sheet-Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been attracting less attention, and prices have favored purchasers. We quote: Ordinary foreign 11¼ at $6 87; American at $5 90@$6, gold; Western, $6 70@$7, currency; Bar at 8¾c. Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter continues inactive at $7 12½@$7 50, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for Domestic....American Steel has been slow of sale within the range of from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb....Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 12¾c.@13c., gold, for foreign, and 12¼c.@12½c., gold, for American....Shot at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb....Tin has been very sparingly sought after on the basis of our quotations, which show weakness. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c., English at 18¾c.@19c. Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 50@$8 87½; I. C. Coke, $6 87½@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold. ....Zinc has been quite dull since our last at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand at former rates, ranging from $1 80@$1 90 for common to good Strained, $2 10@$2 35 for No. 2, $3@$4 50 for No. 1, and $4 75@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 lb.; sales, 100 bbls Pale at $6 25@$6 50 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been very sparingly dealt in on the basis of $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable quoted at the close at 32c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 100 bbls at 32½c., and 200 bbls. at 32c. ⅌ gallon.

MOLASSES—The business in invoices has been limited, refiners and jobbers having been unwilling to purchase freely, and prices have been quoted somewhat unsettled and nominal. A cargo of 478 puncheons, 30 hhds., and 30 bbls. Barbados, of recent receipt, had been purchased previous to arrival, for jobbing purposes, on private terms. A cargo of 597 hhds. and 60 tcs. Cardenas, just arrived, has been imported by refiners. Porto Rico stock has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, the recent dealings amounting to 200 hhds., mainly within the range of 42c.@58c., the latter for fancy. Other kinds dull, in the jobbing line, at quoted rates. We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@58c.; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 35c.@52c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do. refining grades, (nominal,) 38½c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix 42c.@48c., New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@76c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been inactive and weak in price, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 35c.@43c. for ordinary to prime ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been comparatively dull on the reduced basis of 26c. for hhds. and 29c. for bbls.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Whale and Sperm on the basis of our quotations, which show no further important changes. Linseed is depressing and somewhat irregular on a restricted business. Cotton seed is quiet and weak in price. Menhaden is in some demand at about steady rates. Red oil is inactive, yet held with a fair show of confidence. Olive, Tallow, Palm, and Cocoanut oils are without important movement. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@66c.; Unbleached White 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72½c.@[illegible]; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached Sperm, $2 05; Lard-oil, $1 12½c.@$1 20 for good to prime, and 87½c.@$1 05 for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72½c.@77½c.; Linseed-oil, 63c.@[illegible] in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 16@$1 20, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 37c.@38c. for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 55c.@58c.; Yellow do., 66c.@70c.; Bleached Yellow, 71c.@75c.; and White, 75c.@77½c.; Palm, [illegible]; Palm oil, 7¼c.@[illegible]; Resin-oil, 17c.@25c.; Tallow oil, 80c.@[illegible]; Cocoa-oil, 65c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 75c.@[illegible]; Rapeseed-oil, $1 10; Cocoanut, 10½c.@14c. At New-Bedford sales have been made of 2,000 bbls. South Sea and Humpback Whale for export on private terms; 620 bbls. Crude Sperm, mostly for export, $1 65 ⅌ gallon. Late sales here include 500 bbls. Crude Whale, and 100 bbls. Crude Sperm for manufacturing on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in less demand and quoted for early delivery, at the close, weak at 6⅛c., with 500 bbls., and to shipping order at 9⅝c. ....Refined has been offered more freely and has been in moderate request and quoted cheaper with early deliveries 12¾c.@13c.; Sales, 12,500 bbls....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha, 9c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at the close at 12¾c.@12⅞c., with sales of 14,500 bbls. at 12⅞c.@13⅛c....At Baltimore at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active for early delivery, opening lower, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported of 425 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 50@$20, the latter rate for small lots; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 25@$18 50; Extra Prime at $15 25....For forward delivery a less active business has been reported, embracing sales of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $19 85@$19 90, closing with July quoted at $19 85....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at 9c.@9½c. for City ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in light demand and weak in price, with sales reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lb., at 11¼c.; 70 bxs. Rib Bellies, 15 to 11 lb. at 11¼c.@11½c.; 200 bxs Long-cut Hams, Western delivery, for export, on private terms; 60 bxs. Preston Hams, 13½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅛c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.; Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13¾c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been inactive and somewhat nominal. City Long Clear quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Western Short Clear (nominally) at 12c. and Western Long Clear (nominally) 11½c. Sales 135 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, within our range, in good part, for the West Indies....Lard has been more freely dealt in, opening lower but closing stronger. Sales have been reported of 950 tcs. prime Western Steam at 13¾c.@14¼c. for about prime to very choice; 40 tcs. new do, at 13¾c.@13⅝c.; 55 tcs. City do. at 13½c.@13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12⅝c.@13c.; 290 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c.; with West India stock quoted at 13c.@13¼c. Also, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, Chicago delivery, for export, at $13 45....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 13¾c.; 1,500 tcs., July, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., and 4,500 tcs., August, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c. ⅌ lb. ....Beef has been quoted steady on a moderate demand; sales 100 bbls. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in more request at from $18@$19 for very good to choice; sales 150 bbls....Butter has been salable and steady, in the instances of the finer makes of stock. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for very good to very choice; New Western at 15c.@24c. for ordinary to very choice, ⅌ lb. And old Butter (nominally) thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@18c. for poor to very good old State and near-by products; 10c.@13c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been rather more sought after, in good part for export, at essentially unchanged figures. We quote: New Cheese at 5c.@12¼c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, and 4c.@11c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy, and old State Factory nominal within the previous range....Eggs have been in limited demand within the range of 19c.@21c for fair to fancy, chiefly at 19½c.@20½c. for very good to strictly choice marks, ⅌ dozen. Offerings lighter.

SEEDS—Further sales of 7,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were reported at $1 95, gold, ⅌ 56 lb., four months' credit, showing a further decline of 5c. ⅌ bushel. Market otherwise very dull, as quoted in our last.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on a moderately active movement, almost wholly for refining purposes. Sales have been made to-day of 1,027 hhds. and 100 bxs., including 412 hhds. refining Cuba and 188 hhds. refining Porto Rico, within the range of 8c.@8⅜c., for good common to good refining grades; 427 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; and 100 bxs. low grade Clayed at 8c. And, last evening, 417 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 300 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 8½c.; and 100 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c. ⅌ lb. We quote for refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅞c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Powdered at 11c.@11⅛c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.@10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted rather firmer, on a fairly active export demand. Sales have been reported of equal to 125,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8 13-16c. Stearine has been inactive, with Western quoted at 15¼c. for prime.

TEAS—There has been more urgency to sell here and there, and at easier prices, with a small business resulting. Sales, 700 half chests Green and 500 half chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate demand has been noted for most kinds at essentially unchanged prices, with sales reported of 285 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, at 10c.@22½c.; 149 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 7½c.@8c.; 21 cases 1870 do., at 7¾c.; 55 cases 1872-73 do., at 8c.; 100 cases sundry growths, at 7c.@40c.; and 200 bales Havana, at 88c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 87½c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ⅌ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been in moderate demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted steady at 18c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 21; sales 200 bbls.

WOOL—There has not been much animation apparent in this line since our last. Values have shown no important changes. Supplies of new have been increasing, and receivers have been meeting the restricted requirements of buyers quite promptly at about late rates. Manufacturers have been purchasing only to meet urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 lb. new Ohio Fleece on private terms; 25 bales and 8,500 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@48c.; 10 bales Lambs Pulled, 4,000 lb. California Scoured, 2,500 lb. Georgia, and 50 bales Shearlings, on private terms; 13,500 lb. California Fall, part at 18c.@21c.; 236 bales and 10,000 lb. California Spring at 27c.@33c.; 15,000 lb. unwashed Kentucky Delaine, 75 bales Port Philip, and 19 bales Creole Sheep Skins on private terms; 121 bales Cape at 35c., and 5,000 lb. new West Virginia, at 52c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A very free movement has been reported in the line of Grain engagements, at, however, a further partial reduction in rates, on a more liberal offering of accommodation for early use, mainly for Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, though in part for one or two continental ports. Room for Provisions, Resin, and Cotton was in fair request, at about previous quotations. In the line of charters a moderate business was reported, with some irregularity and depression in rates for Grain tonnage, and comparative steadiness for vessels for Petroleum. The much stronger range of Wheat and Corn values toward the close operated against the export movement in Grain. Tonnage for the Lumber and Timber trades was rather more sought after at essentially unaltered figures....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb for compressed; 8,000 bushels Grain (relet room) reported at 7d. ⅌ bushel and 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 88,000 bushels Grain, including 80,000 bushels at 7½d.@8d., and 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,650 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 7,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton, and 625 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb....For London, by sail, 1,050 bbls. Resin, part at 3s. 1½d. ⅌ 280 lb.; 60 tons Greaves at 27s. 6d.; 20 tons Maple at 30s. ⅌ ton, and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 27s 6d.; and by steam, 40,000 bushels Wheat, including 8,000 bushels last evening, at 10d., and 32,000 bushels to-day, prompt shipment, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce; 50 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 350 pks. Lard at 40s., and 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 9½d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Greenock, an American bark, hence, with Syrup, reported at 28s....For Bristol by steam, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lb....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British schooner, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain at 6s., or, if direct, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 575 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ quarter....For the Continent, direct, an Italian bark, 288 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,100 bbls. Sugar, 650 pkgs. Lard, and 2,400 Hides, on private terms....For Bremen, a German ship, with about 7,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 300 bbls. Honey, at 13 reich-marks ⅌ 100 gallons; 150 puncheons Syrup and 400 tcs. Lard, at 130 reich-marks; and 200 hhds. Tallow at 140 reich-marks ⅌ 100 lb....For a Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s ⅌ bbl....For Havre or Rouen, a British bark, 605 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For New-York, a British brig, 352 tons, with general cargo, reported from Pernambuco, on private terms; and a bark, 435 tons, and two brigs, 259 and 250 tons, with do., reported from Bahia, within the range of 35s.@45s.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,023 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,987 head, or 411 cars—24 cars through consignments, balance on sale—against 299 cars for same time last week, 112 cars more; and 451 cars for the same week last year. The market was moderately active, with a fair attendance from all classes of buyers. Prices were ⅛c.@¼c. in advance of last week's quotations; quality of the offerings fully up to last week's, with a few more medium and common Cattle on the market; 1,200 head disposed of thus far. Sales of 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 989 to 1,232 and 1,304 lb., at $6 40@$6 76 and $6 87½; 102 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,211 lb., at $6 50; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 991 to 1,040 lb., at $5 85@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 6,400 head for the same time last week, and 6,000 head for the same time last year. Market slow at opening prices of last week; quotations fell ¼c. off closing prices last week, buyers generally holding off; 2,500 head Ohio clipped Sheep disposed of for the week, averaging 87, 93, and 98 lb., at $5 50, $5 62½, and $5 95; 1,119 head for Brighton butcher market, 1,148 head for local and butcher trade, and the balance for the Eastern markets, 7 cars remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,100 head, against 6,100 head for the same time last week, and 9,500 head for the same time last year. The market for the week was generally dull and slow; prices Monday: Yorkers, $6 75@$7 12½; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40; stock Pigs, $7 25@$7 75; selected Singers averaging 180 lb., $7 50. To-day trade was a trifle more active; Yorkers, common to best, $6 95@$7 30; selected, $7 50; heavy Hogs, $7 35@$7 50; 1,000 head were disposed of for the week; four cars remain unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 8.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 791 head. With the exception of one lot of 41 head the supply was composed of Western Cattle. Prices are ¼c. higher on live weight than last week. Sales of choice at $10 75; extra, $10 25@$10 50; First quality, $9 25@$10; second quality, $7 50@$9; third quality, $6@$7 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 706 head. A few flocks were disposed of at the opening of the market at the old prices, but prices became firmer without an advance: sales of Sheep, in lots, at $3@$3 50 each: extra, $4@$7; sheared Sheep, $5 50@$6 50; Spring Lambs, 10c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; active and steady; common to good shipping, $5 75@$6 25; choice to extra, $6 40@$6 95; through Texans, $3 25@$4 50; shipments, 2,200 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; active; poor to extra Shipping, $6 50@$7 35, mostly at $6 85@$7 15; shipments, 4,800 head. Sheep dull and heavy; poor to choice, $3@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Hogs easy; some sales lower; Shippers, $6@$6 50; Bacon, $6 65@$7; Butchers, $7 10@$7 35. Cattle strong; the demand exceeds the supply; good Native Steers, $6 50; fair do., $6@$6 25; medium, $5 25@$5 75; good through Texans, $4 75@$5; medium to fair, $3 75@$4 50; common, $3@$3 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 99c.; No. 2 do., 95¼c., spot or June; 96⅞c., July; 98⅞c., August; No. 3 do., 91½c.; Rejected, 84c.@84½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 67c., spot; 69¼c., July; 71¾c.@72¼c., August; Rejected, 64c.@64½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 61⅜c.@61½c. spot; 57¾c., July; 42½c., August; Rejected, 56c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—An advance asked, but none established; No. 2 Spring, $1 15@$1 20, spot; $1@$1 01 bid September. Pork in fair demand and firm at $19 50 spot; $19 55@19 60, July; $19 85@$19 87½ August. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.; Short Clear do., 11¼c. Whisky, $1 17. Freights lower; Corn to Buffalo, 3c. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat steady and higher at 95⅝c., June; 97⅛c., July. Corn easier and a shade lower at 66¾c., June; 69⅛c., July; 72⅛c., August. Oats firm and higher at 61⅞c.@62c., cash or June; 57¾c., July; 42½c., August. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—Receipts by Lake—8,900 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 35,500 bushels Oats. Receipts by Railroads—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments by Railroads—4,500 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 25,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—5,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Oats; to interior points, none. Freights by Canal—Wheat 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4¼c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; car lots No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05; Port Washington and Hard Minnesota, $1 12. Corn quiet; sale of 25,000 bushels sample at 71c.@72c.; 5,000 bushels High Mixed, at 72½c. Oats scarce; no sales. Rye and Barley—None here. Pork quiet; $21 25 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 15½c. High-wines nominally $1 20.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Flour too unsettled to give quotations. Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 32½, cash; $1 32, June; $1 34@$1 34½, July; No. 2 Spring, 94½c.; Soft do., 98c., June. Corn a fraction lower; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c.@70c., cash; 70c.@70½c., July. Oats a fraction lower; No. 2, 62c., cash; 40c., August. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 2, $1 12. Whisky—Small sales at $1 17; generally held higher. Pork lower; small lots, $20 12½@$20 25. Dry-salted Meats lower; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., July; Clear Sides offered 11¼c., next week. Bacon dull, lower; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c., cash. Lard, nominally, 13c.@13¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 02½; No. 2, 98¼c.; July, 98c.; August, 98⅛c. Oats lower; more active; No. 2, in store, 59¼c. Corn steady; in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 65c. Rye nominal; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley nominally unchanged. Provisions inactive. Pork weak at $19 35. Lard weak at 13½c.@14½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders in demand at 8c.; Long Clear Middles, 11c. Freights weak and nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; Red, Amber, and White, $1 30. Corn active at 73c.@75c. Oats active at 68c.@70c. Rye dull at $1 15. Pork, $20 25@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@14c. Lard dull; tierce, 15c.@15¼c.; kegs, 16c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm at 13¼c.@14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 8.—Bran easier at 95c.@$1. Hay easier; Prime, $24; Choice, $26@$27. Corn-meal easier at $3 90. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛c. premium; Sterling, $5 70; Gold, 116¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 30c. Resin dull at $1 47½ for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 for Yellow Dip; $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 8.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 338 bales; exports to the Channel, 583 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 127 bales; stock, 16,493 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 49 bales; sales, 255 bales: stock, 8,818 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 206 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,377 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 211 bales; exports to the Continent, 777 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 56,685 bales.

MOBILE, June 8.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,332 bales; coastwise, 813 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,278 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 8—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15@15¼.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie Railway shares, 15.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £4,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15¼@15½. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 65f. 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 15-16d.; Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, including 34,000 American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Wheat, 9s.@9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for club California White, and 8s.@8s. 8d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 31s.@31s 3d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 39s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7¾d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅝d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s.@24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, June 8—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s.@44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. Common Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 8.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

THIRD AND LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLICATIONS—ADJOURNMENT TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA NEXT YEAR.

The convention reassembled at 10 A. M. yesterday, and was called to order by the President, Rev. Chauncey Giles. Rev. Mr. Silver conducted the religious exercises. Judge Plantz, the Vice President, occupied the chair during the progress of the business. The report of the German Missionary Union was read and adopted. There are seventeen German societies and active circles of readers, aggregating 1,200 adults, in the United States and Canada. Of these, ten are able to support a Pastor. They have thirteen Sunday-schools, with 641 scholars, and support a German Sunday-school paper. Deeming it necessary to have a more accurate translation of the Bible into German, this work was undertaken by Dr. Leonhard Tafel, of New-York, the expense being borne by Theodor Müllensiefen, a member of the union now residing in Switzerland, and is approaching completion. The union is also distributing German copies of *True Christian Religion* gratuitously to German clergymen in this country who may apply for them.

A resolution was adopted accepting the invitation of the Broad Street Church, in Philadelphia, to hold the next session of the Convention in their church, and the time fixed was June 9, 1876.

Rev. J. R. Hibbard submitted his report as Superintendent of the Board of Missions, and in this connection Rev. S. M. Warren offered a resolution, which was adopted, that statistics be collected and published of missionary work done from year to year.

Rev. Mr. Doughty, of San Francisco, declined to serve on the Executive Committee, and Mr. Iungerich was unanimously elected to the vacancy.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Executive Committee to prepare an order of proceedings that would facilitate business in the Convention, and to report at the next session; also to report such a revision of the constitution and by-laws as had become necessary.

Rev. Chauncey Giles presented the report of the committee appointed to consider the communications from the President and Vice President embodying a resolution expressing profound regret that the venerable President of the convention, Rev. Thomas Worcester, who presided over the convention for a number of years, was no longer able to assist in their deliberations. In offering the resolution Mr Giles said he had often reflected since the opening of the convention that if their old President could be present with them to compare the present convention with the first convention he had witnessed many years ago he would see abundant evidence in the change that the work for which he had so long and wisely and patiently labored had made great progress. He believed he would see what they were all perhaps too slow to perceive, that the New Church was steadily and constantly growing in the hearts of those who receive its doctrine, and in the community the consolidated spiritual power of its principles. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the convention would heartily join in marking their appreciation of the services of their former President, who had done so much during the last thirty-five years to advance the interests of the New Church.

Rev. Mr. Pettee said that Mr. Worcester had stated he left the convention not from choice, but because, in the order of Providence, he could no longer take part in its deliberations. He said that he had been in communication with him since the commencement of the present session, and that he could bear testimony of the great interest he felt in all the affairs of the convention. He said that he never felt more interested in the success of everything relating to the convention than he did at the present time, and he believed that he would continue to manifest that interest in their affairs as long as he continued in the world. Mr. Pettee added that Dr. Worcester had foreshadowed to him the work of the present session of the convention, and that its action was in accordance with his views.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we learn with profound regret that our venerable President, Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., who has presided over our deliberations for so many years, and who has been a tower of strength in our midst, is no longer able to cheer us with his presence and to aid us with his counsel. We shall miss his venerable form, and we shall feel the need of his prudence and wisdom. But while we acquiesce in the severance of our official relations which the infirmities of age render inevitable, we desire to express our grateful acknowledgments for his great usefulness to us in our deliberations, and for his faithful services to the New Church at large. We heartily assure him that he carries into retirement from public and official labors, for the coming of the Lord's Kingdom, the sincere respect and love of his brethren in the church, and their earnest desire that he may be comforted in his declining years with the memories of good work faithfully performed, and that he may be cheered with the growing brightness of that new day, now dawning upon him, when he can enter anew upon the work which it has been the purpose and the delight of his life to accomplish here.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of our brother, Hon. J. Young Scammon, of the office of Vice President of this convention, we deeply sympathize with him in the severe and manifold natural calamities which have befallen him, and that we sincerely regret that he should have any, and especially so painful a cause for declining an office which his brethren have repeatedly insisted upon his assuming, and the duties of which he has so ably performed. It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge his zeal and patient labor in the work of the church, and his generous contributions for its support, and we sincerely hope that he may come out from all the natural afflictions which now press so heavily upon him, purified and strengthened in every spiritual affection, and that the way which now seems to him to be closed, may again open for him to renew his work with us in a cause for which he has performed many years of faithful service, and that he may again, as heretofore, find his use and his delight in laboring with his brethren for the upbuilding of the Lord's Church upon the earth.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Rev. Dr. Worcester and Hon. J. Young Scammon.

CHAUNCEY GILES,
THEOPHILUS PARSONS,
M. G. WILLIAMS.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Board of Publications was read and referred to the Executive Committee to examine before printing it. The report sets forth that the use of the stereotype plates of *True Christian Religion* has been continued to Mr. Iungerich, and that 8,000 copies have been printed for distribution; that Rev. Samuel R. Warren has just completed the revision of the new edition of the *Compendium*; that Mr. Warren has been engaged to translate and edit a new edition of the *Doctrine of Charity*, from the Latin of Emanuel Swedenborg, which will contain twenty pages of new matter discovered by Dr. Tafel, of Germany, among the unpublished manuscripts of Swedenborg. The financial statement shows the subscriptions to have been $9,099 48; that the total subscriptions to the "Fifty Dollar Fund" are $43,515 08, of which $26,366 14 is paid in; that $19,017 54 has been distributed, leaving a balance of $8,294 65. The publication of the *New Jerusalem Messenger* has resulted in a deficit of $1,811 54 for the year. Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Mr. G. Wolworth Colton, David L. Webster, and Dr. C. E. Prentiss, were nominated by the board as members for the term ending 1878, and were elected.

After the singing of a selection from the Psalms, the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 9th of June, 1876.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions: A penal duty of one hundred per cent. on omitted commission charges is to be added to the invoice value. Payment of hospital dues is a condition precedent to the entry or documenting of vessels of the United States. Wheat being specially provided for by name in the tariff, such provision is held by the department to include all descriptions of the article irrespective of the uses for which the same may be intended. Only one per centum is to be retained for the use of the United States on the amount of all drawbacks allowed on refined sugars exported on and after March 3 last. Paintings imported for religious societies are dutiable. Gum ammoniac is to pay a duty of twenty per cent. advalorem.

Goods the product of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope imported, Exported, and reimported from a country west of said Cape are liable to a discriminating duty. Cans made of imported zinc are entitled to a drawback on exportation.

Local Steam-boat Inspectors may issue a certificate designating the place or places in steamers in which petroleum may be carried or stowed upon routes where there is no other practical mode of transporting it. With reference to goods shipped via two or more bonded routes through the United States, the department cannot allow such shipments to be made under combined entry without a prior examination and appraisement of the Government.

Goods in warehouse, exported and reimported, are to be treated as a new importation. Machinery for the manufacture of jute or flax is not dutiable until July 1. Oil and spirits of turpentine may be carried on steam vessels when the same are put up in good metallic vessels or casks or barrels, well and securely bound with iron and stowed in a secure part of the steamer as required by law. The invoice value is to be stated in the currency of the country where the goods are purchased. Appraisers will not examine goods for appraisement at any other places than the appraisers rooms, unless for special reasons in exceptional cases. Cotton tarlatans are classified at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. They are to be regarded not as dress goods, but as coming within the classification of nettings, open linings, &c. No allowance is to be made for damage to outer coverings of importations.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ISLAND GOSSIP.

THE LANDING OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS—NEWS FROM THE FRONT—REFUGEES FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—THE IMPERILED STEAMER CRESCENT CITY

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 3, 1875.

The *Voz de Cuba* gives the following additional particulars regarding the landing of three seamen in an open boat near Punta de Cartas, on the south coast, and the subsequent discovery of a vessel aground, reported to be the British schooner Mary Chilton, which circumstance gave rise to suspicions of crime. It seems that the affair has not the serious character imputed to it and referred to in my last letter. The schooner Mary Chilton, of less than a hundred tons burden, left New-York about the middle of last March, bound to San Andres, Colombia, with a cargo of salt beef, beer, magnesia, and a little gunpowder and shot. In Colombia a part of the cargo only was disposed of, and some cocoanuts and other articles were taken in return. The vessel was cleared by one Lopez and assigned to a Mr. Castro in New-York. The Captain who brought her out refused to return in her to New-York, and at San Andres another man was employed named Guper. He took command and sailed about the middle of May, with a mate, three seamen, a steward, and a Spanish passenger. A short while after leaving port, Capt. Guper repented of his bargain and wished to put back again, but the mate and seamen refused, whereupon the Captain, who, it is stated, was intoxicated at the time, took a boat, and followed by the steward and passenger, put off in the direction of the coast. The mate and seamen concluded to keep on the voyage, but finding that the vessel had got upon the San Félipe Reefs, about eighteen miles from Punta de Cartas, the three seamen took the only remaining boat and left for the shore, refusing to remain with the mate on account of his ignorance of nautical matters. Two or three days after a smack took off the mate, and arrived with him on board at Eoloma on the 26th. By order of the naval authorities he was detained pending an investigation of the affair, and the vessel was taken possession of. The seamen still lie in jail at Pinar del Rio. The circumstance gave rise to a great deal of suspicion, and rumors were in circulation as to the landing of a cargo of arms and ammunition intended for the insurrection. The investigation was consequently a searching one, but nothing beyond a few flasks of fine powder were found.

THE INSURRECTION.

The latest official advices concerning the insurrection are that on the 28th ult. forces belonging to the Second Havana Battalion and the Camajuani Volunteers encountered a large body of insurgents, stated to number 400, in the mountains of Manajanabo, and defeated them, putting them to flight, and compelling them to leave twelve dead bodies behind them; some of the fugitives threw themselves into the Sagua la Chica River to escape their pursuers, and it is supposed a number were drowned. Upward of 100 horses and nine mules were captured, and the only damage reported to the Spanish side was one volunteer wounded and nine horses killed. During the last week in May the Sierras of Cienfuegos were scoured by seven columns, and only occasional groups of three to five men discovered. In the Cartagena Mountains two insurgents surrendered. Official advices to-day set forth that on the 25th ult. the town of Victoria de las Tunas was attacked by a party of 400 insurgents, about 100 of whom were mounted; their efforts to penetrate into the interior of the town were desperate. The garrison, however, victoriously repulsed them, and they left near the stockade of the town six men killed and three wounded, the cavalry carrying off a number of wounded. The garrison reports one man wounded and two soldiers killed.

THE GOLD RATE.

The Government rate for gold during this month has been fixed at 190 per cent. That is to say, paper will be received in payment of taxes payable in gold at that rate. In something less than two months the premium on gold has dropped 30 per cent., on account of the large amount of specie imported, which since the first of the year has reached the sum of $7,500,000.

REFUGEES FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Last Sunday afternoon the transport Puig, belonging to the Argentine Republic, arrived in port after a passage of nearly a hundred days from Montevideo. It brings as passengers seventy-three political prisoners and persons banished from that country as revolutionists. Two of them, it is said, were formerly banished from this island for sympathizing with the insurrection. This proceeding on the part of the Argentine Government is impudent to sublimity. Naturally, none of the passengers have been allowed to land, and the vessel is watched by the naval authorities. It is probable that she will be ordered off again.

THE SEASON.

The rainy season has not yet finally set in. When once we begin to have daily showers, then we may look out for yellow fever. So far the city has been remarkably healthy.

THE IMPERILED CRESCENT CITY.

The steamer Crescent City, which arrived yesterday evening, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Tuesday evening last. Capt. Curtis reports that at about 7:30 in the evening of that day, three flues of the forward boiler burst throwing the fire into the coal bunkers. Almost instantaneously a sheet of flame as high as a man, burst through the ventilators and the upper deck. No excitement prevailed on board, for Capt. Curtis has his crew under perfect discipline. In less than five minutes every man was at his station, and several streams of water were pouring upon the flames, which were completely extinguished in ten minutes. On account of this accident the Crescent City will not be able to leave on her usual sailing day, which has, therefore, been postponed till Wednesday next.

EXAMINATIONS AT CITY COLLEGES.

The examinations of the public school candidates for admission to the Normal College were concluded yesterday by the examination of the students in algebra, history, geography, and reading, and on Tuesday next the results will be announced by President Hunter, in the college chapel, at 10:30 A. M., to-day, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday being devoted to the examination of the various papers submitted by the candidates. The regular college students, who are now receiving the benefit of a short vacation for the purpose of reviewing the term work and preparing for the examination for advancement and graduation, will assemble on Monday in the chapel, when the regular annual examinations will be commenced.

At the College of the City of New-York the examinations for advancement were continued by the examination of the Juniors in intellectual philosophy and deductive logic; of the Sophomores in French, Spanish, German, Latin, and Greek Grammar, and translation; of the Freshmen in English literature and Zoology; and of the Introductory commercial course in book-keeping and phonography. To-day will be devoted to examinations in analytical geometry, French, Latin, and anatomy.

DUTIES OF THE CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Advisors of the men who have in charge the taking of the State census in this City met again at the office of Hon. Gideon J. Tucker yesterday afternoon. Their proceedings consisted of the announcement of a letter from the Secretary of State changing the title of Supervisor to that of Advisor, and modifying the functions of the board so that less responsibility shall rest upon the members than had originally belonged to the position. The Secretary of State also sent an announcement that the census enumerators had been instructed to take down the number and street of every house visited, in order that the returns may be subjected to verification. The list of Advisors has now been completed, and the work is proceeding regularly under their advisory charge

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9|*SCYTHIA..WED.. June 23
ALGERIA...WED., June 16|*CHINA......SAT.. June 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC ....SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $130. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE..............SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.............SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.......SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY..........THURSDAY, June 10, 10 A. M.
GREECE..........THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, June 12, 12 M.	Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M.	The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M.	Spain July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, June 19 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday July 10, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND......June 14	STATE OF NEVADA June 26
VADERLAND.........July 8	SWITZERLAND.....July 20

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.......June 14	SWITZERLAND.......June 26
NEDERLAND.......July 8	STATE OF NEVADA July 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU..........June 12	RHEIN..........June 26
MAIN..........June 19	ODER..........July 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN..........July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL..........June 19.
ANDES..........July 9.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........June 5.
ETNA..........June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, [illegible], Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, June 9
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 12

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

COLON..........June 15, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
COLORADO..........June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........THURSDAY, June 8
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday June 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each way at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

SPECIAL GRAND EXCURSION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875,
TO RARITAN BEACH GROVE.

The superb steamer WILLIAM COOK will sail from foot of 24th st., North River, 10 A. M.; foot of Warren st., 10:15 A. M., and Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.

A special excursion will be made to this beautiful spot on the above day, where excursionists can enjoy splendid fishing and sea-bathing on one of the finest beaches in the world. The grove is cool and shady, and with delightful music by DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND, a charming day can be passed. Remember the day and hour of sailing.

Fare, round trip, 75 cents.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach on TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N.R., 8:30 A M.; West 11th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn—Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Good refreshments on board.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to B. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,145,729.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT
CALLED
THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

APPRENTICES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction wish to apprentice, to reputable parties, the boys and girls under their charge.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION, NO. 260 Greene st., has been laboring for nine years to rescue fallen women, and has proved a great blessing to many of this class. The society is in need of funds to carry it through the Summer; any donation sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas P. Cummings, No. 107 [illegible] st., will be thankfully acknowledged.

INVALIDS.—THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED Magnetic Manipulator can be secured by addressing Magnetic, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. Rheumatism and Paralysis cured or no charge. The worst cases solicited.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

NUMISMATICS.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad, having a collection of United States and Spanish coins, would like to dispose of them. Address Post Office Box No. 2 395.

BASS ALE AND GUINNESS STOUT—$2 PER dozen; pure imported wines and liquors for family use. BASS ALE VAULTS, No. 23 College place, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity,) stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

LAUNDRIES.

UNITED STATES
FAMILY LAUNDRY, NO. 159 WEST 31ST ST.
R. CRADLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. C. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO EUROPE will sell one of the most stylish teams of black carriage horses in the City. They are perfectly sound and gentle for single or double driving; 15¾ hands high, and seven years old this Summer. Price, $1,200. Apply to Mr. ANDERSON, basement of No. 17 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COAL BLACK HORSE, suitable for coupé or dog cart, as handsome as a picture, sixteen hands high, very stylish and prompt driver; can trot close to three minutes; warranted sound and kind in double and single harness; can be seen at private stable, No. 137 West 38th st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DARK BAY OR brown horse; 15.3 hands, seven years old; must be perfectly sound and reliable, and a good roadster; no fancy price will be paid. Address S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR VALUE; ONE PAIR of horses; adapted to any service, coach or other uses. May be seen at the stables, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot, (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 2[illegible], 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible]

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINE ARTS.

ART SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
STRICTLY AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
FROM THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND STUDIOS OF THE ARTISTS.

E. Leutze, F. E. Church, A. B. Durand, James M. Hart, J. B. Bristol, William Hart, J. F. Cropsey, W. Whittredge, and over 100 others of our most eminent artists, forming the finest and largest collection ever offered.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 10 AND 11,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

Oil Paintings and Water Colors now on free exhibition, day and evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av. A collection of paintings to be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, June 10 and 11, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. S. Mack, Bennett Building.

ADIRONDACKS.
1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,
DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,—THIS PLEASANT summer resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located on a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half mile from Stroudsburg, elevation 700 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys. Carriages at Stroudsburg depot on arrival of trains. No bar. Terms for June, $10 per week. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved. OLIVER CROMWELL.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

SUMMER BOARD.
RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty trains daily; fare 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms with excellent table; terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL, COLD SPRING, LONG ISLAND.—Boats and bathing-houses free to guests; new house; new furniture; no mosquitos; excellent hotel board at ordinary farm prices. J. BANVARD, proprietor. Inquire on steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N.Y., is now open to guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired. A. SMITH, Proprietor.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTnam County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing, &c.; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. E. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

ST MARK'S HOTEL.
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CHITTENANGO HOUSE, CHITTENANGO White Sulphur Springs, will be open June 12; open all the year; under new management. HENRY L. SCRANTON.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island, thirty miles from City, now open at popular prices. Steamer Sappho leaves Pier No. 27 East River, at 3:30 P. M. O. E. AUSTIN.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 1.—Central location; fine bathing beach; furnished in first-class style. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager. Late Howland's Hotel.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY BEING OBLIGED to give up their elegant house, will sacrifice at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, all their fine furniture, consisting of mantel and pier mirrors, sideboards, Turkish parlor suit, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, tables, chairs, curtains, &c.; also, fine, nearly new, Chickering piano. Address IMMEDIATE NECESSITY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUFACturing business; sales-room on Broadway, with very low rent; the business has proved safe and profitable, as the goods are staple and partly secured by patents, and in constant demand. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRUG AND FANCY GOODS STORE—CENtrally located, on business thoroughfare; long established; fine stock and fixtures; sold to close an estate. Apply at No. 69 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

CARPETS, &C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD CARPET of fifty yards; cost $150; will sell for $100, or exchange for solitaire diamond of like value. Address B. A. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS —No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—A suite of four rooms on second, and large front room on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; Summer prices; superior location; privilege of the park.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st., has rooms vacated by her Winter boarders, to offer transiently, at Summer prices until October and November 1; also one suite and two upper rooms for the Winter.

FIFTH AV.—A LADY HAVING ENTIRE HOUSE unoccupied for the Summer, would rent to a gentleman a suite of rooms; cool, beautifully furnished, private bath, &c.; very liberal terms. Address HOME, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE.—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, four large, cool rooms; with or without private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, to let, with first-class board, in a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references given and required.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location central, family small, house quiet; handsome rooms, newly and nicely furnished, with or without board.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, two large, pleasant rooms, (furnished,) on second floor; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 61 JANE ST.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms on second floor, together or separate, to gentlemen; pleasant location; convenient to Bleecker st., 8th av., and Elevated Railroads.

SECOND FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, rooms, en suite or singly, in adjoining house, No. 108. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; superior board at Summer prices; also single rooms; private stable if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms, to families and gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway, a private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, without board, or would give a private table if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite, transient or permanent; terms reasonable.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished room on second floor, with connecting bath; also, one on third floor. Summer prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY rooms to let, with or without board; physician's office.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST. — SUMMER PRICES; permanent or transient; suites, family, and single rooms; superior board.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, double and single, with first-class board; references given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR PARK AV. —Furnished double and single rooms to let, with board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, reasonably, during Summer, with board.

NO. 58 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS at Summer prices, with or without board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms, with first-class board. References.

BOARD WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY DESIRES a pleasant room, with Sunday board, in a strictly private family; best of reference given for character and responsibility. Address DRESS-MAKER, No. 308 West 23d st., for two days.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEIGHBORHOOD 23D ST. and 10th av. for single gentleman. Address C., Post Office Box No. 3,013, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN COUNTRY FOR SUMMER, within two hours of City, in a refined and Christian family, with few or no other boarders, by a gentleman and his wife, with two children, (aged two and a half and five years,) and nurse; dinner at one o'clock desired; location must be cool, healthful, well shaded, and free from mosquitos; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A., Post Office Box No. 1,466.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT country home for the season may secure good board and rooms in a large, airy brick house, with piazzas, in the village of Philmont, Columbia County, four and a half hours from New-York, via Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, or twenty minutes' ride by rail from Hudson; plenty of shade; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling if desired; good reference; terms moderate. Address GEORGE TOBIAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GRAND SUMMER RESORT at the Fairview House, Chatham, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad; large and commodious house, situated on high ground, with fine shade and beautiful mountain view; house and table first-class in every respect; an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables from the garden. Address FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED BY THE SEA-SHORE, in a private house, by two ladies with three children, seven, five, and four years old, with nurse; good table and rooms; terms not to exceed $25 per week. R. TUNNING, Room No. 3, No. 744 Broadway.

NEAR THE SOUND.—LARGE, ELEGANT PRIvate house, with modern conveniences; thirty-eight miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, six minutes from depot; magnificent location; extensive grounds and shade; location, house, &c., unsurpassed; best references. C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE in the vicinity of the Catskills may be engaged for the season by calling on the proprietor at No. 23 6th av., from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M., on the 8th and 9th inst., or after that date by addressing H. H. V., Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; rooms, large, high, and airy; [illegible]; surrounding scenery beautiful; good board, $8 per week. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHIN twenty-five miles of City, board for a family of seven, youngest eight years old; either mountain or sea-side. Address, with lowest price for plain board, with full particulars, Box No. 2,512 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, for the Summer, at Westfield, Fanwood or Dunellen, N. J.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating lowest terms, location, &c., REAL ESTATE, Box No. 55 Jersey City Post Office.

AT MARLBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON.—Board on a farm; fifteen minutes' drive from landing; fine river and mountain views; pleasant rooms, piazza, shade. Address EDWARD JACKSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Commanding fine view of river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. CARPENTER, Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR A gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with first-class board, on the Central Railway of New-Jersey, eighteen and a half miles from New-York. Address A. A. D., Post Office Box No. 3,579 New-York.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THIRTY MILES FROM City; Westchester County; shade, fruit, vegetables; good table. Apply at No. 263 4th av., or at Hopkins', 1st av. and 28th st.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON A. BENEDICT, plaintiff, against MARY H. BENEDICT, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—To Mary H. Benedict: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1875. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1875.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my5-law6wW No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RIGNOLD FAREWELL,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 1:30,
A GRAND MATINEE.
AMOS CLARK.
Announcement extraordinary.
The greatest sensation
of
THE THEATRICAL SEASON.
Matinée and evening performance.
RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL
to
New-York,
in
AMOS CLARK; or,
THE BAR SINISTER.

The London *Illustrated News* says: "Of Mr. Rignold's acting as Amos Clark no praise can be too high." London *Saturday Review*: "The entire press are unanimous in its praise."

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last performance of
Mr. RIGNOLD IN AMERICA AS
AMOS CLARK,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 11.
Box-office now open.

N. B.—Mr Charles R. Thorne, Jr., claims an American right in this play, which the counsel of Mr. Rignold, however, do not concede; but leaving these rights for any future adjustment, we have obtained from Mr. Thorne a kind concession to have the performance amicably proceed, considering that it is for a charitable purpose.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT SUCCESS
of
HARRIGAN AND HART,
Who appear EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES in
FOUR OF THEIR GREAT ORIGINAL SKETCHES.
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN,
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,
OLD UNCLE PETE,
and
THE DONOVANS.

MONDAY, June 14,
THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear for the first time in this City in their astounding performances.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

THE GREAT SENSATION EVERY EVENING AT 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ANNUAL BENEFIT of the DOORKEEPERS and USHERS.
FRANK MORDAUNT as MACBETH, King of Scotland.
Friday, benefit of MORDAUNT. Matinée every Saturday, commencing with grand olio variety, best in the City.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN in the Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, near 6th av., built by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited by GEO. W. MORGAN on THURSDAY EVENING; the public are invited to attend.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....7:00 A. M	Tuesday, 8th....11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th.7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th.12:00 M.
Thursday, 10th...8:30 A M	Thursday, 10th ..1:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th.....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...2:00 P. M	Monday, 14th...2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th ...3:00 P. M	Wednesday, 16th.6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.3:00 P.M.	

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 3[illegible] North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO', (by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1875.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN BENJAMIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN BENJAMIN,
W. B. LAWRENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE

BIG
BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
172D TO 180TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
SEASON CLOSES JUNE 15,
and although the success of this great play is
UNABATED,
its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others. Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, AT 1:30, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST MATINEE
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

*.*On Tuesday evening, June 15, the CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON and the 180th PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS, the Theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

☞ The regular season for 1875-76 at this Theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present
GREAT STOCK COMPANY
has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success
ROSE MICHEL,
the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the
AUTHOR.

*.*Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the Box Office.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
extended to
Miss KATE FIELD
by his Honor
Mayor W. H. WICKHAM
and a number of distinguished gentlemen will take place on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, at 1:30 P. M.,
on which occasion will be presented, with the following
VERY STRONG CAST,
the late J. M. Field's adaptation from Dumas pére, in four acts, entitled
GABRIELLE.

Gabrielle, (in which she will sing an Italian hymn of the fifteenth century)...Miss KATE FIELD
Marquise de la Prie..........Miss IDA VERNON
Mariette..........Miss HATTIE THORPE
Chevalier d'Aubigny..........Mr. FRED. B. WARDE
Marquis de la Prie..........Mr. J. J. BARTLETT
Chevalier d'Auvray..........Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Duke D'Aumont..........Mr. W. H. WILDER

To be followed by Miss Field's own adaptation from the French, of the charming comedietta in one act,
THE OPERA-BOX.

Mlle. de Liria, (with songs)..........Miss KATE FIELD
Henri d'Arsay..........Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON
Duvivier..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Celestine..........Miss JOSEPHINE CRAIG

Box-office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

WALKING MATCH, 10 MILES FOR $500.
AT DEERFOOT PARK, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3:30 P. M., play or pay. Between ED. MULLEN, Champion of America, and James K. Hall's UNKNOWN, Mullen giving the Unknown, 440 yards start.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY.... 5th June.	SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY.... 8th June.	TUESDAY......15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June.	THURSDAY....17th June.
SATURDAY......19th June.	

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, } Executrixes.
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, }
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875. MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.
my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL, }
mh10-law6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875. CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix. SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d28-law6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, }
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, }
Ja20-law6m-W

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
BATHING SHOES, 50c.
No. 241 4th av.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATINETS, &c., slightly damaged, very cheap; discount to tailors; also table linens, towels, towelings, muslins, prints, and dress goods, at low prices.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 91 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED
PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready.
"Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care," TOILETS.
Very desirable for these days.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING AT JEROME PARK.

A BRILLIANT ATTENDANCE AND A GOOD DAY'S SPORT—FOUR OF FIVE RACES WON BY THE FAVORITES—MADGE AND SPRINGBOK TAKE THE $500 PURSES—THE WESTCHESTER CUP CARRIED OFF BY BALLANKEEL—OLITIPA THE WINNER OF THE MARYLAND STAKES, AND DIAVOLO OF THE STEEPLECHASE—DESCRIPTION OF THE RACES.

The second day of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, yesterday, brought out a gathering fully equal in numbers and display to that of Saturday last. At an early hour in the afternoon the various approaches to the Park were crowded with a mixed mass of vehicles and foot passengers, representatives of all ranks and stations in the Metropolis. Delegations from Murray Hill jostled parties from less select localities, and the heavy, aristocratic four-in-hand of the wealthy pleasure-seeker moved side by side with the unpretentious "buggy" of the Westchester farmer. The road leading from the station was particularly rich in the scenes and incidents usual on such occasions. For the last quarter of a mile it was lined with all manner of dealers in cheap refreshments, ginger-beer vendors, pie-men, and three-card monte men. The latter, as usual, drove a thriving trade, and assisted materially in decreasing the amount of labor required of the pool-sellers. As train after train arrived and emptied its load of passengers at the station, the throng moving toward the Park expanded into still larger proportions, until, by the hour of commencement, the gates leading to the grand stand and quarter-stretch were filled with a steady stream of carriages and pedestrians, while the rising ground to the north and south was dense with spectators.

Inside the gates the scene was an animated and brilliant one. The grand stand, from end to end, was a solid mass of sight-seers, amid which the bright toilets and fluttering fans of the fairer portion of the audience were pleasantly conspicuous. The central division of the inclosure was largely monopolized by the ladies, and the effect of this zone of handsome faces and glittering costumes, flanked as it was by the thick black mass of spectators on either side, was most striking. Upon the turf in front and to the right of the stand were grouped a motley array of betters and "horsey" authorities of all descriptions. The respective merits of the different entries were canvassed in the most animated manner, and wagers of all amounts made and recorded in rapid succession. Further to the right, the auction and Paris mutual pools attracted a still larger throng. As the hands of the clock neared 3, the click click of the indicators increased to a steady and prolonged hum, while the surging crowd below swayed hither and thither in their efforts to reach the sellers. Close to the northern corner of the grand stand, was the $25 French pool. Here the attendance was less, though the sale of tickets was constant and increasing. The heaviest betting was at the auction pools, where the amounts wagered on each race were well into the thousands. In the more retired parts of the field small parties of pleasure-seekers established themselves under the shade of the tall maples and enjoyed the day, free from the inconveniences which beset the occupants of the more crowded positions. The long, undulating terraces below the club-house were lined with gayly-attired groups, whose interest in the proceedings was by no means lessened by distance. The display of spring toilets here, though limited, was choice, the bright green hillside acting as an admirable setting for the richly-colored attire of the ladies, who composed fully one-half of the throng at this point. The weather, though somewhat warm during the earlier hours, was all that could be desired toward the close, and in the mild, bright atmosphere which settled over the Park, every one of its beauties was brought out with added clearness and distinction. Upon the summit of the Club-house knoll, and on the piazzas of the building itself, were additional groups of visitors, and on the lawns in every direction were to be seen fresh arrivals taking up their positions for a favorable view of the sport.

As far as the racing went, the day might well be termed "the favorites' day." In each of the first four contests the favorite was the winner, though in the fifth and last—the steeple-chase—the second horse in the pools succeeded in snatching the victory from the Torrence entry, which had stood first in the betting lists. As a consequence, the dividends in the Paris mutual pools were by no means as large as the more sanguine of the investors wished. With the auction pools, however, the case was otherwise, the lucky ones coming in in a number of instances for very handsome amounts. In the first race, for $500, open to three, four, and five-year olds, distance one mile, Col. McDaniel's Madge was the winner, after a hot contest. For the second race, the Westchester Cup, distance two and one-quarter miles, the struggle was between Ballankeel and Reform, the first-named coming in the winner by half a length. In the third race, the Maryland Stakes, the favorite entry, that of Belmont, was successful, and in the fourth contest, Col. McDaniel's Springbok carried off the palm from M. A. Sandford's Mate. So remarkable had been the succession of victorious favorites that the closing race, the steeple-chase, was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, as affording an opportunity for breaking the steady succession of victories which had greeted the favorite colors. The betting became more even, and for a time it seemed as if several of the horses which figured last at the pool would come in first at the winning post. The race was won by Diavolo, the second choice over Torrence's entry. At 5:30 o'clock the huge throng in attendance began to disperse, and by 6 o'clock the last of the crowd were on their way to town. The number in attendance during the afternoon was variously estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. If to-morrow prove a fair day, it is thought that even this large aggregate will be exceeded.

THE RACES.

THE MILE DASH.

The sport opened with a dash of a mile for all ages, with allowances to beaten maidens. Seven horses were entered, but the race was so generally conceded to be at the mercy of Madge that she was sold against the entire field, pool after pool selling at the following rates:

Madge	$115	$115	$110
Field	35	35	35

THE RACE.

When the numbers were hoisted on the telegraph Survivor's was absent, and so six of them faced the starter. Harry Felter was very fractious, and delayed the start for fifteen minutes. After two false attempts a respectable send off was given them, Spindrift and Warrior going off in the lead head and head. As they went round the turn Spindrift shot to the front, and led Warrior a length, Madge being third. When they reached quarter-pole Spindrift was still leading a length, Warrior second Risk third, Madge fourth, Harry Felter fifth, and Burgoo in the rear. As they came to the hill, Madge was given her head a little, and she immediately rushed into the second place, and was at the tail of Spindrift as they went out of sight. When they reappeared on the lower turn, Spindrift was seen two lengths before Madge, and the backers of the Donahue stable were highly pleased. Risk was in the third place, two lengths behind Madge. Harry Felter was fourth, Warrior fifth, and Burgoo still in the rear. As they approached the three-quarter pole Madge closed rapidly on Spindrift, and turning into the homestretch was lapping his quarter. The boy on Spindrift urged him to his best, and finding him going back used the whip freely, but Madge gained slowly and surely without being touched, and at the last moment jumped to the front, winning the race by a neck in 1:45—Spindrift second, six lengths before Risk, Harry Felter fourth, Warrior fifth, and Burgoo sixth.

SUMMARY.

First Race.—Purse $500; maidens allowed, if three years old, three pounds; if four years, seven pounds; if five years or upward, twelve pounds. One mile:

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, 105 pounds. Hennessey.....1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 118 pounds. J. Roe.2
P. Lorillard's r. c. Risk, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 90 pounds. Sparling.....3
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Harry Felter, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, by Epsilon, 108 pounds. Lakeland.....4
F. T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 98 pounds. J. Richardson. 5
D. McCoun's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 98 pounds. M. Lewis.....6
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington.....dr
Time—1:45.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

The second and great event of the day was the race for the Westchester Cup, $50 each, play or pay, and $1,500 added, two miles and a quarter. There were twenty-one nominations, and four of them responded to the summons of the judges. These were Lawrence & Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 6 years; M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, 4 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, 4 years, and William Jennings' br. c. Ballankeel, 4 years. Shylock was not up for a starter on Monday night, but his owners thought the old horse had a better chance in the Cup than in the mile and a half against Springbok. It turned out, however, that he had no chance in either race, for Ballankeel sustained the reputation he made in the West and won an easy race. The victories gained by Ballankeel in the Nashville and Louisville Cup races paved the way for his enthusiastic entree on our Eastern courses, and from the manner in which he had disposed of his antagonists it was generally conceded that the Westchester Cup was at his mercy. The backers of Reform did not believe this at first, but the time of the Louisville Cup opened their eyes, and the necessity of hedging their money soon became apparent. Ballankeel has an easy way of going, and covers a great deal of ground in his stride. With his powerful quarters he seems capable of going any distance, and will be an antagonist to be feared by Acrobat and Springbok when they meet him in the Monmouth and Saratoga Cups. The betting on the result was very heavy, and largely in favor of Ballankeel, but Reform had many backers, and his owner said he had no excuses to offer for his colt, who was in excellent condition, and if beaten it would be on his merits. The pools on the result just before start were as follows:

Ballankeel	$3,100	$1,500	$800
Reform	1,500	730	420
Shylock Botany Bay }	550	240	160
Total	$5,150	$2,470	$1,380

THE RACE.

The distance of the race being two miles and a quarter, the quartet was ranged at the three-quarter pole, at the head of the homestretch. The spectators were on the tip-toe of expectation, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the starting point. With but little delay the four were got in line, but broke away before the starter was ready. The second attempt, however, was sucessful, and they came rushing up the stretch, Ballankeel and Shylock head and head, the other two close behind them. When they came to the furlong-pole Ballankeel rushed away and Reform followed him up. When they ran past the judges' stand Ballankeel was two lengths ahead of Reform, who was but a head's length in front of Botany Bay and Shylock, who were yoked. Ballankeel, it was evident, was not going to make a waiting race, but kept a good stiff pace. As they rounded the turn Botany Bay was sent along at his best, and passing both Reform and Shylock made play at Ballankeel, and was at the latter's tail. He closed gradually, and when they were passing the quarter-pole Botany Bay was at the saddle-girth of Ballankeel, and two lengths behind them the other two were on even terms. As they ran under the club-house hill Ballankeel shook off Botany Bay, and led him a clean length, the latter being a length before Shylock, while the boy on Reform had taken a pull on him, and kept him in the rear. In this manner they passed round the bluff out of sight. When they reappeared on the lower turn Botany Bay had again got to the saddle-girth of Ballankeel, and was running at his best. Two lengths behind came Shylock, with Reform close on him. In this manner they traveled round the lower turn and into the homestretch, when Reform and Shylock came up, and the four were together passing the furlong-pole, presenting a fine appearance. Leaving this point they parted company, for Ballankeel, running under a steady pull, came to the front, and, passing the judges' stand, showed a length ahead of Botany Bay, who was the same distance in advance of Reform, while old Shylock had fallen to the rear. Round the turn again Ballankeel kept Botany Bay at his tail, and Reform had fallen half a length further back, as if waiting. At the quarter-pole Ballankeel and Botany Bay were in the same positions, and there was a length of daylight between the latter and Reform. As they came under the bluff for the second time Reform rushed by Botany Bay and began to make his effort for the race, amid much enthusiasm. Botany Bay fell back to the company of Shylock, and left Reform to chase the favorite. As they were going out of sight Ballankeel was a length and a half before Reform, Shylock third, and Botany Bay fourth. When they again appeared the favorite was the same distance in front of Reform, but coming to the three-quarter pole the latter was ridden hard, and he closed very perceptibly as they turned to come up the homestretch. He closed up splendidly, but Ballankeel had plenty of speed left, and when they were approaching the stand came away. Reform received the lash, but he could not get away from it, and Ballankeel won the race without much effort by two lengths. Ten lengths behind Reform came Botany Bay, who was three lengths in front of Shylock. The time was 4:06½—a good race, but not as fast as anticipated.

SUMMARY.

Second Race.—The Westchester Cup; a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any single race amounting to $2,000 to carry 3 pounds; of $3,000, 7 pounds; of $4,000, 10 pounds extra. Closed 1st of March. Two miles and a quarter; twenty-one nominations; value to winner, $2,250.

William Jennings' br. c. Ballankeel, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Scottische, by imp. Albion, 108 pounds. Chambers.....1
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars, 108 pounds. Noah Heywood.....2
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Bonnet, by Lexington, 108 pounds, Roe.....3
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 121 pounds, (including 3 pounds penalty).....4
Time—4:06½.

WINNERS OF THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

Year	Winner	Sire	Age	Weight	Started	Time
1867	Loadstone	Lexington	6	131	4	4:10¾
1868	Local	Lightning	5	114	5	4:03¾
1869	The Banshee	Lexington	4	105	5	4:19½
1870	Helmbold	Miss Australain	4	108	5	4:11
1871	Preakness	Lexington	4	108	3	4:15¼
1872	Harry Bassett	Lexington	4	108	2	4:18¼
1873	Wanderer	Lexington	5	114	5	4: 4
1874	Shylock	Lexington	5	114	5	4:13
1875	Ballankeel	Asteroid	4	108	4	4:06½

THE MARYLAND STAKES.

The third race on the card was the Maryland stakes for three-year old fillies, one mile, which closed with twenty-five nominations. This is a new stake and was first contested yesterday. The race acts as a guide to the Ladies' Stake, the American Oaks, and is important in setting the strains for the important event. Out of the twenty-five nominations six fillies sported colors, and these were, Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, A. Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, W. H. Santord's b. f. Finework, W. Cottrill's b. f. Ascension, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mattie A. There was much disappointment at the non-appearance of Lizzie R., but it was understood that she was to make her first essay for the season in the Ladies' Stake. Of the six above mentioned Olitipa was a most pronounced favorite, and justly so from her performances last year, but the backers of the dark blue pinned their faith on Finework. She did not run into a place, however, and Mattie A. was left at the post, to the disgust of the McDaniel party. The pools averaged as follows:

Olitipa	$700	$1,000
Mattie A.	400	360
Finework	215	450
Springlet Vinaigrette } Ascension	150	200
Total	$1,485	$2,010

THE RACE.

After two false attempts the flag fell and Olitipa and Vinaigrette were the first to get away, Finework, Ascension, and Springlet being together, and Mattie A. not being ready, was left behind, and all her chances were gone. As they flew round the turn Vinaigrette pushed to the front, and was soon a length before Olitipa, who was lapped at the quarter by Ascension, Finework being fourth and Springlet fifth. Mattie A. was a long distance behind. Before reaching the quarter-pole Ascension had passed Olitipa, taking the second place, and passing that point Vinaigrette was but her head's length before Ascension. Running under the hill, Vinaigrette was a neck in advance of Ascension, who was a length before Olitipa, with Finework fourth. As they went out of sight, Ascension was seen to run past Vinaigrette into the lead, and when they reappeared the spectators were astonished to find Ascension about five lengths in advance of Vinaigrette, who was a length in front of Olitipa, Springlet being in the fourth place, and Finework fifth. The backers of Ascension were in ecstasies at the prospect of her winning, but as they pressed down toward the three-quarter pole Evans let Olitipa have her head, and immediately she slipped past Vinaigrette and assumed the second place. Once in the straight work the great filly cut loose, and like a flash she came upon Ascension. At the lower end of the grand stand the latter was beaten, and the Belmont colors were borne to the front for the first time this season. Olitipa won the race easily by two lengths in 1:49. Ascension was second, two lengths before Springlet third, Finework fourth, Vinaigrette fifth, and Mattie A. sixth.

SUMMARY.

Third Race.—The Maryland Stakes for fillies 3 years old; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $750 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Closed 15th July, 1874. One mile. Twenty-five nominations. Value to winner, $2,100.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Olitata, by Lexington. Evans.....1
W. Cottrill's b. f. Ascension, by Australian, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington. Lakeland.....2
Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington. Barbee.....3
M. H. Sanford's br. f. Finework, by Lexington, out of imp. Filligree, by Stockwell. Feakes.....4
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, by Vandal, dam by Whirlwind. Houston.....5
A. McDaniel's ch. f. Matie A., by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe. Hennessy.....6
Time—1:49.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The card presented for the fourth race a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, and Scratch, Shylock, Springbok, Galway, and Mate were entered. As Shylock ran in the Cup, he was not expected to start, and the pools sold as follows:

Springbok	$1,600	$900	$800
Mate	360	330	210
Field	110	70	75
Total	$2,070	$1,300	$1,085

After the pools had been sold, and the horses called to the track, only Springbok and Mate appeared, and the race was therefore reduced to a match. It was run over the Belmont course, and when the flag fell Mate appeared to be leading, but one seemed to be afraid of the other, and came up the stretch at a very moderate pace. When they finished the first half mile Springbok was leading a length and a half, when the pace became better. At the turn Springbok led two lengths, and at the quarter they were in the same position. When running under the hill Mate made an effort to get nearer his antagonist, and they went out of sight with half a length of daylight between them. When they again appeared to sight, Springbok was two lengths in the lead, and so remained up the homestretch when Mate received the whip, but Springbok kept him off and won easily by three lengths in the moderate time of 2:43½.

SUMMARY.

Fourth Race.—Purse $500, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds. One mile and a half.

D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, 5 years, by Australian, out of Hester. Clark.....1
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross. Feakes.....2
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke.....dr.
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, out of Maudina.....dr.
Lawrence & Loriliard's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith.....dr.
Time—2:43½.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The sport was brought to a close with the Grand National Handicap Steeplechase of about two miles and a half, which closed with sixteen nominations, and six of them sported silk when called upon, viz.: Resolute, Austrine, Diavolo, Daylight, Moonstone, and Biba Kiba. This was the only race in which the favorite was defeated. It was an oasis in the desert, and brought the backers of Diavolo a good harvest. The chase was an admirable one, and brought out a vast deal of enthusiasm from the spectators. The speculation on the result was as follows:

Moonstone	$800	$350	$400
Diavolo	510	275	400
Lawrence & Lorillard	150	105	190
Daylight	120	80	110
Biba Kiba	140	60	110
Total	$1,720	$870	$1,210

THE CHASE.

An even start was effected, and they ran toward the upper field, Austrine going over the first hurdle in the lead, with Diavolo second, Resolute third, Daylight fourth, Biba Kiba fifth, and Moonstone in the rear. In this manner they took the second and third jumps in the upper field, and turned toward the club-house, well under which they took a hurdle. Austrine and Diavolo jumped it together, Resolute being third, Moonstone fourth, Daylight fifth, and Biba Kiba sixth. They now ran into the south field, and Austrine once more showed in front, Diavolo second, Resolute third, Daylight fourth, Biba Kiba fifth, and Moonstone sixth. They made a curve in this field, making two jumps, and then came along parallel with the homestretch. Near the furlong pole they encountered another obstruction, and then, in front of the grand stand, came the water jump, which they all got over so beautifully as to elicit hearty cheers from the spectators. Austrine was then five lengths in front of Diavolo, Resolute third, Daylight fourth, Moonstone fifth, and Biba Kiba last. They now took a hurdle and ran to the hill at the extreme of the north field. Here Biba Kiba refused and was left out of the chase. Taking the wall on the hill in fine style, the horses descended into the field again, Austrine still showing the way, and the others in the same positions. They then again ran into the south field, when Austrine fell back and Diaolo went to the lead, with Resolute second and Daylight third. After taking two more jumps they entered the regular course on the lower turn. On the homestretch a fine struggle ensued between Diavolo and Resolute. Both received the whip, but Diavolo came over the last hurdle slightly leading, and held the advantage, and won the race by two lengths, Resolute second, Daylight third, Moonstone fourth, Austrine fifth, and Biba Kiba nearly half a mile behind. No time was taken.

SUMMARY.

Fifth Race.—The Grand National Handicap Steeplechase, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by 20th of May, with $800 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed March 1; weights to be announced May 1; three to start or no race; over the usual steeplechase course, about two and a half miles.

George Ayre's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninette, 146 pounds. Sutcliffe.....1
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. h. Resolute, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C. Richardson.....2
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spellman, 143 pounds. Midgely.....3
A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 156 pounds. Murphy.....4
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. m. Austrine, 5 years, by Australian, out of Kate Hayes, 145 pounds. Ponton.....5
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. g. Biba Kiba, 6 years, by Colossus, out of Velma, 140 pounds. Lee.....6
No time taken.

TROUBLE AND BULLET MATCHED.

The great steeplechasers Bullet and Trouble are matched for $5,000 to run over the steeplechase course at Jerome Park to-morrow. It will doubtless be a very fine contest, as they are evenly matched in speed.

THE ASCOT RACE MEETING.

ORGANIST WINS THE ASCOT STAKES—MARIE STUART THE GOLD VASE, AND THE EARL OF DARTREY THE PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES.

London, June 8.—The annual race meeting at Ascot Heath commenced to-day. The weather was favorable, and the attendance of spectators unprecedentedly large. Among the distinguished visitors were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and other members of the royal family.

The programme included seven events, the principle of which were the Ascot Stakes, a handicap for all ages; the contest for the Gold Vase given by her Majesty, and the Prince of Wales Stakes for three-year-olds.

For the Ascot Stakes ten horses started, the winner being Mr. R. C. Vyner's bay colt Organist, who last year won the Gold Vase, and who was made favorite at two to one immediately before the race. Mr. Savile's Lilian, who was rated at twelve to one, came in second, and Mr. Barclay's Bertram, with ten to one against him, third. The following are the conditions under which the race was run:

SUMMARY.

The Ascot Stakes—25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, and only 15 sovereigns if declared, with 500 sovereigns added for the winner, and 100 sovereigns for the second; the third received 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; winners extra; once round, starting at the distance post; about two miles; closed with forty-two subscribers, fourteen of whom paid 5 sovereigns each to the fund:

[The highest weight accepting being 116 pounds, was raised to 124 pounds, and the others in proportion.]

Mr. R. C. Vyner's b. c. Organist, 4 years, by Cathedral, dam Gaily, 120 pounds.....1
Mr. H. Savile's b. m. Lilian, 6 years, by Wingrave, dam Lady Blanche, by Voltigeur, 125 pounds.....2
Mr. A. C. Barclay's b. h. Bertram, 6 years, by The Duke, dam Constance, 124 pounds.....3

The race for the Gold Vase, in which four horses ran, was won by Mr. Merry's five-year-old chestnut mare Marie Stuart, Carnelion running second, and Kaiser third.

SUMMARY.

The Gold Vase—Given by Her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, weight allowance and winners extra; two miles:

Mr. Merry's ch. m. Marie Stuart, 5 years, by Scottish Chief, dam Morgan La Faye.....1
Sir A. De Rothschild's b. c. Carnelion, 3 years, by Lecturer, dam Tourmalin.....2
Mr. H. Savile's b. h. Kaiser, 5 years, by Skirmisher, dam Regina by King Tom.....3

The Prince of Wales Stakes brought out a field of twelve, and was the most interesting contest of the day, including, as it did, the Repentance Colt, who ran third for the Derby, and who was the favorite at 3 to 1, the Bay of Naples, Balfe, the Earl of Dartrey, and other runners in the great Epsom race. Mr. Savile's colt, the Earl of Dartrey, against whom 14 to 1 was laid before the start, came in first, followed by the Bay of Naples, who was second, and Balfe, who came in third, the favorite being sixth. The betting against the second and third horses was 9 to 2 against the Bay of Naples, and 12 to 1 against Balfe.

SUMMARY.

The Prince of Wales Stakes—Fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 1,000 added for three-year-olds; colts to carry 122 pounds; fillies, 117 pounds; winners' extra; maidens allowed seven pounds; the second received 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; new course, about one mile and five furlongs; closed with eighty-one subscribers.

Mr. H. Savile's b. c. The Earl of Dartrey, by The Earl, dam Rigolboche.....1
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. The Bay of Naples, by Macaroni, dam Fairwater.....2
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Plaudit, dam Bohemia.....3
Lord Falmouth's b. c., by Macaroni, dam Repentance. 0

MISSOURI VALLEY ASSOCIATION RACES AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., June 8.—The June races of the Missouri Valley Association commenced at the Driving Park to-day under the most flattering prospects. The meeting will continue four days. The great attraction of the meeting will be the race on the 11th inst. between Rendall and Huckleberry for $3,000.

BASE-BALL.

A very poorly played game of base ball took place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Arlington Club, of New-York, and the Olympic Club, of Manhattanville. They are both amateur clubs, and the game began well, the Arlingtons making one run in the first inning while their opponents made nothing. But in the second inning the Olympics made five runs, which seemed to have a disastrous effect upon the Arlingtons, who appeared to lose courage. The Olympics played well, however, and won by a score of 14 to 3.

YACHTING.

FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE WILLIAMSBURG YACHT CLUB—A PLEASANT DAY'S SPORT AND A LIVELY RUN HOME—THE VICTORESS, SORCERESS, SAWYER, AND PIDGEON THE WINNERS.

The fifth annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was held yesterday. The day opened pleasantly with a light wind in the early morning, and though the breeze fell gradually, so that the first half of the race was little more than a "drift," a splendid race was witnessed from the turning of the half-way stake-boat to the goal. The course was from off the club-house at the Pottery Bluffs, Williamsburg, up the East River and Long Island Sound to and around the Stepping Stones buoy and return, a distance of about forty-four miles. The steamer Wyoming had been chartered by the club to accompany the yachts over the course, carrying the judges, the Regatta Committee, members of the club, and about 400 excursionists, among them being a large number of ladies. Twenty yachts, all of them sloop-rigged, were entered for the race, but only sixteen of them came to the starting point. The judges were Messrs. George Watts, Richard Nash, of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, and G. G. Dunning, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The gentlemen composing the Regatta Committee were Messrs. J. N. Lanthier, E. S. Zoble, John Van Brunt, Levi Smith, and E. Brown. Following were the entries:

Yacht.	Owner.	Length. ft.	in.
FIRST CLASS (CABIN) YACHTS.			
Melvina	Com A. Barker	40	4
Jeannette	Ex-Com. Rexter	37	2½
Victoress	John Smith	37	3
SECOND CLASS (CABIN) YACHTS.			
Sorceress	Clifford & Hooper	33	0
M. Conway	J. Conway	30	11
S. J. Colahan	Thomas Meany	24	2
THIRD CLASS (OPEN) YACHTS.			
Favorita	Charles Brandt	31	2
Nettie	Theodore Reeves	28	1
J. N. Sawyer	John Doyle	28	0
A. I. Brush	Keegan & Brush	28	1½
I. Merritt	Isaac Merritt	28	0⅜
FOURTH CLASS (OPEN) YACHTS.			
John Lanthier	Lanthier & Brush	21	6
Pidgeon	S. & A. Hill	21	1¾
S. M. Rogers	H. Bowden	22	8
Katie	Vice Com. Conklin	22	8
G. C. Orr	James Davis	14	10

The yachts as a fleet got away to a very fair start, with one or two exceptions, the most notable instance of advantage being when the first class sloops got away, the Victoress being out of line, and fully 150 yards ahead, with a line out to her anchor. When the first gun was fired, at 10:57 o'clock, for the fourth class sloops to start, the S. M. Rogers and Katie moved out of the line simultaneously, closely followed by the Lanthier, the G. C. Orr, and the Pidgeon in the order named. The Lanthier, however, seemed to lose her headway, and in five minutes, before the boats were clear of the starting ground, had fallen into the last position. The third class sloops were sent away at 11:04 o'clock. There was considerable interest concentrated in two of the vessels in this class, the Sawyer and the Brush, both of which are new and move under command of rival brothers as sailing masters. The Sawyer took a clean lead and was under full way within thirty seconds after the gun was fired, the Brush being a dozen lengths astern, but second in getting off. On her first tack across the river to the New-York side the Sawyer made a clean advantage of 500 yards. The Merritt, Nettie, and Favorita went away in succession, the two last being very slow in taking the wind. Only two yachts started in the second class, the Sorceress and the Colahan, the latter taking a decided lead. The signal to start was given five minutes after the third class yachts got away. The first class yachts were, of course, the last started, the Victoress, as before stated, having a large and rather unfair advantage. The Jeannette was second to get under way, and the Melvina last. At the start the wind was rather light from north-west, but, the yachts being small, moved fairly with the aid of the tide, and started on a short run on the starboard tack. The first class yachts carried main-sails, top-sails, and jibs, excepting the Melvina, which went away without setting her top-sail. The Sorceress and Colahan also carried main, jib, and top sails, and the Sorceress had her flying jib furled. Going through Hell Gate the smaller yachts were pretty well together, having passed up on the south side of Blackwell's Island. When nearly opposite Astoria Ferry the steamer William Fletcher, which had been chartered by some friends of the owner of the Sawyer to accompany the fleet over the course, ran close across the starboard bow of the Brush while the yacht was on the port tack, and threw her off her course, so that she lost considerable distance, while the Sawyer, in consequence, added materially to the lead she had already gained and held. The act of the Fletcher was apparently willful on the part of the persons having charge of the steamer, and created the utmost indignation among the judges, the Regatta Committee, and the excursionists on board the Wyoming, and there was every likelihood that the Sawyer, if successful, would be ruled out by the judges.

When the fleet had passed through the Gate and was entering Flushing Bay the wind began to fall, and the leading yachts had barely steerage way. Abreast of Port Morris the Sawyer still maintained her lead in her class and had worked her way to the advance of the whole fleet, with the Brush gaining slowly but surely on her starboard quarter, and the Pidgeon on her port quarter, well off to windward. The rest of the fleet was strung out a mile astern, with the largest sloops last in the race and no chance of picking up under the light wind prevailing. By the time the Brother's Islands Channel was reached, the Favorita had left the main body of the fleet and crept up into fourth position, the relative positions of the Sawyer, Brush, and Pidgeon being substantially unchanged, but at Hunt's Point, a couple of miles further out, the Sawyer and Pidgeon picked up a streak of wind and took considerable of a start, leaving the Brush third, a quarter of a mile astern, in a close struggle with the Favorita for choice of positions, and both vessels moving along tolerably fast. At 1:15 P. M. the water of the Bay was as smooth as a mill-pond, and when a couple of miles east of Hunt's Point the Pidgeon took another light breeze, close in by the Westchester shore, and passed the Sawyer on her port side, the Brush being still third, 500 yards astern, and a little distance ahead of the Favorita, with the Katie drawing up fast in her wake. At this time, also, the Victoress showed up close along shore to leeward, and far in advance of any of the other first or second class sloops. The Colahan was also visible a mile further astern, leading her class. The ebb tide had now set, and the vessels began to roll heavily on the water, and as they neared Fort Schuyler, passing abreast of Whitestone, it looked as though they would scarcely be able to round the point. The Sawyer had by this time overhauled the Pidgeon and passed her again, assuming the lead of the fleet. At 4:02 the Sawyer passed the Fort Schuyler buoy so slowly that her movement was scarcely perceptible, the other vessels drowzing on the tide and devoid of motion. At 4:10 a fresh breeze sprang up from the south, and at 4:12 the Pidgeon passed the buoy. Five minutes afterward the breeze reached the ruck of sloops lying in their wake, and with their jibs bellied out they came booming past the fort. It now began to look as though there would be a good race to the turning point and back for such yachts as had not fallen altogether behind. The Sawyer, which had previously set her balloon jib to pick up the light wind, now took it in again, and under main and jib stood away for the Stepping-stones buoy, which she turned under a stiff breeze at 4:21:30, the Pidgeon, Favorita, and Nettie following within less than eight minutes.

The yachts started for the home stake-boat with a splendid fresh breeze, close-hauled on the port tack, every vessel of the fleet showing a billow of foam under her bows, and with every stitch of canvas drawing well. There was comparatively little change in the positions of the yachts all the way down on the homestretch, though there was some alteration of distances between them, and all of them had all the wind they wanted. The Sawyer had so improved her lead that she was off the south end of Blackwell's Island by the time the first of her followers, the Favorita, had reached Hallett's Point, this latter vessel being closely pushed by the Nettie, with the Pidgeon, which had lost her advantage at the turning stake-boat, 400 yards astern. The yachts reached the home stake-boat in the following order:

Yacht.	H.	M.	S.	Yacht.	H.	M.	S.
J. M. Sawyer	6	00	00	Melvina	6	34	00
Favorita	6	15	15	Jeannette	6	42	30
Nettie	6	15	30	John Lanthier	6	43	30
A. I. Brush	6	27	15	S. M. Rogers	6	49	30
Pidgeon	6	27	30	Sorceress	7	00	30
Victoress	6	30	15	S. J. Colahan	7	05	00

The Victoress, Sorceress, Sawyer, and Pidgeon were winners in their respective classes, without any time allowance, and the Sawyer wins in addition, the club pennant, as the first yacht over the course, irrespective of class.

AN EFFORT TO STOP GAMBLING IN WHEAT.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—The millers of this city have joined in a petition to the President and Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange asking to have wheat stricken from the list of articles sold at the call of the board on 'Change. They assert that this kind of speculation produces illegitimate fluctuations, which are ruinous to manufacturers of flour, and will ultimately destroy the trade, and that the tendencies of such speculation are demoralizing and disreputable.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual festival of the Saxonie Society was held at Hamilton Park yesterday.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Turn Verein was concluded last evening.

The Purser of the Havana steam-ship City of Mexico has our thanks for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana newspapers and mail package.

The ten-mile walking match for $500 between Mr. E. Mullen, the ten-mile champion, and J. K. Hall's Unknown, is to take place at Deerfoot Park, Parkville, Long Island, to-day. Mr. Mullen allows the unknown 440 yards start.

The Coast Wrecking Company has sent assistance to the schooner Lizzie Maule, loaded with railroad iron, which was wrecked on Deal Beach, on the coast of New-Jersey. The company expect to save the greater part of her cargo.

Mayor Wickham has supplemented his refusal to sign individual warrants for the pay of each member of the Fire Department by returning the papers to the Finance Department. The men are consequently still unpaid.

The convention of North German societies recently formed for social and political purposes last evening completed its organization, and made arrangements for an annual festival to be held at Schutzen Park.

By order of Deputy Collector Phelps six cases of lastings and serges, two bales Balmoral skirts, and twenty dozen Balmoral skirts were seized at an up-town auction store yesterday. These goods are supposed to be connected with the Lawrence matter.

On complaint of Officer John S. Moore, of the Sixth Precinct, that David Wemyss Jobson was insane, and had been so pronounced by the physician of the City Prison, Jobson was yesterday committed at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Kilbreth, to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The report of the re-appraisment of the bonded silk goods of Messrs. Schuloff & Co. has not yet been received at the Custom-house, although it was expected that it would have been ready by last Saturday. Collector Arthur will return to-day, when it is thought that the report will be handed in.

The final arrangements for the prize fight for $3,000 and the championship of America between "Tom" Allen, of St. Louis, and George Rooke, of this City, were completed yesterday. Allen, who won the toss for choice of battle-ground, informed Rooke yesterday that the place he had selected was a spot fifty miles east of Pittsburg.

The Colosseum Building, situated on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street, has been purchased by Mr. Richard J. Dobbins, of Philadelphia, for $36,000 cash. This sum includes the pictures and all paraphernalia necessary in carrying on the entertainment for which the building was erected. Mr. Dobbins proposes removing the building to Philadelphia and opening it in the park there.

The death of Mr. C. E. Groesbeck, a member of the Stock Exchange of thirteen years' standing, was reported yesterday. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Donald Mackay, Robert Fairbairn, J. B. Wilson, Jr., F. A. Maltby, and F. M. Boyd, were appointed to draw up resolutions expressing sympathy with the family and regret at his death, on the part of the members of the Exchange.

A long conference was held yesterday at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, by Mr. H. J. Jewett, of the Erie, Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central, and Mr. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroads. Mr. Jewett told a Times reporter that the meeting had been held with a view to adopting some measures to benefit the general organization of the roads, but they had not arrived at any conclusion.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners met yesterday. A letter was read from Capt. Thompson, of the steam-ship Italy, of the National Line, complaining of a misplaced buoy which had been run into by his vessel. By direction of the board a letter was addressed to the Light-house Board, requesting that they would order heavier anchors for the buoys, in view of the complaints of the same kind constantly being received.

A ladies' meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island was held last evening at Delmonico's, Mr. L. P. Bayne, President of the Union, in the chair. There were about fifty ladies and as many gentlemen present. The exercises consisted mainly of short addresses by Prof. Schaffer, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Arthur, and others, followed by a collation and social intercourse.

The Directors of the Central Dispensary, recognizing the great service rendered this charity by Mr. George Rignold, have resolved to present him at the termination of the matinée performance of "Amos Clark," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, with the certificate of his election as an honorary Director of their institution, and a handsome gold medal commemorative of the same.

The Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association had a most agreeable entertainment last evening at Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Miss Augusta L. Dargon, who was the chief attraction, recited "Fontenoy," "Sheridan's Ride," and several other pieces, with very fine effect. Quite a large audience assembled, and the whole affair passed off most agreeably.

At a late hour on Monday night Patrolman John McGinn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, being off duty, went into the liquor store of Michael Curley, No. 116 Tenth avenue, and remained there drinking until nearly midnight. When about to leave the place McGinn became involved in a quarrel with Curley and James Halpin, of No. 445 West Seventeenth street. During the fracas which followed Curley and Halpin assaulted the policeman and beat him severely about the head and body. McGinn was taken to his home, No. 421 West Seventeenth street. Curley and Halpin were arrested.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed Irish-American Savings Bank was held at Sweeney's Hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing temporary officers and arranging other matters preliminary to the establishment of the bank. Gen. P. H. Jones was elected temporary President, and Mr. Thomas McGrane, Secretary. The class of depositors most desired by the projectors of the institution are the Irish and Irish-Americans residing in this City. The incorporators are Mr. Charles Donohue, Judge John R. Brady, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Mr. Charles Devlin, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Mr. Terence McGuire, and others.

BROOKLYN.

The fines turned into the City Treasury by the Clerk of Justice Walsh's court, for the month of May, amount to $162 75, and from Justice Delmar's court to $225 74. The Eastern District Dockmaster reports $439 40.

The Department of Fire and Buildings make the following report for the month of May: Permits granted for new buildings, 182—93 of which are to be of brick, and 87 of wood; applications to alter and remove, 124, of which 4 were denied; violations reported and notices served, 25.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern District Sunday-school Association, held at Dr. Porter's church, on Bedford avenue and Clymer street, the Secretary reported a representation of forty schools in the association, with a registry of 14,490 scholars, and an average attendance of 9,789 scholars and of 1,273 teachers.

The special term of the Supreme Court, Justice Tappan presiding, has confirmed the following reports of assessments for opening new streets: Pulaski street, from Lewis street to Stuyvesant avenue; Loraine street, from Columbia to Otsego street; Hart street, from Stuyvesant to Lewis avenues.

The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company expects to be able to open the new steam extension branch of their line, from their depot on Ninth avenue and Nineteenth street, to Coney Island, on the 18th of the present month. The track is completed, and the turnouts and connections are nearly so. The fare to Coney Island will be twenty-three cents, and the running time twenty minutes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a public meeting of tax-payers of Mamaroneck, held on Monday evening, it was voted to appropriate money to establish a fire department for the village, to purchase a chemical engine of large size; also, a hook, ladder, and truck apparatus; likewise to build the necessary accommodations of the engine and hook-and-ladder companies.

Some time since, George Leviness, of F Company, Twenty-Seventh Regiment, New-Rochelle, commenced a suit by his counsel, John Fowler, Jr., against Col. J. T. Underhill, for an alleged assault while the latter was in command of his regiment at Mount Vernon. By an order of the Supreme Court Leviness was directed to file security for double the amount of damages claimed. Shortly thereafter the suit against Col. Underhill was discontinued on motion of Mr. Fowler, plaintiff's counsel.

NEW-JERSEY.

Aaron A. Einstein, the proprietor of the National Hotel in Newark, has disappeared, after securing about $12,000 in raised notes.

Washington B. Williams, a well-known lawyer, was yesterday appointed a Commissioner of Jurors for Hudson County, vice Henry M. Traphagen, whose term had expired.

The second convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-Jersey will be held to-morrow and on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City of Rahway, N. J.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman George A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y.; Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, and Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Louis McLane, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.

Major John J. Upham, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schmitz, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Councilor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany; State Treasurer William Morrow and Controller John C. Burch, of Tennessee, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

How Do You Know

But that your child may be burned or scalded to-morrow? If you would save his life, keep Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor in the house. 25 cents.—Advertisement.

Alaska Cassimeres and Straw Hats of the ruling styles are the special and fascinating attractions of Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gentlemen of taste always patronize the popular Knox.—Advertisement.

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Providence, R. I., June 8.—Printing Cloths quiet at last quotations, with few spot goods on the market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—George Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, C. B. Schmidt, Henry Harlow, William Timlin, Mrs. Ingram and child, William McCullogh, T. R. Scarr, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Brown, Frederick Lee, Rev. P. Halton, Henry Tucker, Charles Henderson, Charles H. Clough, Mrs. Clough, W. F. Sorge, Mr. Warkentin, Dietrich Klaassen, Abraham Ens, Mrs. M. Ens, Miss Johannies Ens, Miss Elise Ens.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Fernandina, &c.—Gen. O. V. Dayton and wife, Mrs. S. H. Jewell, Miss Virginia Dayton, Miss Zaida Dayton, Joseph Thompson, H. G. Granger, Fred. Kahn, A. J. White, R. K. Vaughn, Mrs. L. D. Ball, T. Hurber, James McWilliams, S. Fordham, S. L. Hill, Miss Knight, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Eagan and child, Miss Summers, Mr. Steele and wife, Miss Knapp, Mrs. Fagan and child, Mr. Cutter and wife, Thomas Frank, Mrs. H. T. Dunn, Miss D. Tuthill, Mrs. Nathans, J. S. Brinkerhoff, Antonio Gonzales, F. H. Williams, Mr. Engell.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—W. S. Pendleton, J. M. Pendleton, B. H. Hart and wife, Miss L. A. Hart, Miss E. Hart, Miss C. M. Clowes, Miss M. Cornell, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. A. N. Wilson, Mrs. Tupper and nurse, C. A. Shearson, W. A. King, Mrs. Eller, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Paterson, H. D. Dreumon, R. C. Golding, F. F. Porter and wife, S. L. Zoulouski and wife, Mrs. J. S. May and two children, O. C. Sparrow, W. E. McCullum, J. T. Killorin, F. F. Simmons, James Flanery, D. K. Catherwood, S. Hornberger, G. W. Fenkley, J. K. Hoyt, S. A. Mott, Mrs. E. Berry, Mother Owen, Samuel Scurd, J. Hopkins, F. Allen, E. Lloyd, D. Blake, Felix Hamilton, Mrs. Holden, Miss Julia McBride, F. Vose, H. Jobe, G. W. Abbe, Mother Josephine, Sister Claver, Sister Anastatia, A. Bessinger, F. J. Smith, Mrs. L. Jouden, W. Keenon and wife, Miss Rudolph, Miss A. H. Douglass, C. Smith, Miss H. Lane, Miss M. Smith, Mr. Scranton and wife, J. H. Holland, wife, and infant, Mrs. E. C. Nichols, Mrs. J. N. Whitney and child, Miss E. Hicks, Miss J. Maria, Miss S. B. Golpin, John Willis, H. Morgan, P. Smith and son, James Carroll, W. C. Stelling, S. Richards, F. P. Smith, R. McBrown, J. C. Wallice, A. Beesly, J. Mock, R. F. Doyle, J. Robinson, M. Rooney, A. Shelton, J. Morris, D. Hoffard, T. Little, A. Jemison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:29 | Moon sets.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:49 | Gov. Island.12:38 | Hell Gate.. 2:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, June 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships August Andre, (Belg.,) Greene, Antwerp and London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Grahams Policy, Clapp, Cronstadt, J. Atkins & Co.

Barks Chinaman, (Br.,) McKenzie, Shanghae, Salter & Livermore; Orcbilla, Farriman, Copenhagen, for orders, Walsh & Field; Regina Tolck, (Br.,) Ray, Naples, J. Zittlosen; Bolivar, (Aust.,) Gerolomich, Gibraltar for orders, J. C. Seager; Francesco Chiazzaro, (Ital.,) Pizzardo, Dublin, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Urbano, (Ital.,) Olivari, London, Slocovich & Co.; Esau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool May 27, via Queenstown 28, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 31, 836 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a brig-rigged steamer showing two white lights, bound east; June 6, 9:40 P. M. 347 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with steam-ship Germanic, hence, for Liverpool; same date, 10:23 P. M., 339 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; 7th, 35 miles S. E. of Block Island, was in collision with schr. Belle of the Bay, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Capt. Cunningham which was lying to at the time fishing. The schr. sunk, and her crew came on board steamer to New-York.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans May 16, Tampico 20th, Tuxpan 21st, Vera Cruz 26th, Campeche 28th, Progreso 30th, and Havana June 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. June 8, lat. 32 56, spoke schr. C. Hall, from Cardenas, for [illegible] date, lat. 23 23, lon. 76 43, brig S. B. Jones, steering [illegible]

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina June 3, Brunswick, Ga., 4th, and Port Royal 5th, with mdse. and 41 passengers to Herman Gelpcke; had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores and cotton to P. William Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah June 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship N. B. Palmer, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cowes 43 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to C. Tobias & Co. Left Antwerp Nov. 27, and has been at Cowes for extensive repairs.

Bark Gipsy, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cremor, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Geo. Esson, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Gunn, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Perkins & Job.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Honduras 24 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., and 7 passengers to William Jex & Co.

Brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Edith Johnson, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Ruth, Morris, Bridgeport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Lettie Wells, (of Boston,) Watson, Montego Bay and Milk River, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood, &c., and three passengers to G. Wessels—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Anita, (of Boston,) Small, Yabucoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Wilbur, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Chas. E. Moody, Collamore, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Race Horse, Miller, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pineapples to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Decorra, (of Machias,) Thompson, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to Thackray & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Eunice Rich, (of Providence,) Jenkins, Abaco 6 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Columbus, for Havana; ships Carrick, for London; Ciampa Emelia, for Bristol, Eng.; barks Billy Simpson, for Marseilles; New-York, for Cardenas; schrs. Ada G. Shortland, for Baracoa; Traveler, for Fernandina, Fla.; F. L. Richardson and Mary J. Cook, for Pensacola; Whitney Long, for Brunswick, Ga.; Hattie Card, for Jacksonville.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In the Buoy List for this year, shortly to be issued, the buoys to mark the channel into Bridgeport Harbor are located and described as heretofore. During the progress of the dredging now going on to deepen the bars the buoys will be removed, and upon completion of the work will be placed in the best positions. Of the changes made, if any, and of the altered bearings, due notice will be given. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commodore United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

Office of Light-house Inspector, Third District, }
Tompkinsville, N. Y., June 8, 1875. }

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, June 8.—The United States steam-ship Alaska has arr. at Cuxhaven.

Sld. for United States ports, British India, Hannah Morris, Three Brothers, Palmatraet, Helen Morris, Excelsior, Capt. Bowers, Montreal.

Arr. from the United States on the 6th inst., Advocate, Vincitore, Eldorado.

Arr. on the 7th inst., Giuseppe Emmanuel, British Queen, (the latter in the Channel,) Cortesse, Talisman, Edward McDowell, Nicholas, Spirito, Choice, Louisa, Andrew Lovitt, Mira, Genitore, Augustine Kobbe, Ada Barton, (the last two in the Clyde,) Carl August, La Plata, Diana, Capt. Hansen; Kate Cann, Adept, Sonnabend, (the latter at Liverpool,) Fermfeger, Maud Scammel, Eva, J. B. Duffus, (the last two at Queenstown.)

Arr. on the 8th inst., Clara Maria, Enoch Train, Lady Louisa, Mimi, Melancthon, Marescha, Lady Dufferin, Devete Dubrovacki, Fortunate, Bachelors, August, Ranger, Peter Gustaf, Hattie H.

Also arr., Gefion, Capt. Anderson.

Queenstown, June 8.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York May 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at 12 o'clock last night.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from Boston May 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock last night.

Moville, June 8.—The Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Quebec May 28, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

Havre, June 8.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. La Cheanes, from New-York May 29, arr. here this morning.

Queenstown, June 8.—The American Line steam-ship Abbotsford, Capt Sargent, from Philadelphia May 27, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

Moville, June 8.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt Small, from New-York May 29, for Glasgow arr. here to-day.

FAIRBANKS Scales

Tourists' Articles.
DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS.
Furnished and unfurnished.
FIELD GLASSES,
TRAVELING CLOCKS,
Folios, Inkstands, Shawl Straps, Drinking Cups, &c.
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NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
The BEST is the CHEAPEST.
Before purchasing your SUMMER OUTFIT see where you can get the BEST.
EXAMINE every garment as to Trimmings and Workmanship.
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in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch. Also a large stock of
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Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
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A large stock to supply the trade
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WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,
Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.